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Australia
1903-1906

# F. HAMILTON BRUNNING

64
ELIZABETH St
MELBOURNE
VICTORIA

# Manual of SEEDS BULBS HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES &c &c

1905

# Important Notice.

MY MOTTO IS—"Once a Custom always a Customer."

.....

SHOULD BE READ BY EVERYON BEFORE SENDING IN THE ORDERS.

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### NOTE.

**NOTHING IS GUARANTEED,** as I send out only th best of Seeds, and spare no expense in procuring thei from the most reliable sources, and take every possibl care to protect my customers; but it must be borne i mind that I give no warranty as to the description quality, or productiveness, and I accept no responsibility in regard to the crop, or failure of Crop, there being to many causes, known and unknown, which prevent goo Seeds from germinating, and it is only under thes conditions that all Seeds are sold.

IF THE PURCHASER DOES NOT ACCEPT THE SEEDS ON THESE TERMS THEY MUST BE RETURNED AT ONCE.

*1st March, 1905.* F. HAMILTON BRUNNIN

**THE PRICES mentioned in this Manual are for Seeds of the Best Quality, and I ne attempt to compete with so-called Cheap Seeds.**

ALL CORRESPONDENCE SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO

# F. HAMILTON BRUNNING,

Victoria Seed Warehouse, 64 Elizabeth St., Melbourne.

# Hints on Seed Sowing,

## &c.

COMPLAINTS are often made that seeds do not grow. Why? In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred there is nothing wrong with the germinating power of the seeds. What is then the trouble? To speak plainly, the fault lies entirely with the people themselves, because they do not know how to sow and look after the seeds, but blame the seedsman for their non-success. There are proper times to sow different kinds of seeds. For instance, if French Beans are sown in the depth of winter nothing more will be seen of them; so with flower seeds. In sowing seeds a little common sense must be exercised. Whilst many kinds of vegetable seeds, such as Onions, Peas, &c., can be sown with safety as early in Spring as the ground can be prepared, such flower seeds as Asters, Balsams, Zinnias, &c., would perish entirely.

**Time to Sow**—I have endeavoured in this Manual to give the times of sowing the various seeds, and if my instructions are followed success will be attained but a great deal depends upon the treatment they receive after germination has set in. Many people are exceedingly anxious to sow early to outdo their neighbours, and do not wait until it is warm enough. With what success? The seeds germinate, but are killed by cold or frosts.

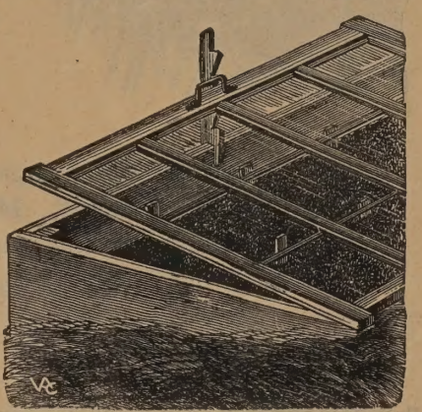
**Depth to Sow**—The proper depth to sow varies with the different kinds of seeds. Some fine seeds, if planted too deep, will never germinate; and if they do, will be so weakly as to be unable to push their way through the soil that covers them. Peas, Beans, and the like may be sown at a very much greater depth than Cabbage, Turnip, &c., so with flower seeds; whilst Nasturtium, Lupins, &c., can be sown to the depth of half-an-inch. Linaria, Lobelia, Musk, &c., should be sown on the surface of the ground, and barely covered. In all cases it is best that the ground should be raked fine, and if it is stiff or clayey, and liable to bake, it is a good plan to cover the seeds with a sandy mixture, so that the young plants will be able to come through. Seeds that are sown in the Spring and Summer, when the weather is mild, can be planted at a greater depth than those sown in the Autumn.

**Mulching Seeds**—When seeds are sown in the warm weather, it is always best to use a mulching of grass or fine manure to protect them from the burning sun. Discretion must be exercised as to what depth of mulching is required, according to the size of the seeds.

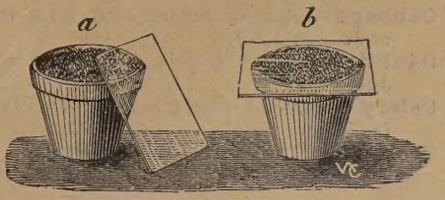
**Sowing Seeds under Glass**—A great number of Vegetable and Flower Seeds may be sown under glass when it is not advisable to wait until the proper time comes to sow in the open ground, because, the season being short, it is best to have them ready for planting out at the first favourable opportunity.

**Cold Frame**—A cold frame is simply a frame set on a bed of good prepared soil without any bottom heat. The heat of the sun warms the soil, and as the air is confined the warmth and moisture cannot escape. The frame should be placed in a warm, sheltered spot, and on very cold or frosty nights covered with matting, or something of the kind. Water only when required, and admit air on bright sunny days, being also careful to shade if necessary.

**Making Hot-Beds**—Procure a load of fresh horse-dung mixed with straw, and allow it to stand for three or four days so that fermentation will take place; now turn again, allowing it to stand for another two or three days; then form into a pile about three feet high, and trample it well down, and place about five or six inches of good garden soil, mixed with say about one-third of old decayed manure. On top of this place your frame. After a lapse of a day or two the heat will have subsided enough to commence sowing the seeds. Air must be given every day; water with tepid water if necessary, and during cold or frosty nights cover the frame with canvas or matting of some kind. The best position for a hot-bed is a dry, sheltered spot facing the north. About the middle of June is quite early enough to start a hot-bed. Hot-beds are used chiefly for raising early Tomatoes, Melons, Cucumbers, &c., which must be hardened off in a cold frame before being transferred to their permanent quarters.



**Sowing Seeds in Pots or Boxes**—To those who do not want to go to the expense of a hot-bed or cold frame, seeds may be sown in pots, pans, or boxes, carefully crocked for drainage, and covered with a sheet of glass, removing it occasionally for air. When sowing very fine seeds in pots great care must be taken when watering them, otherwise they will be washed out. A good plan is to place a piece of wet paper over the pot, which will afford sufficient moisture for the germination of the seeds; also sink the pots to the rim in damp moss or cocoa-nut fibre, or something similar that will retain the moisture and prevent the soil in the pots from becoming dry. Much time may be gained by sowing certain seeds in boxes, pots, cold frames, or hot-beds.




**Transplanting**—All transplanting should, if possible, be done on a dull day. If the weather is dry it is always best to give the soil a good soaking with water the previous evening, and when removing the seedlings be careful to disturb the roots as little as possible. Some plants with long tap roots will not stand transplanting so readily as others. Poppies, Sweet Peas, Larkspurs, and such like, should be sown where they are to remain.

**Manuring**—For small gardens it is always best to use artificial manures, such as superphosphate, bone dust, or such like, as the use of stable manure causes a great number of weeds, &c., to appear, thereby causing much trouble. A list of manures, with prices, appears in this Manual.

**All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

# Monthly Calendar

FOR THE

# VEGETABLE ..GARDEN..

***Showing what Seeds may be sown in each Month, from January to December, in the vicinity of Melbourne.***

For full particulars regarding the Cultivation of Vegetables, &c., see "The Australian Gardener," 15th Edition, published March, 1903 (Copyright Registered), by F. HAMILTON BRUNNING. Thoroughly revised and corrected to date. Price **1/6,** per post **1/10.**

Acknowledged by the Press to be the best work issued on Gardening in Australia.

## JANUARY.

**Brussels Sprouts**—Sow largely, to use in June
**Broad Beans**—Sow a few, to ripen about May and June.
**Borecole or Kale**—Sow largely, to use from June.
**French or Kidney Beans**—Plant medium crops, for use in April and May.
**Brocoli**—Sow a few early sorts, to use in May and June. Finish planting out late sorts early this month.
**Cauliflower**—Sow largely towards the end of this month.
**Carrot**—Sow a few early sorts, to use in June and July.
**Celery**—Sow a few seeds of an early variety, to use from the end of July; plant out former sowing, as they advance.
**Cress and Mustard**—Sow fortnightly.
**Lettuce**—Sow a few to remain until fit for use in six or eight weeks.
**Onion**—Sow a few for salads, to use from April.
**Peas**—Sow a medium crop of early varieties, to use in April and May.
**Potatoes**—Plant out Kidneys or other early varieties, to use in April and May.
**Radish**—Sow a few of the long sort, to use in four or six weeks.
**Savoy Cabbage**—Sow a medium crop.
**Turnips**—Sow largely, for use from March to May.

## FEBRUARY.

**Brussels Sprouts**—Sow a few, to use from July to September.
**Cabbage**—Continue sowing early sorts, to use in June and July.
**Cauliflower**—Sow largely, to use in June and July.
**Celery**—Plant out largely, as the plants advance, for Winter supply.
**Cress and Mustard**—Sow fortnightly.
**Endive**—Sow for use in Autumn.
**French Beans**—Sow for a succession.
**Leek**—Transplant largely into drills for a Winter supply.
**Lettuce**—Continue to sow, for using in six or eight weeks.
**Peas**—Sow a few early varieties, to succeed the former sowing.
**Potatoes**—Plant out largely of early varieties to use in May and June.
**Radish**—Continue to sow, for use in four or six weeks.
**Spinach**—Sow a medium crop for Autumn use.
**Savoy Cabbage**—Sow a few early in the month, if not done last month.
**Turnip**—Continue sowing a few for Winter use.

## MARCH.

**Brocoli**—Sow a few of early varieties, to use in Spring.
**Cabbage**—Sow a few of early varieties, to use in July and August; transplant largely.
**Cauliflower**—Sow a few to succeed former crops; transplant largely about the end of the month.
**Celery**—Finish planting out in shallow trenches for the last crop.
**Cress and Mustard**—Continue sowing fortnightly.
**Endive**—Sow a few for Winter use.
**Lettuce**—Continue sowing, to succeed former crops.
**Onion**—Sow for Spring green Onions.
**Peas**—Sow a few of the earliest sorts early in the month, in a warm situation, to use in May.
**Radish**—Continue sowing, to keep up a regular supply.
**Spinach**—Continue sowing Winter varieties, to succeed the others.
**Turnip**—Sow a few for Winter use; also Swedes for Winter and Spring.

## APRIL.

**Asparagus**—Cut the stems down to the surface as they decay; top-dress and manure with horse-droppings.
**Borecole or Kale**—Sow a good supply for Spring use.
**Cabbage**—Sow early sorts for Spring supply.
**Celery**—Remove the side shoots from the crowns of advanced crops, earthing up only a few for immediate use.
**Cress and Mustard**—Sow fortnightly.
**Corn Salad or Lamb's Lettuce**—Sow for use in Spring.
**Carrot**—Sow Early Horn, for use in the end of Winter.
**Endive**—Sow largely.
**Garlic and Shallots**—Plant.
**Lettuce**—Sow largely and transplant, when ready, to use in June and July.
**Onions, Potato and Tree**—Plant out largely for the first Spring Onions.
**Onion**—Sow largely, to use green in Spring, and to transplant in June for early Summer bulbing.
**Peas**—Sow a few of early sorts towards the end of the month, for the first supply in Spring.
**Radish**—Sow again.
**Spinach**—Sow largely of Winter varieties for Spring supply.
**Turnip**—Sow a few on trial if not done last month.

**All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet ...**

## MAY.

**Asparagus**—Clear away and top-dress as recommended last month.
**Borecole or Kale**—Sow a few early, if not done last month.
**Cabbage**—Finish planting out early, to head before the Spring growth, or else they go to seed.
**Cauliflower**—Sow a few towards the end of the month, to use in September.
**Cress and Mustard**—Sow fortnightly.
**Endive**—Sow largely.
**Garlic and Shallots**—Plant out a few.
**Herbs**—Divide and re-plant.
**Horse Radish**—Divide the roots and re-plant, storing for use all the fine, clean sticks.
**Lettuce**—Sow for succession.
**Onion**—Continue sowing.
**Peas**—Sow largely of early sorts for Spring use.
**Parsnip**—Sow a few for Spring use.
**Radish**—Sow for a succession.
**Rhubarb and Sea Kale**—Make young plantations towards the end of the month.
**Spinach**—Sow a little, to use in Spring.

## JUNE.

**Asparagus**—Plant out.
**Broad Beans**—Sow for a successional crop.
**Carrot**—Sow the Early Horn variety, for September use.
**Celery**—Earth up advanced crops finally in dry weather; remove all side shoots from the young ones.
**Cucumber**—Sow for forcing in a hot-bed frame.
**Garlic and Shallots**—Finish planting.
**Horse Radish**—Continue planting out, keeping in store the long, straight pieces.
**Leek**—Sow for Summer use.
**Lettuce**—Sow for a successional crop.
**Onion**—Sow largely for Summer bulbing; transplant early from thinnings of former crops.
**Parsnip**—Sow a few for Spring use.
**Peas**—Sow largely all commendable sorts for Spring use.
**Radish**—Sow for a succession.
**Rhubarb and Sea Kale**—Plant as recommended last month.
**Spinach**—Sow a few Winter varieties for a late crop.

## JULY.

**Asparagus**—Plant out.
**Broad Beans**—Sow largely for use in October and November.
**Brussels Sprouts**—Sow a few, to use in December.
**Borecole or Kale**—Sow a few, to use in the Summer months.
**Carrot**—Sow largely of early and late sorts, to use in October and November.
**Cabbage**—Sow early and medium sorts, to use about the end of the year.
**Cauliflower**—Sow a few, or, if not done last month, sow largely early.
**Garlic and Shallots**—Finish planting early.
**Herbs**—If not yet done, divide the old roots and re-plant.
**Horse Radish**—If not yet done, finish planting out early.
**Kohl Rabi**—Sow in a bed for transplanting.
**Lettuce**—Sow for a succession.
**Leek**—Sow largely late this month for Autumn and Winter Supply.
**Onion**—Continue sowing largely.
**Parsnip**—Sow a few, to use in November.
**Peas**—Sow largely all good sorts, to use in October and November.
**Potatoes**—Plant out a few early Kidneys in a dry, warm situation.
**Radish**—Sow for a succession.
**Rhubarb and Sea Kale**—Finish planting out.
**Savoy Cabbage**—Sow a few, to use from November.
**Spinach**—Sow of Winter sorts for the last time this season.

## AUGUST.

**Asparagus**—Plant out, if not already done, and top-dress established plants.
**Beet**—Sow largely, to use in January.
**Brocoli**—Sow largely, early and late varieties, for Autumn and early Winter use.
**Broad Beans**—Sow largely all good sorts, to use in November.
**Brussels Sprouts**—Sow largely for Mid-summer use.
**Cabbage**—Make a good sowing of early sorts for Summer, and late sorts, including the red, for Autumn; transplant former sowings.
**Cape Gooseberry**—Sow in hot-bed frame.
**Carrot**—Sow largely of early sorts, for end of Summer.
**Cauliflower**—Sow largely, to use from end of November; plant out the former sowings as the plants are ready.
**Celery**—Sow in a hot-bed frame for early use.
**Cucumber**—Sow a few in a warm frame for planting out in October.
**Garlic and Shallots**—Finish planting.
**Herbs**—Sow largely all pot herbs, such as Sage, Thyme, Marjoram, Savory, &c.
**Leek**—Sow largely for Winter use; transplant June sowing.
**Lettuce**—Sow largely.
**Melons, Rock and Water**—Sow a few along with the Cucumber seeds.
**Onion**—Sow largely for Winter keeping; transplant early from former sowings.
**Parsley**—Sow largely for Summer supply.
**Parsnip**—Sow largely for Autumn use.
**Peas**—Sow largely, as directed last month.
**Potatoes**—Plant out largely early and late sorts in high ground.
**Radish**—Sow every third week.
**Rhubarb**—Sow largely; gently force a few established roots.
**Salsify and Scorzonera**—Sow largely for Autumn use.
**Savoy Cabbage**—Sow largely early varieties for Summer use.
**Sea Kale**—Sow largely and blanch.
**Spinach**—Sow largely of the round variety, to use in October.
**Tomato**—Sow in a hot-bed frame.

## SEPTEMBER.

**Asparagus**—Sow seed in drills and top-dress established plants, if not already done.
**Basil**—Sow in a hot-bed frame.
**Broad Beans**—Sow for successional crop.
**French Beans**—Sow a few in warm situation.
**Beet**—Sow largely, if not done last month.
**Brocoli**—Sow largely, if not done last month.
**Brussels Sprouts**—Sow towards the end of month for succession; transplant former sowings.
**Cabbage**—Sow twice in the month; plant out former sowings.
**Caper of Commerce**—Sow in hot-bed for transplanting in October.
**Cauliflower**—Plant out largely in a low situation.
**Capsicum**—Sow a few in the Cucumber frame.
**Carrot**—Sow largely of late sorts for Autumn and Winter use, and a few of early sorts for Summer, if not done last month.
**Cardoon**—Sow largely.
**Celery**—Sow a few towards the end of the month in the open ground, and under protection, for the Autumn crops.
**Cress and Mustard**—Sow fortnightly.
**Cucumber**—Sow a few again in the frame to plant out in October.
**Egg Plant**—Sow in hot-bed for transplanting.
**Garlic**—Plant out early, if not done.
**Herbs**—Plant early, if not done last month.
**Kohl Rabi**—Sow in drills to remain.
**Leek**—Sow early, if not done last month.
**Lettuce**—Sow largely, to use early in December.
**Melons, Rock and Water**—Sow early along with the Cucumber seeds.
**Okra**—Sow on hot-bed for transplanting.
**Onion**—Sow thickly for pickling, bulbs to ripen in January.
**Parsnip**—Sow largely for Autumn and Winter use.
**Peas**—Sow largely, chiefly late sorts, to use from December.
**Potatoes**—Finish planting early on high grounds; commence for a full crop in low grounds.
**Radish**—Sow every third week.
**Rhubarb**—Sow early, if not done previously.
**Salsify and Scorzonera**—Sow early, if not done previously.
**Savoy Cabbage**—Sow early and late sorts for Autumn and Winter supply.
**Sea Kale**—Sow early, if not done; continue blanching established plants.
**Spinach**—Sow largely, if not done in August.
**Turnips**—Make a good sowing towards the end of the month, to use from November.
**Tomato**—Sow with Capsicum.
**Vegetable Marrow, Pumpkin, and Squash**—Sow in the open ground at the end of the month, and transplant from the frame if the weather is mild.

**☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

# OCTOBER.

**Asparagus**—Sow seed in drills if not already done.
**French Beans**—Sow largely for use in December.
**Beet**—Sow largely for Autumn and Winter use.
**Borecole or Kale**—Sow largely, to use in Winter; transplant former sowings.
**Brocoli**—Sow largely for successional Winter use; transplant stout young plants.
**Brussels Sprouts**—Sow largely for successional Winter use; transplant stout young plants.
**Cabbage**—Make a good sowing for Autumn supply; transplant stout young plants.
**Capsicum**—Sow for full crop in a warm border; transplant those raised in heat.
**Cardoon**—Sow for a full crop in trenches; to remain so.
**Carrot**—Make a good sowing of late varieties.
**Celery**—Sow largely in the open ground; prick out young seedlings.
**Cress and Mustard**—Sow fortnightly.
**Cucumber**—Sow largely in the open ground; plant out seedlings from under cover.
**Herbs**—Sow a few still, if not already done.
**Leek**—Sow a few to plant out in January for late crop; transplant.
**Lettuce**—Sow a few, to remain until fit for use in November.
**Maize**—Sow Sweet Corn in the beginning and end of this month.
**Melon**—*See* CUCUMBER.
**Peas**—Make a good sowing of large podding varieties for successional crop.
**Radish**—Sow a few Long and Turnip Radish.
**Rhubarb**—Remove the forcing materials; gently tear away for use the outer stalks from the other plants.
**Spinach**—Sow a few of the round variety.
**Savoy Cabbage**—Make a good sowing, to plant early in Autumn for Winter use.
**Sea Kale**—Continue blanching.
**Turnip**—Sow largely, to use from December.
**Vegetable Marrow, Pumpkin, and Squash**—*See* CUCUMBER.

# NOVEMBER.

**French Beans**—Sow largely.
**Borecole or Kale**—Sow a few early, to plant in Autumn for Autumn and Winter use.
**Brocoli**—Sow a few early, to plant in Autumn for Autumn and Winter use.
**Brussels Sprouts**—Sow a few early, to plant in Autumn for Autumn and Winter use.
**Cabbage**—Sow a few early, to plant in Autumn for Autumn and Winter use.
**Celery**—Sow largely, to plant in Autumn for late crop.
**Couve Tronchuda or Portugal Cabbage**—Sow for Winter use.
**Cress and Mustard**—Sow fortnightly.
**Cucumber**—Sow largely early in the month, and plant out from under cover.
**Lettuce**—Sow largely where to remain if the situation is low and moist.
**Melon**—*See* CUCUMBER.
**Peas**—Sow largely of large sorts.
**Radish**—Sow a few.
**Turnip**—Sow largely twice in the month.
**Vegetable Marrow, Pumpkin and Squash**—*See* CUCUMBER.

# DECEMBER.

**French Beans**—Sow for a succession.
**Cabbage**—Sow a few, to plant in Autumn for Winter use.
**Cauliflower**—Sow a few.
**Couve Tronchuda**—Sow for Winter and Spring use.
**Celery**—Sow for Winter use; remove side shoots from, and earth up advanced crops if required for immediate use.
**Cress and Mustard**—Sow fortnightly.
**Kohl Rabi**—Sow in drills for Winter use.
**Lettuce**—Sow largely if in a low situation.
**Peas**—Sow early and late sorts.
**Spinach**—Sow a few of the round variety.
**Turnip**—Sow a few.

## *Conveyance of Goods per*

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For the convenience of my Customers residing at a distance, and who, when sending for goods such as PEAS, BEANS, AND OTHER HEAVY SEEDS, can have them sent direct to their addresses by Parcels Post or Passenger Train, I have subjoined copies of the rates:—

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| Destination. | Rates of Postage. On a Parcel not Exceeding— | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 lb. | 2 lb. | 3 lb. | 4 lb. | 5 lb. | 6 lb. | 7 lb. | 8 lb. | 9 lb. | 10 lb. | 11 lb. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| **Victoria** ... ... ... | 0 6 | 0 9 | 1 0 | 1 3 | 1 6 | 1 9 | 2 0 | 2 3 | 2 6 | 2 9 | 3 0 |
| **Inter-State** ... ... ... | 0 8 | 1 2 | 1 8 | 2 2 | 2 8 | 3 2 | 3 8 | 4 2 | 4 8 | 5 2 | 5 8 |

## PASSENGER TRAIN RATES.

| Miles. | 3 lb. | 7 lb. | 14 lb. | 28 lb. | 42 lb. | 56 lb. | 84 lb. | 112 lb. | 28 lb. extra. | Miles. | 3 lb. | 7 lb. | 14 lb. | 28 lb. | 42 lb. | 56 lb. | 84 lb. | 112 lb. | 28 lb. extra. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 6 | 0 9 | 1 0 | 1 3 | 1 6 | 0 3 | 250 | 1 0 | 1 2 | 1 9 | 2 9 | 4 3 | 5 6 | 7 0 | 8 3 | 2 0 |
| 50 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 6 | 0 10 | 1 3 | 1 9 | 2 3 | 2 6 | 0 6 | 300 | 1 2 | 1 4 | 2 0 | 3 3 | 4 9 | 6 0 | 7 6 | 9 0 | 2 0 |
| 75 | 0 5 | 0 6 | 0 9 | 1 2 | 1 9 | 2 3 | 3 0 | 3 6 | 0 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 101 | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 9 | 1 6 | 2 3 | 3 0 | 3 9 | 4 6 | 1 0 | 350 | 1 4 | 1 6 | 2 3 | 3 6 | 5 0 | 6 6 | 8 3 | 9 9 | 2 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 400 | 1 6 | 1 8 | 2 6 | 3 9 | 5 6 | 7 0 | 8 9 | 10 6 | 2 6 |
| 125 | 0 7 | 0 9 | 1 0 | 1 9 | 2 6 | 3 6 | 4 6 | 5 3 | 1 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 150 | 0 8 | 0 10 | 1 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 1 3 | 450 | 1 8 | 1 10 | 2 9 | 4 3 | 5 9 | 7 6 | 9 3 | 11 3 | 2 6 |
| 175 | 0 9 | 1 0 | 1 3 | 3 3 | 3 6 | 4 6 | 5 9 | 6 9 | 1 6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 | 0 10 | 1 0 | 1 6 | 2 6 | 3 9 | 5 0 | 6 3 | 7 6 | 1 9 | Ov'r 450 | 1 10 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 4 6 | 6 3 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 2 9 |

**Melbourne to Sydney.**—3 lb., 2s.; 7 lb., 3s.; 14 lb., 4s. 6d.; 28 lb., 6s.; 56 lb., 10s.; 84 lb., 12s.; 1 2 lb., 14s. 6d.; 28 lb. extra, 2s 6d.

**Melbourne to Brisbane.**—3 lb., 4s 7d.; 7lb., 6s. 10d.; 14lb., 10s. 2d.; 28 lb., 18s. 7d.; 56 lb., 22s. 8d; 84 lb., 27s. 2d.; 112 lb., 32s. 10d.; 28 lb. extra, 5s. 8d.

**Melbourne to Adelaide.**—7 lb., 1s. 6d.; 14 lb., 2s. 6d.; 28 lb., 4s. 6d.; 56 lb., 8s. 6d.; 84 lb., 11s.; 112 lb., 12s.; 28 lb. extra, 2s.

**All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

# CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF Vegetable Seeds.

**Delivered Free—Per Post or Rail.**

**For the Cottage, Villa, and Mansion.**

## NO ALTERATIONS WILL BE ALLOWED.

BEING frequently asked by customers for assortments of Vegetable Seeds, and to save them the trouble of selecting, I have made up the following collections, which are offered at a reduction of 20 per cent. off Catalogue prices than if they were selected separately. They do not contain novelties, but only the best standard varieties, and are put up in sizes to meet the requirements of nearly every garden.

## THE "COTTAGE" COLLECTION.

**Price 5s. Post Free.**

Contains 19 Varieties.

**Beet,** *Blood Red,* ½ oz. **Cabbage,** *Early or Late,* ½ oz. **Carrot,** *James' Scarlet Intermediate,* ½ oz. **Cauliflower,** *Early London,* ½ oz. **Cress,** *Extra Fine Curled,* ½ oz. **Cucumber,** *Extra Choice Mixed,* 1 *pkt.* **Leek,** *London Flag,* ½ oz. **Lettuce,** *Neapolitan Cabbage,* ½ oz. **Melon (Rock),** *Emerald Gem,* 1 *pkt.* **Melon (Water),** *Black Spanish,* 1 *pkt.* **Mustard,** *Finest White,* ½ oz. **Onion,** *Brown Globe,* ½ oz. **Parsley,** *Triple Curled,* ½ oz. **Parsnip,** *Hollow Crown,* ½ oz. **Radish,** *Mixed Turnip,* ½ oz. **Spinach,** *Prickly or Round,* ½ oz. **Turnip,** *Early White Stone,* ½ oz. **Tomato,** *Majestic,* 1 *pkt.* **Vegetable Marrow,** *Early Long White,* 1 *pkt.*

ALL

## VEGETABLE SEEDS.

POST FREE.

(Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted.)

## THE "VILLA" COLLECTION.

**Price, 10s 6d. Post Free.**

Contains 26 Varieties.

**Beet,** *Blood Red,* ½ oz. **Beans (French),** *Canadian Wonder,* 1 *lb.* **Cabbage,** *Early and Late,* ½ oz. **Carrot,** *James' Scarlet Intermediate,* 1 oz. **Cauliflower,** *Early London,* ½ oz. **Celery,** *Golden Heart,* ½ oz. **Cress,** *Extra Fine Curled,* 1½ oz. **Cucumber,** *Extra Choice Mixed,* 1 *pkt.* **Leek,** *London Flag,* ½ oz. **Lettuce (Cabbage),** *Neapolitan or Drumhead,* ½ oz. **Melon (Rock),** *Emerald Gem,* 1 *pkt.* **Melon (Water),** *White Gem,* 1 *pkt.* **Mustard,** *Finest White,* 1½ oz. **Onion,** *Brown Spanish,* 1 oz. **Parsley,** *Triple Curled,* ½ oz. **Parsnip,** *Hollow Crown,* 1 *lb.* **Peas,** *Dwarf Marrowfats,* 1 *lb.* **Pumpkin,** *Turk's Cap,* 1 *pkt.* **Radish,** *Mixed Turnip and Long Scarlet,* 1½ oz. *each.* **Spinach,** *Prickly or Round,* 1½ oz. **Squash,** *Marblehead,* 1 *pkt.* **Turnip,** *Early White Stone,* 1½ oz. **Tomato,** *Mikado,* 1 *pkt.* **Vegetable Marrow (Bush),** 1 *pkt.*

## THE "MANSION" COLLECTION.

**Price, 21s.**

*DELIVERED FREE TO ANY RAILWAY STATION IN VICTORIA.*

Contains 42 Varieties.

**Beet,** *Blood Red and Silver,* ½ oz. *each.* **Beans (Broad),** *Harlington,* 2 *lbs.* **Beans (French),** *Canadian Wonder,* 1 *lb.* **Beans (Butter Wax),** 1 *lb.* **Brussels Sprouts,** *Dalkeith,* ½ oz. **Cabbage,** *Early and Late,* ½ oz. *each.* **Cabbage (Savoy),** *Dwarf Green Curled,* ½ oz. **Capsicum,** *Long Red,* 1 *pkt.* **Carrot,** *James' Scarlet Intermediate and Early Short Horn,* 1 oz. *each.* **Cauliflower,** *Early and Late,* ½ oz. *each.* **Celery,** *Cole's Crystal White,* ½ oz. **Cress,** *Extra Fine Curled,* 1½ oz. **Cucumber,** *Extra Choice Mixed,* 1 *pkt.* **Kohl Rabi,** *Purple,* ½ oz. **Lettuce,** *Paris White Cos and Neapolitan Cabbage,* ½ oz. *each.* **Leek,** *London Flag,* ½ oz. **Melon (Rock),** *Emerald Gem,* 1 *pkt,* **Melon (Water),** *Dixie,* 1 *pkt.* **Mustard,** *Finest White,* 1½ oz. **Onion,** *Extra Early Golden Globe and Brown Spanish,* 1 oz. *each.* **Parsley,** *Triple Curled,* ½ oz. **Parsnip,** *Hollow Crown,* 2 ozs. **Peas,** *Early, Medium, and Late,* 2 *lbs. each.* **Pumpkin,** *Turk's Cap,* 1 *pkt.* **Radish,** *Long Scarlet and Mixed Turnip,* 1½ oz. *each.* **Spinach,** *Prickly or Round,* 1½ oz. **Squash,** *Early White Bush,* 1 *pkt.* **Tomato,** *Cooking and Dessert,* 1 *pkt. each.* **Turnip,** *Early White Stone and Orange Jelly,* 1½ oz. *each.* **Vegetable Marrow,** *Early Long White,* 1 *pkt.*

**All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

F. HAMILTON BRUNNING — ESTABLISHED 1852

**MY PACKET SEEDS**

are now obtainable from the principal Storekeepers in nearly every town in Victoria. The Packets are stamped with the year of issue, as a guarantee of freshness.

**ALL RETAIL ORDERS**

for Vegetable Seeds, excepting PEAS, BEANS, and SWEET CORN, are POSTED FREE to any of the States. For Parcels Post Rates, see page 4.

# GENERAL LIST

— OF —

# Vegetable Seeds

## FOR SEASON 1905.

***For NOVELTIES, see Coloured Pages.***

## ASPARAGUS.

*Asparagus officinalis.*

CULTIVATION—Sow in September in rich, light soil, in rows eighteen inches apart, and when large enough thin out to nine inches. Care should be taken to keep down all weeds for the first year, else they will choke and destroy the young seedlings. To have the young plants strong for transplanting plenty of water or liquid manure should be given during dry weather.

The most economical width for an Asparagus bed is five feet, which will take three rows, one down the centre and one on each side, about a foot from the edge. When planting is finished, the ground should be mulched with a thick coating of good stable dung, and when the weather becomes dry, water must be given, and that in abundance, if complete success is desired. The after cultivation consists simply in keeping the ground clean, and in dressing with salt during the Spring.

For fuller particulars see "THE AUSTRALIAN GARDENER" (15th Edition), by F. Hamilton Brunning. Price, 1s. 6d.; Per Post, 1s. 10d.

ASPARAGUS, and Plant showing habit of growth.

**3d. and 6d. per packet.**

**Argenteuil Purple**—It retains the head close until the stalks are quite long, is of uniform colour, while for tenderness, quality, and size, it is unparalleled. 6d. per oz.

**Asparagus Plants** (obtainable from May to August).—Conover's Colossal and Argenteuil Purple. 3-year-old Plants, 7s. 6d. per 100. Special quotations for 1000 lots and upwards.

**Columbian Mammoth White**—A variety producing pure white shoots, and said to require no artificial blanching. It is a very strong grower. 6d. per packet, or 1s. per oz.

**Conover's Colossal**—A well-known variety, of large size, tender, and of good quality. 6d. per oz.

**Palmetto**—A desirable bright green variety. Exceedingly early; one of the best. Highly recommended. 6d. per oz.

**All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

# ARTICHOKE.—*Oifnora scolifmus.*

CULTIVATION—Sow in Spring in a row where they are to remain; thin to a foot or eighteen inches apart, and transplant the following season, allowing each plant four feet on all sides.

**Jerusalem**—Not produced from seed. For tubers, see page 33.

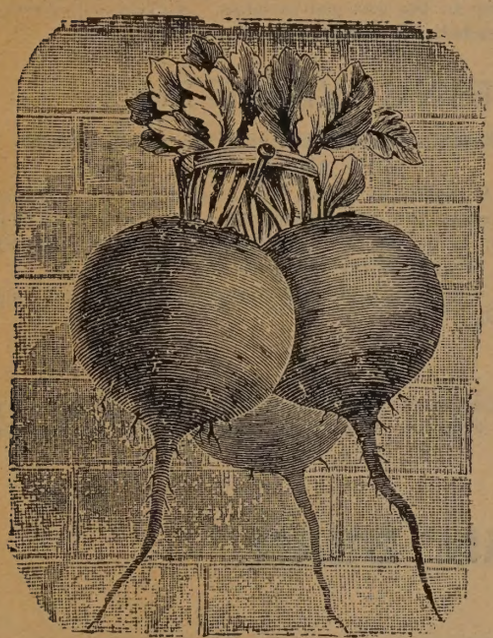
**Large Green Globe**—Large globular heads, of good flavour; the best for ordinary use. 6d. per packet. Strong plants, 1s. each, or 10s. doz.

**Large Purple Globe**—The favourite French variety. 6d. per packet. Strong plants, 1s. each, or 10s. doz.

# BEET.—*Beta vulgaris.*

CULTIVATION—Red Beet is not so much grown as its merits deserve. It requires a deep, open soil. The ground should be dug at least two spits deep; and if manure is necessary, it may be turned in with the bottom spit, so as to bury it ten or twelve inches below the surface. This will cause the top roots to descend, and prevent forking. Seed may be sown in August and September for Summer crops, and in November and January for early Autumn and Winter crops. Sow the seeds thinly in drills drawn eighteen inches apart, making the drills two inches deep in the light soils, and one inch in the heavy soils. When the plants are fit to handle, thin out to six inches apart. Keep the surface stirred from time to time in dry weather to promote growth.

**3d. and 6d. per packet.**



BEET—ECLIPSE.

**Selected Blood-red**—Flesh deep red excellent quality. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

**Crimson Globe**—An extremely handsome second-early or main-crop Beet, with richly-coloured flesh of superb quality. The Beets are of medium size, slightly oblong form, and entirely free from fibrous rootlets, having only a slender tap-root. The roots average 3 inches in diameter; the skin is so smooth and the form so regular that when washed for market they have the appearance of highly-polished, dark-red balls. The flesh is a deep purplish-crimson, slightly "zoned," and is remarkably sweet and tender — absolutely free from stringiness. The foliage is small, of a rich bronze-purple; the leaves all grow from a very small crown at the top of the bulb. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

**Dell's Black-leaf**—Roots dark red; splendid flavour. From its beautiful dark foliage it is admirably adapted for borders. 6d. per oz.

**Eclipse (Turnip-shaped)**—Flesh fine dark blood colour; very sweet. An excellent variety. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

BEET—BLOOD RED.

**Egyptian (Turnip-shaped)**—Very distinct; flesh deep red. Valuable for Summer use, as it comes early. 6d. per oz.

**New Improved Silver**—Dwarf, with dark green leaves, and very broad white ribs. 6d. per packet; 9d. per oz.

**Nutting's Dwarf Improved**—A fine dwarf dark red variety. 6d. per oz.

**Swiss Chard, Silver, or Sea Kale**—Habit erect and vigorous. The midribs are silvery white and very large. They should be served as Asparagus, and the remainder of the leaves makes a valuable dish, dressed as a Spinach. This Beet is reproductive, and will bear frequent cutting, but the roots are not edible. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

# BROAD BEANS.—*Faba vulgaris.*

CULTIVATION—Sow in April for the earliest crops, and again in July and August and for the latest crop, in September. Sow the seed in drills three to three and a half feet apart, and twelve inches in the rows. Cover the seeds to the depth of about two inches. As soon as the crops come into bloom, the top of each stem should be pinched off to increase the advancement of the pods. For Parcels Post Rates, see page 4.

**3d. and 6d. per packet.**

*NOTE.—For all Beans required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb. extra.*

**Broad Windsor**—Very productive. 6d. per lb.

**Green Windsor**—Beautiful green colour. 6d. per lb.

**Harlington Windsor**—A very superior variety; very prolific. 6d. per lb.

**Leviathan**—The longest-podded and finest Broad Bean in cultivation; very prolific. 6d. per lb.

**All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

# FRENCH BEANS.—*Phaseolus vulgaris.*

CULTIVATION.—For the earliest crop sow in September, in the warmest and most sheltered part of the garden; later crops may be sown in damper and more exposed situations. Successional crops may be sown once a month until January. Sow the seed in drills two feet apart, and two inches in depth, or less in heavy soils, and four inches between the seeds. If the weather becomes dry, the ground may be mulched, and soakings of water should be frequently given.

The Climbing Varieties should be sown in drills four feet apart, and six inches between the seeds. They may be sown near a fence or building, and trained on strings or trellises; otherwise sticks five or six feet in length should be stuck in the rows, one to each plant. For Parcels Post Rates on Beans, see page 4. **6d. per packet; per post, 1s.**

VONDER.

avour; very prolific. 8d. per lb.

## DWARF VARIETIES.

**8d. per lb. (½lb pkt. 6d.)**

NOTE.—For all Beans required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb extra.

**Canadian Wonder.**—One of the most productive Beans in cultivation. Pods very fleshy, and exceedingly tender when cooked. Grown very largely by market gardeners. (See cut)

**Negro Long Pod.**—A great cropper, of excellent quality.

**Pale Dun.**—An excellent early variety.

**New Giant Stringless Green Pod.**—Acknowledged by all the best authorities to be the earliest and best of all the Dwarf Beans. It is a prolific bearer, and of excellent quality; the pods are stringless, similar to the wax-pod varieties. A great acquisition; highly recommended. 1s. per lb.

## CLIMBING VARIETIES.

NOTE.—For all Beans required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb. extra.

**July Runner.**—A variety of recent introduction. It is a great cropper, very early, and of superior flavour. As it does not grow very tall, twigs can be used instead of stakes. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet—per post, 9d.; 1s. 6d. per lb.

**Scarlet Runner.**—A remarkably heavy cropper, having extra long pods. 1s. per lb.

is a Climber, produces long, narrow, stringless pods about twelve to eighteen inches long, of very and bears in bunches. It succeeds best in warm districts. Sow at the same time and in the same 6d. per packet; per post, 8d.

See Novelties for 1905, Coloured Pages).

# THE WONDERFUL TONGAN BEAN.

**The Poor Man's Vegetable.**

A STRONG evergreen and perennial climber, producing immense quantities of large flat beans of excellent quality, which are used like French Beans. It is estimated that, in a moderately warm situation and good soil, two plants of this Bean will supply a small family with this delicious and wholesome vegetable for nine months in the year. The plant is also very ornamental, and may be utilised for covering unsightly objects. **It requires to be sown rather late in the spring.** The Beans should be picked very young, and boiled whole. Although it is a perennial, it is advisable to sow one or two Beans every year, for though the old plants come into bearing much earlier than the young ones, still they do not bear such heavy crops nor the best beans. As the seeds are very slow to germinate, they should be soaked in boiling water for, say, twelve hours before sowing.

**Price, 6d. per packet; per post, 8d.**

BEAN—IMPROVED GOLDEN BUTTER WAX.

# WAX POD OR BUTTER BEANS.

## STRINGLESS FRENCH BEANS.

*Phaseolus vulgaris.*

THE Wax Pod or Butter Beans are perfectly hardy. The pods are stringless, and can be cooked whole; the flavour is excellent. When they become better known they will take the place of the ordinary French Beans. Sow at the same time and in the same manner as recommended for the French Bean. For Parcels Post Rates, see page 4. **6d. per packet; per post, 1s.**

*NOTE.—For all Beans required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb. extra.*

**Climbing Golden Butter Wax.**—Black-seeded, yellow pods; very tender. 9d. per lb.

**Improved Golden Butter Wax (Dwarf).**—A splendid variety, of exquisite flavour; very productive. 1s. per lb. (See cut).

**Startler (Dwarf).**—A very prolific variety, bearing perfectly stringless pods, about 6 inches long, of a delightful buttery flavour. One of the best Wax Pod Beans in cultivation; highly recommended. 1s. per lb.

**All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

# LIMA BEANS.

CULTIVATION.—Lima Beans should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in (say end of October). The tall variety requires stakes or poles about five feet high. They are shelled and cooked like Broad Beans, which they somewhat resemble in flavour, but far more nutritious, and served with butter. In America they are very largely grown, and highly esteemed. For Parcel Post Rates, see page 4. **6d. per packet; per post, 9d.**

**NOTE.—For all Beans required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb. extra.**

**Henderson's Bush Lima**—A dwarf variety, growing about eighteen inches high; very productive, and requiring no support. (See cut.) 1s. per lb.

**King of the Limas**—One of the best of the tall sorts; very prolific, and bearing large handsome beans. The pods are produced in large clusters. 1s. 6d. per lb.

**Thorburn's Dwarf Lima (Kumerle Strain)**—A dwarf form of the famous Challenger Lima—the finest of the Limas. It possesses the flavour of the genuine Challenger Lima, thus differing from all other Bush Limas. It is exceedingly productive, bearing from 50 to 60 pods on the bush. 1s. 6d. per lb.

# BORECOLE, KALE OR CURLED GREENS.—*Brassica oleracea acephala.*

CULTIVATION—Sow the seed from December to February for the main crop, and again in July, and plant out as soon as ready in rows two feet apart, and eighteen inches to to two feet between the plants. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

**Dwarf Green Curled**—A useful, hardy variety. (See cut.) 9d. per oz.

**Improved Garnishing**—Produces several varieties equal in colour to the Coleus, varying from rich crimson to white; laced and fringed. 6d. per packet.

**Ragged Jack**—An extremely hardy variety, very tender and delicious when cooked. 9d. per oz.

**Kale Plants**—1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

BORECOLE OR KALE—DWARF GREEN CURLED.

# BRUSSELS SPROUTS.—*Brassica oleracea bullata minor.*

CULTIVATION—Esteemed as the best of the Cabbage genus. Sow the seed in June or August for use in Midsummer, and again in November, January, and February for early and late Winter use, and plant out in rows two feet apart. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

**Dalkeith**—Medium height, closely filled with compact, richly-flavoured sprouts. 9d. per oz.

**President Carnot**—Produces very large sprouts of good quality. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

**Hercules**—A new, semi-dwarf variety, of very quick growth, being thickly covered with sprouts often to the number of 70 on a single plant. The well-developed sprouts are arranged spirally, in rows of six, around the stem, giving the plant a peculiar pyramidal shape. 6d. per packet. 1s. 6d. per oz.

**Brussels Sprouts Plants**—1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

**NEW CABBAGE LETTUCE—"BRITTLE ICE."**
*See Novelties for 1905, coloured pages.*

**NEW WATER MELON—"RODOSTO."**
*See Novelties for 1905, coloured pages.*

# BROCOLI.—*Brassica oleracea botrytis asparagoides.*

CULTIVATION—Brocoli does well on soil that has been manured for a previous crop, and if the soil be light it need not even be dug for the young p ants. For a Winter crop the seed must be sown in October, and the plants put out about the end of the year. For the chance of a crop to succeed cauliflowers in Summer, seed may be sown in January or February, and planted out in April. When the plants are sufficiently large, transplant into rows about two to two and a half feet apart.

**6d. per packet.**

**Adam's Early White**—A fine white variety. 1s. 6d. per oz.

**Perfection**—One of the finest Brocoli yet introduced. Of strong and robust habit, with large handsome heads, which are close, and perfectly white. (See cut.) 2s. per oz.

**Walcheren**—A valuable kind for general use. 2s. per oz.

BROCOLI—PERFECTION.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—PRESIDENT CARNOT.

**All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

# CABBAGE.—*Brassica oleracea capitata.*

CULTIVATION—This is one of the most important of vegetables, as it may be had in use every day in the year. A little seed may be sown once in every month, except in May and June. When the plants are large enough to handle, transplant into rows from two to two and a half feet apart. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 9d. per oz. except where otherwise priced.**

**Danish Round Ballhead**—(See Novelties of 1904, coloured pages).

**Danish Summer Ballhead**—(See Novelties for 1905, coloured pages).

**Drumhead**—A very large variety; useful for cattle feeding.

**Early Winningstadt**—An early pointed-head variety; a first-class sort. 1s. per oz.

**Early York**—A well-known early sort. (See cut.)

CABBAGE—EARLY YORK.

**Eastham**—An old and useful sort.

**Express**—The earliest variety in cultivation. The heads are uniform in size and shape, exceedingly solid and firm, and of fine mild flavour. 1s. per oz.

**Glory of Enkhuizen**—(See Novelties of 1904, coloured pages).

**Improved Enfield Market**—Valuable Winter variety, largely grown by market gardeners.

**Niggerhead**—A new variety, and the darkest of the dark-red Cabbages, black through to the very heart. This new variety is endowed with all the good qualities desired in a Red Cabbage. The head is solid and heavy, and is stone hard, and of good appearance until late in the season, when all others are out of the market—an item worth the notice of farmers and market gardeners. "Niggerhead" pickled is of a bewitching beauty, and an ornament as well as a relish on any table. The Red Cabbage, when boiled in the ordinary way, is far superior in flavour to the white varieties. 6d. per packet, or 1s. 6d. per oz.

"Your 'Niggerhead' Cabbage was the best ever seen up here."—A. CLARK, Collector of Customs, Delegate.

RED CABBAGE—NIGGERHEAD.

**Flat Parisian, or Henderson's Early Spring**—A splendid new early Cabbage, with round, flat, solid heads of uniform size, with few and small outside leaves. It is of fine texture and delicate flavour. This variety is highly recommended. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

CABBAGE—GIANT OF AUVERGNE.

## GIANT OF AUVERGNE—A Splendid Winter Variety.

A distinct short-stemmed variety of recent introduction, the head almost resting on the ground. It is exceedingly firm and close, measuring often twenty inches in diameter, and weighing from 30 to 40 lbs. Excellent for Autumn and Winter use. A magnificent variety. Highly recommended. (See cut.) 6d. per packet 1s. per oz.

**Little Pixie**—Small, sweet, comes in early. Well adapted for small gardens. 1s. per oz.

**Schweinfurt**—Large, early white variety.

**Victoria Main-Crop**—An up-to-date variety for all seasons. This variety produces remarkably uniform, very hard firm heads, fine in texture, and weighing from 10 to 15 lbs. each, and even up to 20 lbs. It is very sweetly flavoured, and has very few loose leaves; for withstanding dry weather there is no variety to equal it, and it will head when most other varieties fail. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

**Large St. John's Day**—A popular market variety; not so large as Woodmason's strain.

**Succession**—A splendid variety either for medium early, main crop, or late use. It is of large size, perfect in shape, of handsome colour, and of the finest quality. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

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"I have grown cabbages for thirty years in Victoria, and can honestly state that the Giant of Auvergne has no equal in size, texture, and flavour."—W. J. COTTIER, Belmont Road, Balwyn, 3/1/04.

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"I have much pleasure in letting you know that all the seeds I got from you have turned out most successful. Your Cabbage, 'Giant of Auvergne,' turned the scales at 42 lbs. The 'Victoria Main Crop' Cabbage weighed 30 lbs., and your 'Niggerhead' cannot be beaten either for pickling or table use. Your 'Champion Early All-Head' Cabbage was beautiful, and I had snow-white heads of your 'Surprise' Cauliflower weighing 12 lbs. I picked 230 pods off a single plant of your 'Athlete' Pea. Everyone admired it, and said that they had never seen anything like it before. Your 'Earliana' Tomato is a wonder, all my plants are covered from top to bottom with tomatoes."—DANIEL HUNTER, Colac, 21/1/04.

**CABBAGE—Continued.**

CABBAGE—LAMB'S EARLIEST OF ALL.

**Sugar-Loaf**—A distinct and excellent variety.

**Stockley's Select Giant Red**—An excellent Cabbage, which has been very carefully selected, with large and solid heads. The best and largest Red Cabbage for pickling known. 6d. per packet.

**Red Dutch**—For pickling; good colour. 1s. per oz.

**Lamb's Earliest of All**—A remarkable early variety, of recent introduction, with very few outside leaves; grows a short stem, with a compact conical head of average size; most useful early Cabbage, coming in fully a week or ten days before Early York; very superior to any other variety. Highly recommended for small gardens. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

**Cabbage Plants**—1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

# CHAMPION EARLY ALL-HEAD CABBAGE.

**STILL THE LEADING VARIETY.**

*THE KING OF SUMMER CABBAGES.*

HAS 4 POINTS IN ITS FAVOUR— **SIZE** ✢ **EARLINESS** ✢ **QUALITY** ✢ **YIELD** ✢

Withstands Severe Drought. ✢ ✢ ✢ . . . Resists Blight . . .

CABBAGE—CHAMPION EARLY ALL-HEAD.

EVER since this variety was introduced by me, some years ago, it has become year by year more popular—so much so that my sales each season have exceeded those of the past one by nearly twofold. It is acknowledged by connoisseurs to be a really first-class Cabbage, whether for private use or for market purposes, as it withstands the most severe drought. It is distinct from, and superior in every respect to varieties offered under the name of Sure-Header and Heat-proof Sure-Header, and is the very best Summer variety ever introduced. Being a rapid grower, it comes into use quickly, and is in consequence very tender and sweet. The heads are heavy, solid, and fine grained. On account of its compact habit of growth and absence of loose leaves, a much larger number of plants can be obtained to the acre than of most of the varieties of this type. To those who want a Cabbage for *size*, combined with *earliness*, *quality*, and *yield*, the Champion Early All-Head is the one to grow.

**6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.**

The following unsolicited testimonials, selected from dozens received, will go to show that as an all-round variety it cannot be excelled:—

"I must tell you that I have grown your Champion Early All-Head Cabbage for the last two seasons, and can say that a finer cabbage I have never grown. It is of good size, delicious flavour, and comes into use very quickly (I get it fit to cut in three months from the time I sow the seed), and it stands a long time. I have a small bed now from which I have been cutting since the beginning of April. A friend remarked to me last year that it was the first time that he had seen cabbages as depicted in the seed catalogues.

1/8/04. J. E. R. FELLOWES, Albury, N.S.W."

SAVOY—"ALL HEAD."

"I cannot speak too highly of your Champion Early All-Head Cabbage. They are so large, tender, and so firm that they resist all cabbage pests. They are in fact the best cabbage I have ever seen.

11/6/04. W. J. ERLAND, Morwell."

## SAVOY CABBAGE.—*Brassica oleracea bullata.*

CULTIVATION—The general cultivation of Savoys is very similar to that of the Cabbage. The best time to sow the seed is from December to March. Savoys are generally preferred for Winter use, being of better flavour, and not so rank when grown large.

**3d. and 6d. per packet.**

**All-Head**—A new variety of recent introduction, with solid heads of a conical shape, of a beautiful yellowish-green colour. It is delicious in flavour, like that of Brussels Sprouts. Owing to its shape it can be planted very closely. 6d. per pkt.; 1s. 6d. per oz.

**All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

SAVOY CABBAGE—DWARF GREEN CURLED.

**SAVOY CABBAGE—Continued.**

**Drumhead**—The largest variety; very useful and hardy. 9d. per oz.

**Dwarf Green Curled**—A well-curled, compact, early variety, which hearts well. (See cut.) 9d. per oz.

**Little Pixie**—The smallest Savoy grown. Hearts compact and very delicate in flavour. For small gardens it is especially useful, as it may be planted a foot apart each way. 1s. per oz.

**Victoria Drumhead**—Produces very large crinkled heads, which are very tender and crisp, and of excellent flavour. A fine sort for exhibition purposes. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

**Savoy Cabbage Plants**—1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

# PORTUGAL CABBAGE.

*Brassica oleracea costata.*

Sow from October to January, and plant out under the same conditions as Cauliflowers. It likes a rich soil. A very tender and sweet variety of the Cabbage tribe. The heart of the plant can be used in the same manner as the Cabbage, and the ribs of the largest leaves will be found an excellent substitute for sea-kale, if served up in a similar way.

**Portugal Cabbage** — (See cut) 3d. and 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

PORTUGAL CABBAGE.

# CHINESE CABBAGE.

*Pe-tsai.*

CULTIVATION — Similar to that of the Cabbage.

**New Improved**—Large loose leaves highly esteemed by the Chinese, and also by Europeans. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.

CHINESE CABBAGE—NEW IMPROVED.

# CARDOON.—*Cynara cardunculus.*

CULTIVATION—This vegetable is little known, and less cultivated, in the State, though it is extensively grown and much esteemed on the continent of Europe, where it is used in soups and for stewing. The leaf-stalks are the parts used, and the mode of culture is almost exactly the same as for Celery.

**Large Spanish**—Grown for the mid-rib of the leaf, which is blanched like Celery. **6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.**

CAPE GOOSEBERRY.

# CAPER OF COMMERCE.—*Capparis spinosa.*

CULTIVATION—The Caper is a trailing shrub, which grows freely on dry, rocky soil, and might become an article of commerce, as it succeeds well in this climate. The flower buds are the parts used, forming the Caper of Commerce. Plants may be raised from seed in heat in Spring, and planted out when strong. They may also be raised from cuttings. The roots of the plant are particularly strong and vivacious, and if they can get deep enough even among rocks or stones, they will continue to grow for an indefinite period. It is considered advisable to cut the plants over every third or fourth year.

**Caper of Commerce.—6d. per packet.**

# CAPE GOOSEBERRY.—*Physalis edulis.*

THIS, though used as a fruit, is generally cultivated as a kitchen garden plant. Sow the seed in September, October, and November, in a pot or seed pan, and when large enough they should be planted in a warm, sheltered situation, and should stand three or four feet apart. The plants will last several years, and should have the old wood cut out annually. The fruit, when used in a raw state, should be thoroughly ripe, as previous to ripening they contain a deleterious principle.

**True Cape Gooseberry.—6d. per packet.**

# CAPSICUM OR PEPPER.

*Capsicum annuum; Capsicum frutescens.*

CULTIVATION—The varieties of Capsicum or Chili require light, rich soil and a warm situation. For the earliest crop sow in the beginning of September in heat. When the plants are large enough to handle, prick into pots or boxes, and after they have become well established and hardened-off plant out in October, when the weather is fine. Seed may be sown in the open ground in the beginning of October. They may stand two-and-a-half to three feet apart. The plants must be duly watered while young, and shaded from the hot suns until established. The best situation is at the foot of a wall or fence, on the sunny side.

**6d. per packet** (except where otherwise priced).

CAPSICUM OR PEPPERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1. Long Red. | No. 4. Kaleidoscope. | No. 7. Large Bell. |
| 2. Golden Dawn. | 5. Cherry. | 8. Red Chili. |
| 3. The Giant. | 6. Fancy Wrinkled | 9. Red Cluster. |

**All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

## Collection of Six Varieties of Capsicum, 2/-.

*Celestial—A very ornamental and useful Pepper, creamy white, changing to vivid scarlet.

*Cherry—Small, round, smooth variety, of dwarf growth. (See cut, figure 5.)

Chinese Giant—A mammoth variety of recent introduction, producing fruits averaging four inches in breadth at the top, and of equal length of a brilliant, glossy scarlet. The flesh is unusually thick and extremely mild, as sweet as an apple, and makes an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes.

Golden Dawn—A most beautiful and distinct Pepper, of a beautiful golden yellow. (See cut, figure 2.)

*Kaleidoscope—So called because the fruits are constantly changing colour, through all shades, from light yellow to intense scarlet. (See cut, figure 4.)

Large Bell—Early variety, of mild flavour; rind thick and fleshy. (See cut, figure 7.)

*Long Red—Fruit three to four inches in length, bright red; very productive. (See cut, figure 1.)

*Long Yellow—Similar to Long Red in shape and appearance, except in colour.

*Red Chili—Very small; useful for pickling. (See cut, figure 8.)

*Red Cluster—Small, thin red Peppers, clustered together in bunches at the top of each branch. (See cut, figure 9.)

Ruby King—Beautiful bright red; large fruit; one of the best.

Sweet Spanish—Earliest of all the varieties; flesh sweet and mild.

The Giant—Produces very large fruit, of a brilliant scarlet colour. (See cut, figure 3.)

*Tabasco—Of tall, bush-like growth, three to four feet in height, producing an immense quantity of small, slender, very hot, and fiery fruits, one inch in length, and vivid scarlet in colouring. This is the true variety, from which the famous Tabasco Sauce is made.

**Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk are hot and pungent in flavour.**

## CARROT.—*Daucus hortensis.*

CULTIVATION.—The most suitable soil for the Carrot is a deep, rich, light, loamy or sandy soil, which has been enriched at the previous cropping; but should the soil be poor, a dressing of well-decomposed manure should be given, and thoroughly mixed with the soil. The seed should be sown in shallow drills, which may be a foot apart for the Early Horn, and fifteen inches for James' Intermediate and similar varieties, and from eighteen inches to two feet for Field Carrots. The soil should be made very fine, and if in a dry state, or very loose, should be pressed very hard after the seeds are sown. The ground should be kept loose on the surface by frequent stirrings with a hoe. When the seed is sown in cold weather, and not likely to vegetate before hoeing becomes necessary, it is useful to drop a few seeds of radish or turnip to mark the position of the rows. The Horn varieties may be left three to four inches apart; other varieties at greater distances, up to eight inches for Field Carrots. Make large sowings from August till February. 3 lbs. required to sow an acre.

CARROT—JAMES' SCARLET INTERMEDIATE.

**3d. and 6d. per packet.**

**Early French Forcing Short Horn**—The small roots are round in form; very early, smooth, tender, and of fine flavour; excellent for forcing. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

**Early Short Horn**—A favourite variety; much esteemed for table use. Medium size, beautiful colour, and remarkably tender. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

**Guerande or Ox-Heart**—This new stump-rooted Carrot is a decided advance in shape. It is intermediate as to length, between the Half-long varieties (such as Danvers') and the Short-Horn Carrot, but much thicker than the latter, attaining at the top from three to four inches in diameter. It is of very fine quality for table. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

CARROT—GUERANDE OR OX-HEART.

**James' Scarlet Intermediate.**—The best Carrot for the main crop in shallow soils, producing roots of good size and excellent flavour and rich colour. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

**Long Blood Red.**—A new long Carrot, with a short top and light foliage, the stalks of which are faintly tinged with purple. The root is of a rich blood-red colour; the flesh is deep orange-red, of very fine quality, tender and sweet. The introducers say:—"Wherever much stress is laid upon the deep red colour of Carrots, this new variety will be found unrivalled." 6d. per oz.

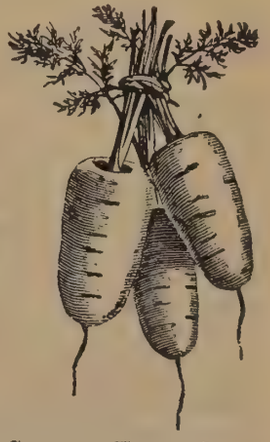
**Sutton's New Red Intermediate.**—A splendid new type of intermediate Carrot, which is said to have quite superseded the ordinary variety. It is earlier, finer in shape, and the roots grow to nearly double the size. Skin clean and bright in colour with very small core. 9d. per oz.

**The Gem.**—A variety of recent introduction, roots four to five inches in length, and about three inches in diameter, although they have been grown to nearly double these dimensions. Quality first-rate, being very tender, with almost an entire absence of core. 6d. per oz.

**White Belgian**
**Sinclair's Champion**
**Altringham**
**Long Yellow Stump-rooted**

See Root Crops (Agricultural Seeds).

CARROT—EARLY FRENCH FORCING SHORT HORN.



CARROT—EARLY SHORT HORN.

**All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

# CAULIFLOWER.—*Brassica oleracea botrytis cauliflora.*

**6d. and 1s. per packet.**

CULTIVATION.—Cauliflowers may be obtained in this climate during at least half the year under ordinary treatment, and in cool situations, or where water is plentiful, nearly the whole year round. The soil for them should be equally rich as for Cabbage, and where that for Winter crops happens to be damp it may be formed into ridges and the Cauliflowers planted on the top. The distance between the plants must be regulated by the size of the heads required; heads of the largest size may be obtained from plants thirty to thirty-six inches apart, but for private use small or middle-sized heads are the most suitable. Of course the Summer crops must have the greatest amount of space, but plants put out in Autumn need not be more than two feet or eighteen inches apart. For the first, or Autumn crop, the seed must be sown from December to February, and for later crops a little may be sown every month until August; but heads can rarely be obtained during the hottest months, except in cool districts, or by abundant watering.

**Carter's Dwarf Mammoth**—One of the best Cauliflowers in cultivation, of dwarf compact growth, with fine large white heads. 3s. per oz.

**Early London.**—A well-known hardy variety; fine white heads. 2s. per oz.

**Early Snowball.**—A very early variety; heads rather small but compact, and beautifully white. (See cut.) 1s. per packet 4s. per oz.

**Eclipse.**—A splendid variety, with large pure white heads. Withstands drought well. 3s. per oz.

**Large Asiatic.**—A fine large white, compact variety. 2s. per oz.

**Extra Early Autumn Giant.**—This magnificent new Cauliflower—specimens of which, weighing upwards of 14 lbs. each, were exhibited at the National Chrysanthemum Society's Show, England, a year or two since—is more dwarf, considerably earlier, and in every respect better, than the old Autumn Giant. It produces enormous snow-white heads, and at the present time is admitted to be the largest and earliest, of the giant forms, and the most reliable Cauliflower, either for market use or for the private garden. Highly recommended. 1s. per packet; 4s. per oz.

**Extra Early Dwarf Snowball**—(See Novelties for 1905, coloured pages).

**Gilt Edge.**—Large, heavy sort, undoubtedly the best and surest of all the sorts now in cultivation. Highly recommended. (See cut). Sold in packets only. 1s. 6d. each.

CAULIFLOWER—EARLY SNOWBALL

**Surprise.**—Produces large, pure white firm heads, remaining in good condition for a considerable time without deteriorating in quality. It is a rapid grower, and withstands the dry weather well. For general use it cannot be excelled. 1s. per packet; 3s. per oz.

**Veitch's Autumn Giant.**—An extremely valuable late variety; heads large, white, firm, and compact. 3s. per oz.

**Walcheren.**—A hardy late variety, producing firm heads, of uniform closeness. 2s. per oz.

# CORN SALAD OR LAMB'S LETTUCE.—*Valerianella olitoria.*

CULTIVATION.—The first sowing of this useful small salad, which is chiefly grown by the French, ought to be made at the commencement of the Autumnal rains, and a successional crop put in at intervals of two months thereafter. Seed may be sown in any waste soil of a light nature, in beds four feet wide, and in shelter drills six inches apart. The seedlings must be thinned to four inches apart, and the outside leaves picked for use as they expand. In Summer, seed should be sown every month in a moist, sheltered spot the seedlings thinned as soon as fit for handling, and when large enough for use, the heads cut as wanted, close to the surface of the ground.

CORN SALAD, OR LAMB'S LETTUCE.

**Large Round-leaved Dutch**—Very hardy, useful salad. (See cut). 1s. per oz.

**6d. per packet.**

CAULIFLOWER—GILT EDGE.

# CELERY.—*Apium graveolens.*

CULTIVATION.—Celery requires very rich deep soil, and a moist situation is the best to select, but not where the soil is saturated with water. Seeds may be sown in August for the earliest crop, and at that season require artificial heat to cause them to vegetate. They may be sown in a seed pan or shallow box in light, rich soil, and placed in a hot-bed frame, or some other warm place. As soon as the plants are large enough to handle, they should be pricked into other boxes, and continued in heat until well established, then hardened off, and planted out to six inches apart in a bed of rich soil, six inches deep, on a bottom of boards, or some other hard substance which the roots cannot penetrate, to facilitate transplanting, where they must be well watered and shaded; and when of sufficient size the soil cut into squares with a plant in the centre of each; then lifted with the balls entire, and conveyed to the trenches, where they must be shaded with boughs, boards, bags, or anything at hand until re-established. During the season of growth water must be applied in unlimited quantities. The second and later sowings may be made in the open ground, and the young plants treated in a similar manner. October will be early enough for sowing in the open air, and two more sowings may be made in November and December. Manure to the depth of five or six inches should be dug into the bottom of the trench, and as much liquid manure as can be spared may be given while the plants are growing. A trench should be sixteen to eighteen inches in width, and the plants set at six to twelve inches apart. Earth up the plants as they advance in growth, but it is not advisable to place much soil around them, with a view to blanching, until about a month before they are wanted for use. The final earthing-up requires to be done carefully; in order that the soil may not fall into the heart of the plant, the leaves should be tied together, then the soil thrown in, in layers, and packed closely around the plants by hand. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

**Celeriac, or Turnip-rooted Celery**—Principally used for soups. 9d. per oz.

**Cole's Crystal White**—Large, crisp, and fine-flavoured. 9d. per oz.

**Golden Heart**—Of a fine nutty flavour, and when blanched is of a pure golden yellow. 9d. per oz.

**Golden Rose**—A recently introduced variety, of self-blanching habit. The stalks, which are very broad and solid, are of a golden colour suffused with a warm rosy hue. A good keeper. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

**All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

## CELERY—Continued.

CELERY—IMPROVED WHITE PLUME.

**Improved White Plume**—A splendid crisp, solid, and fine-flavoured variety. Requires very little earthing-up to blanch it. The plant itself makes a handsome ornament upon the dinner table, from the fact of the foliage being beautifully variegated. (See cut). 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

**Laing's Mammoth Red**—This is a very large, quick-growing variety; solid, crisp, and very hardy; excellent flavour. 9d. per oz.

**Turner's Incomparable White**—A fine dwarf variety; clear, white, solid, and crisp. 9d. per oz.

**White Solid Paschal**—Remarkable for the breadth and thickness of its stalks, which are very mild in flavour. A good keeper. 1s. per oz.

**Soup Celery**—Excellent for flavouring, etc. 3d. per oz. (per post, 4d.), ¼-lb., 9d. (per post, 1s.); ½-lb., 1s. 3d. (per post, 1s. 8d.); 1 lb. 2s. 6d. (per post, 3s. 3d.).

**Celery Plants**—6d. per bundle of 25.

**NOTE. RED CELERY SEED**

**FOR RHEUMATISM**

**6d. per oz.;**

**4s. 6d. per lb.**

(per post, 5s. 3d.).

## CRESS.

*Lapidium sativum.*

CRESS—EXTRA FINE CURLED.

CURLED CRESS may be grown in Winter on a patch of ground at the foot of a fence or other warm spot, by drawing shallow drills as close as possible with the finger or small stick; the seed sown quite thick, and the surface beaten with the back of a spade, barely covering the seeds. A shady spot should be chosen for Summer; or, where there is not a garden, the seed may be sown in boxes, or between the single folds of a wet flannel. American Cress may be sown monthly in drills nine inches apart, slightly covered with earth; when the plants are bushy, the heads may be cut close to the surface of the ground. Water Cress is an excellent salad. Young runners are most commonly used for planting out, but seed may be sown during the Autumn and Winter months in a moist, shady place.

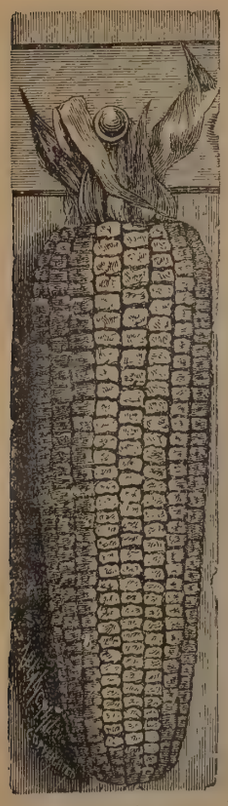
**3d. and 6d. per packet.**

**American, or Land**—An excellent substitute for Water Cress. 6d. per oz.

**Extra Fine Curled**—Very fine; excellent for salads; may be cut two or three times (See cut). 4d. per oz.

**Indian, or Nasturtium**—6d. per oz.

**Water Cress**—Sow in a moist, shady place. 6d. per packet.



SWEET CORN—TRIUMPH.

## SWEET CORN OR TABLE MAIZE.—*Zea mays.*

CULTIVATION.—Few are aware of the excellence of the Sugar Maize as a vegetable; it will bear favourable comparison with Asparagus and Peas when boiled in a green state, and eaten with white sauce or gravy. The cobs should be taken as soon as the grains are fully formed, and before they have begun to harden. Seed may be sown in September and three following months for succession, in drills three feet apart, and the plants a foot apart. It requires rich soil, and is improved by top-dressing during growth. For Parcels Post Rates, see page 4.

HOW TO COOK SWEET CORN.—Sweet Corn is a delicious vegetable, and is highly esteemed in America, but in this State it is not largely used, as very few indeed know how to cook it properly. The cobs should be cooked when freshly gathered, as by keeping they lose their sweetness. Firstly remove the husks and every thread of silk; then place the cob in a pot of boiling water, and allow it to boil for about five minutes; when done, carefully remove it with a skimmer, and place upon a napkin, and serve immediately. It may be eaten with white sauce or gravy.

**6d. per packet (per post, 1s.); 1s. per lb. (per post, 1s. 9d).**

**NOTE.—For all kinds of Sweet Corn required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb. extra.**

**Country Gentleman**—Small, but one of the sweetest sorts grown. 1s. per lb.

**Early Cosmopolitan**—A variety of recent introduction, producing magnificent ears of fine quality and appearance, fully nine inches long, with ten or more rows of large grains. The cob is always pure white and well filled. It is without doubt the best early Sweet Corn yet sent out. 6d. per packet (per post, 1s.) 1s. 6d. per lb. (per post, 2s. 3d.).

**Early Fordhook**—Early Fordhook is the largest-eared extra early Corn, averaging in length seven inches. The grains and cob are pure white. The ears are eight-rowed, with small cobs and deep grains. In some instances it has ripened one or two days earlier than Cory, and in other cases one or two days later, so that it may be said to equal Cory in earliness, while surpassing any other extra early Sweet Corn in size, quality, sweetness, and entire freedom from smut.

**New Early Golden Bantam.**—(See Novelties for 1905, coloured pages.)

**Mammoth Sugar.**—The largest late variety; cob, white, large, and well filled; very productive and fine flavoured.

**Triumph**—Said to be the earliest of the large varieties, flavour rich and sweet. (See cut.)

**White Pop Corn**—For parching (in cobs).

**All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

# CUCUMBER.—*Cucumis sativus.*

CULTIVATION.—For the earliest crops out of doors, plants may be raised on a hot-bed, well hardened off, and planted out in September as soon as the weather has become warm. The plants must be protected with hand-glasses, or some other covering, and shaded when necessary until established. For a late crop, plants may be raised in a cool frame, and planted out in October, always providing duplicates to replace failures. Seeds may be sown at the same time, and again in the course of a month, where they are to remain. The soil must be kept loose by frequent hoeings, and, before the weather becomes dry, should be mulched with a good layer of stable dung. Abundant water is necessary in dry weather. **6d. per packet** (except where otherwise priced).

**Choice Mixed**—Extra fine.

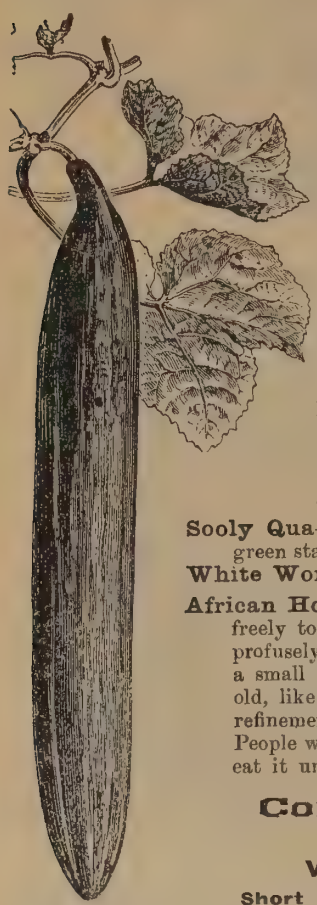
**Cool and Crisp**—A very early and prolific variety; excellent for slicing; very tender and crisp.

**Early White Spine**—A most popular variety; flesh crisp, and of fine flavour.

**Giant Pera**—A very distinct Asiatic variety, growing to a very large size, with smooth, light green skin. They are crisp, and of extremely mild flavour.

**Japanese Climbing**—This variety is very hardy, climbs freely, and is of excellent flavour.

**Lemon**—A very novel and interesting new variety, with nearly-round, yellow, lemon-like fruits of fine flavour. It is a very prolific bearer. 1s. per packet



The *Gardeners' Chronicle* (England), 1st August, 1903:—"A New Kind of Cucumber.—At the meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, on 21st July last, a Cucumber was shown by Hobbies Limited, nurserymen, Dereham, under the name of Lemon-Cucumber. The fruits were between 3 and 4 inches in the lesser diameter; of a pale yellow colour, although immature, and having a texture of flesh and a flavour identical with the ordinary Cucumber."

CUCUMBERS.

No. 1. Long Green. | No. 3. White Wonder.
2. Long Prickly. | 4. Short Prickly
No. 5 English Gherkin.

**Long Green**—A fine long fruit, of excellent quality; dark green, crisp, and firm. (See cut, figure 1.)

**Long Green Smooth Athens**—A long, green, smooth variety.

**Long Prickly**—A very hardy variety, good bearer; about a foot in length. (See cut, figure 2.)

**New Cumberland Pickling**—(See Novelties for 1905, coloured pages).

**Snake or Serpent**—A remarkable and very interesting curiosity. The Cucumbers grow curled up like a snake with the head protruding, and sometimes are *six feet in length.*

**Sikkim**—Long, dark green, late variety.

**Sooly Qua**—A Chinese variety, remarkable for the great length of its fruit (five to six feet) and its rapid growth. Is used in a green state.

**White Wonder**—A hardy white variety, of strong, vigorous growth. A good cropper. Highly recommended. (See cut, figure 3.)

**African Horned**—A most curious climbing variety, introduced from Central Africa. The vine is a rapid grower, and will climb freely to a considerable height on trellis or screen, or it may be allowed to trail over the ground. The fruit, which is borne profusely all Summer, is a deep sea-green colour, but when ripe turns to a dark orange-scarlet. When fully grown it is the size of a small Musk Melon, oblong, and covered with protruding points or horns. For eating, it should be taken before it is too old, like any other Cucumber. In quality it is simply luscious, having the pure Cucumber flavour in a degree of delicacy and refinement not before seen. It is exceedingly tender, and seems to melt in one's mouth, and consequently easily digested. People who cannot eat ordinary Cucumbers find no difficulty with this. Dr. Clowe writes recently that the natives in Africa do not eat it until it is fully ripe and the pulp becomes soft. It is then nutritious and very refreshing.

CUCUMBER—DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

## COLLECTION OF SIX VARIETIES, 2s.

### VARIETIES USED FOR PICKLING.—6d. per packet.

**Short Prickly.** (See cut, figure 4.)

**Paris Pickling.**

**West India Gherkin.**

**Commercial Pickling.** (A first-class pickling variety; highly recommended).

**English Gherkin.** (See cut, figure 5.)

### FRAME, or FORCING VARIETIES.

*NOTE.—These packets contain from twelve to fifteen seeds only.*

**Duke of Edinburgh (Daniel's)**—A very fine variety, growing from thirty to thirty-five inches in length. For exhibition, market, or general use it cannot be surpassed. (See cut.) 1s. per packet.

**Erfurt Frame**—(See Novelties of 1904, coloured pages).

**Jewel of Koppitz**—One of the earliest and most abundant bearers ever introduced. The fruit begins to set with the first natural leaf. Highly recommended. The accompanying cut (which was photographed) represents plants grown in a house. (See cut.) 1s. per packet.

**Marvel**—A valuable variety of recent introduction, the fruits of which are cylindrical, dark green, and usually about fifteen or sixteen inches long when ready for cutting. Awarded a Silver Medal and First-class Certificate Royal Horticultural Society, England. 1s. 6d. per packet.

**Telegraph (Rollisson's)**—Extremely prolific, of good shape and colour, and delicious flavour. 1s. per packet.

**Tender and True**—Colour of a beautiful deep green, and the flavour excellent. Unsurpassed as an exhibition variety. 1s. per packet.

CUCUMBER—JEWEL OF KOPPITZ.

**All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

# DANDELION.

THE Dandelion resembles Endive, and is cultivated by the Continental people for Spring greens, or for blanching for salads. **6d. per packet.**

**Improved Early Large-Leaved**—Double the size of the ordinary Dandelion.

# EGG PLANT.—*Solanum esculentum.*

CULTIVATION—The Egg Plant may be treated in exactly the same manner as the Capsicum—the earliest raised in heat and transplanted, and the later crops sown in a warm situation, where they have to remain the plants may stand eighteen inches to two feet apart. The fruit must be thinned if a fine sample is required. They may be easily grown in pots, and trained to stakes like Tomatoes. **6d. per packet.**

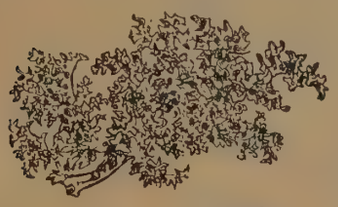
HOW TO COOK EGG PLANT—Cut the fruit into half or quarter inch slices, and after paring dip them into salted water for an hour; then dip in batter, and fry in hot fat until brown.

**New York Improved Purple, Spineless**—The standard variety, largest and best, oval, deep purple early and productive.

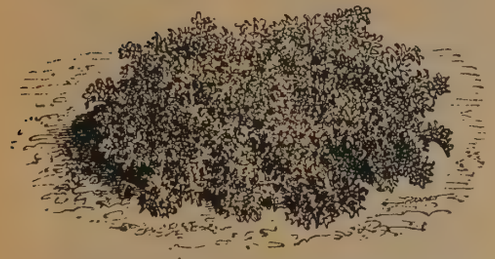
**Pearl-White**—A new variety, producing pure creamy white fruit of great size. In eating quality it is superior to all others. (See cut.)

**Black Beauty**—An extra early variety, of recent introduction, with skin of a rich lustrous purplish black. The fruits are broad and thick. An excellent variety.

EGG PLANT—PEARL-WHITE.



**Long White** **Round White**



ENDIVE—TRIPLE CURLED MOSS.

# ENDIVE.—*Chicorium endivia.*

CULTIVATION—This is a good useful salad for Winter use, becoming now of more repute than hitherto. To grow it well the culture recommended for Lettuce is exactly suitable. The heads require to be blanched, which may be effected either by tying the leaves close together, or covering each plant with a flower pot, saucer, or piece of slate, a few at a time. The seeds should be sown in January, February, and March, and the plants transplanted with the first Autumn rains.

**3d. and 6d. per packet.**

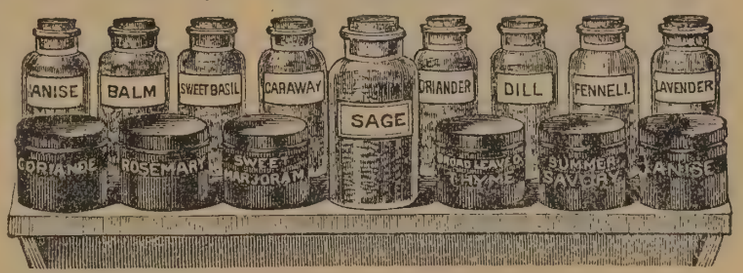
**Broad-Leaved Green Paris**—A splendid variety, with large broad leaves. 1s. per oz.

**Triple Curled Moss**—Beautifully curled, and when developed appears like a tuft of moss. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

# SWEET, POT, AND MEDICINAL HERBS, AND THEIR USES.

CULTIVATION—The best way of growing these with little trouble and expense is to procure a few plants of the required sorts, such as Marjoram, Sage, Thyme, Hyssop, &c., and plant them together in a portion of a shady border, in lines fifteen or eighteen inches apart each way. If plants cannot be conveniently had, seed may be sown in a warm border, in lines one foot apart, merely deep enough to cover the seed when up, thin out to a foot apart, water and mulch the first Summer in dry weather, and keep the surface loose. Next Autumn, or early in Spring, take up and divide the roots, and plant again fifteen or eighteen inches apart, and continue making new plantings every Winter, as a means of saving them during the severe Summer drought.

**6d. per packet.**




**Angelica**—Useful on account of its medicinal qualities.
**Balm** (*Melissa officinalis*)—For making Balm tea; valuable in cases of fever, &c.
**Basil, Bush** (*Ocymum minimum*)—For flavouring soups, stews, sauces,
**Basil, Sweet** (*Ocymum basilicum*)—For flavouring soups, stews, sauces, &c.
**Borage** (*Borago officinalis*)—Used for salads: excellent for bees.
**Chamomile** (*Anthemis*)—Used medicinally for a number of purposes.
**Chervil, Plain or Common** (*Chaerophyllum aromaticum*)—For flavouring soups, salads, &c.
**Chervil, Turnip-rooted** (*Chaerophyllum bulbosum*)—For flavouring soups, salads, &c.
**Carraway** (*Carum carui*)—Chiefly cultivated for the seed, which is used in confectionery and medicine; the under leaves are sometimes used for flavouring soups.
**Dill** (*Anethum graveolens*)—Used for flavouring soups, pickles, &c.
**Fennel** (*Anethum foeniculum*)—Used in fish sauces, and for garnishing.
**Hyssop** (*Hyssopus officinalis*)—The leaves and flowers are gathered and dried for making Hyssop tea, and other purposes.
**Lavender** (*Lavendula vera*)—The true variety; cultivated for its flowers, which are very aromatic.
**Marjoram, Sweet** (*Origanum marjorama*)—Used in soups and stuffings.
**Marjoram, Pot** (*Origanum onites*)—Used in soups and stuffings.
**Pennyroyal** (*Mentha pulegium*)—Used for medicinal purposes.
**Purslane, Golden**—Used for salads, garnishings, and pickling.
**Purslane, Large-leaved**—Used for salads, garnishing, and pickling.
**Rosemary** (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)—An aromatic herb; leaves are used for making hair-wash.
**Rue** (*Ruta graveolens*)—Used for medicinal purposes; also used as a remedy for roup in fowls.
**Sage** (*Salvia officinalis*)—Used in stuffings and sauces.
**Savory, Summer** (*Satureja hortensis*)—Greatly used for seasoning.
**Savory, Winter** (*Satureja montana*)—Greatly used for seasoning.
**Sorrel, Large-Leaved** (*Rumex scutatus*)—Used for salads, and imparting an acid flavour to soups.
**Tansy** (*Tanacetum vulgare*)—An aromatic herb.
**Thyme** (*Thymus vulgaris*)—For soups, sauces, and stuffings.
**Tarragon** (*Artemisia dracunulus*)—Used for flavouring. 1s. per packet.
**Wormwood** (*Artemisia absinthium*)—Used for medicinal purposes; also in the preparation of absinthe.

**All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

KOHL RABI—LARGE PURPLE.

# KOHL RABI, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

*—Brassica oleracea caulo-rapa.*

CULTIVATION—This is a delicious vegetable, and highly esteemed by those acquainted with it; but its merits are not sufficiently known or appreciated. It is greatly superior as a table vegetable to any kind of turnip, but must be tested in good condition, and while young and tender. The seed may be sown from January to April, in beds as for cabbage, and transplanted into good soil. The bulb-like stems will be fit for using during the Winter and Spring, and should be taken when not more than three or four inches in diameter, or they will become coarse and inferior.

**3d. and 6d. per packet.**

**Large Green**—A green variety; very delicious vegetable if cooked when young. 9d. per oz.
**Large Purple**—Similar to the Green, except in colour. (See cut.) 9d. per oz.

# LEEK.—*Allium porrum.*

CULTIVATION—The Leek likes a deep, friable, and rich soil. The first sowing may be made in June or July, and subsequent sowings once a month till December. When the young plants are about the thickness of a goose-quill, they may be transplanted into deep holes made with a dibble or stake, nine to twelve inches apart, in the bottom of a drill drawn with a hoe, into which the plants are dropped and a few crumbs of soil put in to cover the roots, unless the soil is dry, when the holes may be filled with water. In the process of hoeing the holes become filled up with soil, and, as they grow, soil from each side may be drawn to them to cause the stems to lengthen. The drills should be fifteen inches apart. Large Leeks for exhibition may be grown in trenches prepared as for celery.

LEEK—THE LYON.

**3d. and 6d. per packet.**

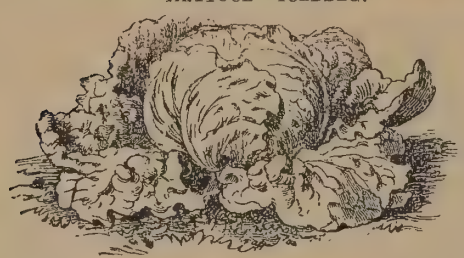
**London Flag**—A well-known variety. 9d. per oz.
**Monstrous Carentan**—A superior variety, with distinct and dark coloured leaves; stout in habit, and hardy. 1s. per oz.
**The Lyon**—This splendid strain producing Leeks weighing over 4lbs. each; perfectly hardy. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.
**Long Winter Mezieres**—A splendid Leek of French origin. It has broad, vigorous, erect leaves, a long good-sized stem of snow-white colour and of excellent flavour. It is very hardy, and can be confidently recommended as one of the best varieties grown, excelling all others. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

LETTUCE—ICEBERG.

# LETTUCE.—*Lactuca.*

CULTIVATION—This popular salad plant may be had all the year round by frequent sowings and plantings. A warm and dry situation should be chosen for the Winter crops, and one that is low and damp for those of Summer. The soil should be loose and extremely rich, for Lettuces are crisp only when grown rapidly. For Summer culture, sowings may be made where the plants are to remain—as they cannot be safely transplanted in dry weather—once a month from August onwards, in rows eighteen inches apart, and thinned to twelve inches. For a Winter crop, sowings may be made in March and April, and the plants transplanted in rows.

LETTUCE—DRUMHEAD, OR MALTA.



LETTUCE—NEAPOLITAN.

**LETTUCE PLANTS,**
**1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).**

## CABBAGE VARIETIES.

**3d. and 6d. per packet.**

**All the Year Round**—A very good hardy variety, 1s. per oz.
**Asparagus Lettuce**—A novel variety of special merit. It is of very quick growth, producing very narrow leaves, twelve to eighteen inches in length, the mid-rib of which is very tender and succulent. It is cooked and used like Asparagus, for which it makes a fine substitute. 6d. per packet.
**Drumhead, or Malta**—Heads very large, crisp, and tender; one of the best for general use. (See cut.) 9d. per oz.
**Hanson**—Grows to a large size, very solid, and is deliciously sweet, crisp, and tender. 1s. per oz.
**Iceberg**—A new variety of recent introduction, with hard, handsome heads. Highly recommended (See cut.) 1s. per oz.
**May King**—(See Novelties for 1905, coloured pages.)
**Neapolitan**—One of the most popular varieties cultivated. Heads large and solid, leaves beautifully curled and tender. (See cut.) 9d. per oz.
**New Brittle Ice.**—(See Novelties for 1905, coloured pages.)
**New York**—A splendid Summer Lettuce, with large solid heads, crisp, tender, and of excellent flavour highly recommended. 1s. per oz.
**Thorburn Maximum**—The Introducers say:—"This Lettuce is very handsome in appearance. Our crop inspector in France found it growing in one of the rural districts, recognised its exceptional merits, and procured for us some of the seed. It is wonderfully heat-resisting, remaining a long time, even in the hottest weather, without running up to seed. The outside colour is light green, but it becomes more and more yellow towards the heart. It is the *largest* and *solidest* of all our Head Lettuces, and its table quality is simply perfect, both as to tenderness and crispness." 6d. per packet 1s. 6d. per oz.

**Wheeler's Tom Thumb**—Very dwarf and compact, white and crisp stands well. 1s. per oz.
**Tyrolese Improved**—The heads are of enormous size and firm as a stone; leaves, same as ribs, very tender. A special characteristic of this beautiful new sort is its leaves, the borders of which are fringed or serrated quite peculiarly. 1s. per oz.
**Italian Ice**—Large, solid, crisp heads, free from bitterness; colour, yellowish green; almost transparent ribs. An excellent variety. 1s. per oz.

## COS VARIETIES.—3d. and 6d. per packet.

**Paris White**—An old standard variety. (See cut.) 9d. per oz.
**Trianon, or Celery Lettuce**—The long narrow leaves, which form solid heads almost like a Wakefield Cabbage, bleach and quickly become snowy white. The leaves when blanched are stiff like celery stalks; very crisp, and of excellent flavour. 1s. per oz.
**Monstrous Brown**—The hearts grow to an immense size crisp, and of fine flavour. Excellent either for Summer or Winter use. 1s. per oz.

COS LETTUCE—PARIS WHITE.

# ROCK, OR MUSK MELON.—*Cucumis melo.*

ROCK MELON—EMERALD GEM.

CULTIVATION.—Rock Melons for the earliest crop may be raised on a hot-bed in July and August, well hardened-off, and planted out in September, or as soon as the weather has become warm enough; the plants should be protected until well established. The soil for the Rock Melon should be a good, rather strong loam, without manure, except a little to give the plants a start. For the later crop, sow in September and October in the open ground. The seeds should be sown in hills, which ought to be from five to six feet apart, placing ten or twelve seeds in each, and when the plants have two or three rough leaves thin out to three or four plants.

Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk contain only fifteen seeds in a packet.

ROCK MELON—LONG ISLAND BEAUTY.

**Collection of 6 Choice Varieties of Rock Melons, MY OWN SELECTION.** 2s. (POST FREE).

**Best Mixed Varieties**—6d. per packet.

**Bomb-Shaped.**—(See Novelties for 1905, coloured pages.)

***Dickson's Exquisite**—The flesh is a beautiful green, moderately firm, yet exceedingly juicy, and ripening well back to the rind. The flavour is unequalled. 1s. per packet.

**Emerald Gem**—A very distinct, early, and deliciously-flavoured variety, with a skin of a deep emerald green colour. The flesh is of a suffused salmon colour, exceedingly sweet. One of the very best Melons for private growers. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.

**Extra Early Hackensack**—An early variety, producing Melons weighing from 4 to 10 lbs. each are of a nutmeg shape, heavily netted, and have light-green flesh of a delicious flavour. 6d. per packet.

**Hybrid Bay View**—A very prolific variety of great size, oblong, green flesh splendid quality. 6d. per packet.

**Large Yellow Cantaloupe**—Flesh salmon coloured; very productive. 6d. per packet.

**Long Island Beauty**—The earliest and finest in quality flesh green. The most handsome Melon grown. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.

**Rocky Ford**—A splendid early, small-fruited variety. The fruits are always finely netted, and of a light golden-yellow hue when ripened. The flesh is light green in colour, melting, and luscious in flavour. (See cut). 6d. per packet.

**Nutmeg**—Green flesh, medium size, rich and sugary. 6d. per packet.

**Perfected Delmonico**—Oval shaped, of large size, finely netted, and has beautiful orange-pink flesh. For flavour it cannot be surpassed. 6d. per packet.

***Scarlet Perfection**—A superb variety, round, prominently laced, sugary, scarlet flesh, exquisite aroma. 1s. per packet.

**The Paul Rose**—A new and meritorious variety of recent introduction and one that is bound to please all melon-growers. The flesh is quite thick, of rich deep orange colour, ripening close down to the rind, with small seed cavity. 6d. per packet.

WATER MELONS.
No. 1. Dixie. | No. 2. Seminole. | No. 3. Black Spanish.
No. 4. Kolb Gem. | No. 5. White Gem.

# WATER MELON.—*Cucumis citrullus.*

CULTIVATION.—The Water Melon requires a richer soil than the Rock Melon, and if well grown will afford abundance of fruit without stopping the shoots or any other manipulation being required. Every effort should be made to get the fruit ripened early, for it is little valued except in hot weather. A warm situation should therefore be chosen, and the plants raised in heat in July and August, and grown strong before being planted out, two or three on a hill, about eight feet apart. Seed should not be sown in the open ground before October. **6d. per packet.**

**All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

**MELON—Continued.**

### Collection of Six Varieties of Water Melons, 2s. (POST FREE).

**All Varieties, Mixed.**

**Black Spanish**—A well-known favourite, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early. (See cut, figure 3.)

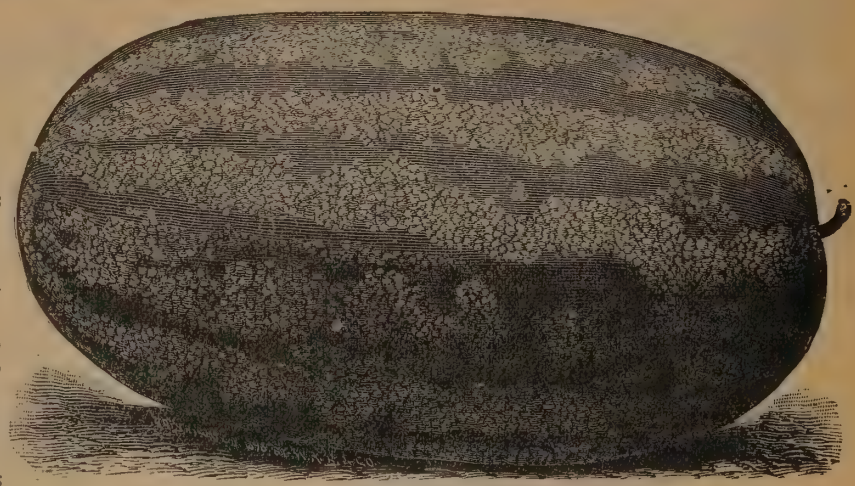
**Blue Gem**—(See Novelties of 1904, coloured pages.)

**Boss**—Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet, and rind thin; intermediate.

**Dixie**—A new Melon, very large flesh deep scarlet, very sweet, tender, and juicy. A very free settler of fruit. (See cut, figure 1.)

**Extra Early Rodosto**—(See Novelties for 1905, coloured pages.)

**Kolb Gem**—Flesh bright crimson, extending close to the rind; solid, sweet, and of luscious flavour. (See cut, figure 4.)



WATER MELON—NEW MAMMOTH "SANTIAGO."

**White Gem**—A distinct variety. The Melons are perfectly round, and of a beautiful cream-white colour when ripe; flesh bright pink, and of excellent flavour. (See cut, figure 5.)

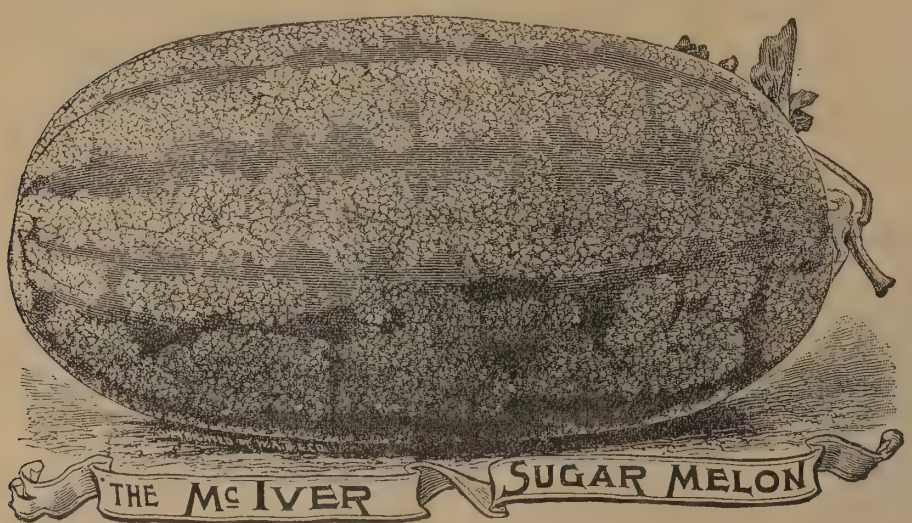
**Cole's Early**—This variety is said to be the earliest in cultivation, and an excellent bearer. The Melons are not large, but what they lack in that respect is made up in number and solidity. The flesh is of a beautiful bright red colour, crisp, and of delicious flavour.

**Cuban Queen**—Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality; early.

**Fordhook Early**—This Melon is one of the earliest in cultivation, being ripe fully three weeks before any other variety, which is a very great consideration in this State. It produces Melons from 30 to 35 lbs. weight; the flesh is bright-red, and very sweet. Highly recommended.

**Halbert Honey**—The Introducers say:—"Growing as long as the Keckley Sweets, the melons are blunt both at stem and blossom end—entirely free from any appearance of "neck." In size they average eighteen to twenty inches in length by six to eight inches in diameter; colour of rind, a clear glossy deep green—most attractive; the flesh is a beautiful crimson-lake in colour, extending to within less than half an inch of the rind, which, like the flesh, is so tender that it will not stand shipping. In quality it is simply delicious, sugary and of a rich fruity flavour peculiar to itself. Entirely devoid of all fibrous substances, the sweet flesh melts away in the mouth like so much honey. The hardy vines are wonderfully prolific. The crop covers the ground, and it is no uncommon sight to see four or five melons growing in a heap together, one on top of the other. It is quite early.

CITRON PRESERVING MELON.




**Ice Cream**—An old and reliable sort; flesh red; late.

**Rattlesnake**—Oblong, dark, and striped; bright red; flesh; late.

**New Mammoth Santiago**—A new mammoth variety producing enormous fruits 2 feet in length, and from 12 to 14 inches in diameter, and weighing up to 85 lbs. Flesh deep blood-red, sugary, melting, and of the finest quality entirely free from stringiness. A splendid shipping variety. (See cut.)

**Kleckley Sweets**—A variety of oblong shape, with dark green skin. The flesh, which is bright red, is always solid, and of the most luscious flavour imaginable, and it is said to be by far the sweetest and finest flavoured of all Melons.

**The McIver Sugar Melon**—A productive variety, of uniformly large size. The quality is very superior; the flesh is of a soft pale pink, crisp, free from any stringiness (even after an unfavourable season), juicy, and of luscious sweetness.

## PRESERVING MELONS.—6d. per packet.

**Apple—Pie or Common**—For jam and preserves; green seed.

**Lemon Jam**—A splendid variety for jams, &c.

**Citron**—Round and handsome; excellent for jam and preserves; red seed. (See cut.)

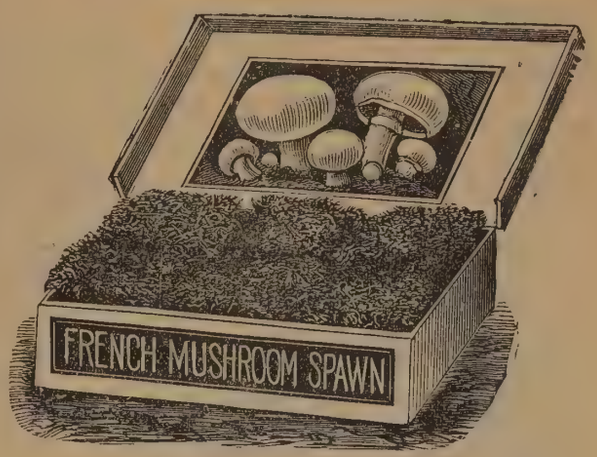
## MANGO MELON, OR EGYPTIAN PROLIFIC VEGETABLE PEACH.

CULTIVATION.—Cultivate in a similar manner as that recommended for the Rock Melon. Grows like a Rock Melon, branching out in dozens of vines in every direction, full of fruit and blossoms, commencing early and lasting on till frost, if watered in dry weather; suitable for all climates. Fried in batter, green, a substitute for Egg Plant. It is also said to be superior to Vegetable Marrows, cooked in a similar style, if used before being too ripe. When ripe and yellow, makes beautiful, white, transparent preserves and sweetmeats, equalling the celebrated Californian fruits and Japanese Pie Melon; they are just like an orange when ripe. The late fruit makes excellent pickles. Young green ginger makes the best flavouring, and it does not colour the preserves. **6d. per packet.**

**All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

# MUSHROOM.—*Agaricus campestris.*

CULTIVATION.—The Mushroom can be successfully cultivated in pots, boxes, or beds, either out of doors or in a shed or cellar, during the Autumn and Winter months. The beds are made of fresh horse-dung, which must be dried and fermented until the violent heat is gone, before being used. When ready, the material should be made into a bed four feet wide and a foot deep, beaten extremely hard with a rammer or mallet, and left until the heat is steady at sixty or seventy degrees, when pieces of spawn, about the size of walnuts, should be inserted an inch deep and eight or nine inches apart, all over the bed, which must then be covered to a depth of three inches with soil such as the Mushroom naturally grows in, well beaten with the back of a spade, and, if out of doors, should be covered with a good thickness of hay. The soil should not be allowed to become dry, nor ever very wet; therefore something should be at hand to ward off heavy rains if out of doors. Mushrooms may be expected in six or seven weeks from the time of spawning, and a good bed will last for two or three months. In gathering the crop, the stalks should be pulled completely out, otherwise they rot and destroy the young brood. Before the month of April, while the weather is warm, the bed may be made in a trench, dug six inches deep, in dry and well-drained ground



FRENCH MUSHROOM SPAWN.

**Imported fresh every Season, direct from the Makers.**

**French Mushroom Spawn**—In 2-lb. boxes, containing a book giving full directions (See cut). 3s. 6d. each (per post, 5s.).

**English Mushroom Spawn**—In bricks of 1lb. weight, 1s. (per post, 1s. 9d.).

# MUSTARD.—*Sinapis alba.*

CULTIVATION.—Mustard for salad may be grown under a variety of circumstances, both indoors and outside. During the hot weather it should be sown in a shady place. It may be grown in pots or boxes in the dwelling-house, or on the window-sill, or even on a piece of woollen cloth kept moist. Any kind of light soil will suffice, as water alone will enable it to grow large enough for use. The treatment recommended for Cress will equally apply to Mustard. The seed should be sown about a week later than Cress.

NEW MUSTARD—"FORDHOOK FANCY."

**3d. and 6d. per packet.**

**Best White**—Used generally for salads. 4d. per oz.

**Chinese**—The leaves grow to twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard; the stems are more succulent, and of a deeper green colour. The flavour is pleasantly sweet and pungent. 6d. per oz.

**Fordhook Fancy**—This is the most desirable as well as the most ornamental mustard ever offered, and is entirely distinct from any variety now in cultivation. The plants are of vigorous growth, and the beautiful dark-green leaves curve outwardly like a fine ostrich plume. The edges are as finely curled and laciniated as the best double curled parsley, making the leaves equally as desirable for garnishing. It is the most productive variety from early spring sowings, and also much more stubborn in running to seed. It stands well, even during the hot summer months, while the young leaves can be cut quite as early as those of other sorts. By making several sowings a few weeks apart, a continuous growth of fresh tender leaves may be had throughout the season. (See cut.) In packets only, 6d.

**White Mustard**—For pickling; ¼ lb., 4d. (per post, 7d.); ½ lb., 6d. (per post, 11d.); 1 lb., 1s. (per post, 1s. 9d).

ONIONS.

1. Brown Globe.
2. Brown Spanish.
3. Silverskin.
4. Extra Early Golden Globe.
5. White Flat Mammoth Tripoli.
6. White Spanish.
7. Deep Blood-Red.

# ONION.—*Allium cepa.*

CULTIVATION—To produce good crops of Onions, ground of a deep loamy nature should be selected; it requires to be well worked and manured. Onions may be transplanted, or the seed may be sown where the plants have to remain. When required early, the seed may be sown in April, but a risk is taken of their running to seed. June is considered the best month to sow for transplanting. For that purpose the seed should be sown in wide drills or beds, and kept free from weeds until fit to transplant. For bulbing on the ground where sown, the months of July and August are recommended. Sow the seeds in drills a foot apart, and thin to six inches. As some of those transplanted are likely to start for seed, the flower-heads must be pinched off as soon as they appear. For pickling Onions, seed of the silver-skinned varieties should be sown in August, rather thickly in drills, and left unthinned. For salad the seed may be sown whenever required, providing the soil is watered should the weather be dry.

**3d. and 6d. per packet.**

**Adriatic Barletta**—An early small white Italian Onion for pickling; should be sown thickly. 1s. per oz.

**Ailsa Craig**—This new variety is said to be the largest and handsomest Onion in cultivation. Skin a pale brown. Good keeper, and of excellent flavour. Invaluable for exhibition purposes. In England, where it originated, it is spoken of most highly. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

**All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

## ONIONS—Continued.

**Brown Globe**—Well known; good keeper. (See cut, figure 1.) 9d. per oz.

**Brown Spanish**—One of the most popular varieties in cultivation, either for market or private use. (See cut, figure 2.) 9d. per oz.

**Chives**—Very hardy perennial plants of the Onion type, and are grown exclusively for their small leaves, which are produced freely very early in the Spring, for giving a mild Onion flavour to various dishes. They are used especially in flavouring the small German sausages. When planted in small clumps in any common garden soil they will grow rapidly, and in time increase so as to render division necessary. The tops appear early in the Spring, and can be shorn off close to the ground as needed. If not allowed to flower, they will produce much longer. Seed, 1s. per packet. For price of Roots, see page 33.

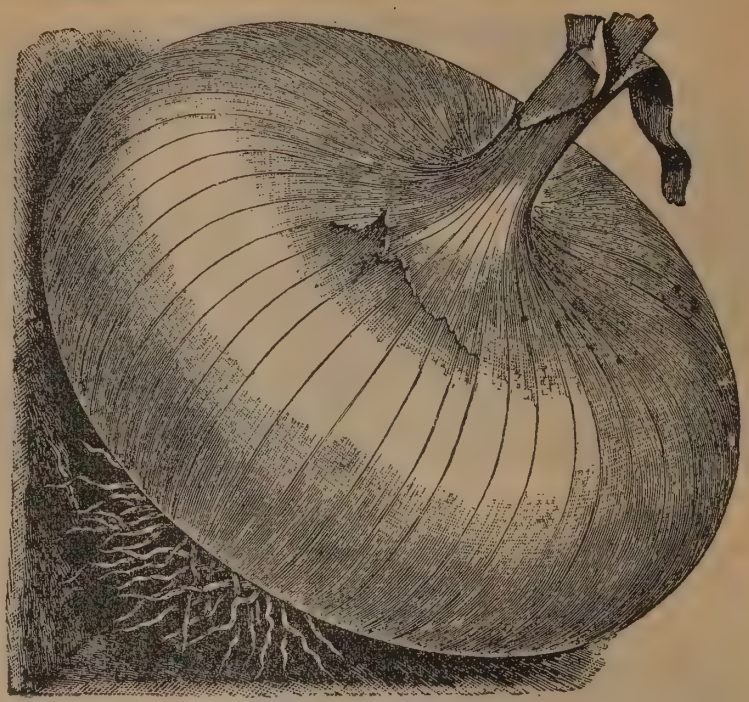
**Deep Blood-Red**—A very good hardy red variety. (See cut, figure 7.) 1s. per oz.

**Danver's Yellow Globe.**—An excellent variety; flesh pure white, crisp, and mild in flavour, skin a pale yellow. 9d. per oz.

**Extra Early Golden Globe**—A magnificent Onion, of fine shape, and one of the earliest varieties cultivated; excellent keeper. (See cut, figure 4.) 9d. per oz.

**Extra Early Rose-coloured St. Marie**—(See Novelties for 1905, coloured pages).

**King of the Mammoths**—A very large white Onion, of a very mild and pleasant flavour. It matures early, and is uniformly of large size and perfect form. So sweet and tender is the flesh that it can be eaten raw like an apple. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.



ONION—KING OF THE MAMMOTHS.

**New Queen**—A silver-skinned variety, of quick growth and mild flavour. Largely grown by market gardeners for an early crop. It attains a fair size, but if sown very thickly produces fine picklers. 1s. per oz.

**Potato Onion (Seed)**—Valuable for an early crop. The small bulbs increase in size, and the parent bulb produces a quantity of small bulbs in a cluster; of mild, sweet flavour. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz. For Bulbs, see page 33.

**Shallot, Jersey (Seed)**—1s. per packet.

**Silverskin**—An early white variety for pickling. (See cut, figure 3.) 1s. per oz.

**Spanish Silver Globe**—The seed offered has been specially saved from Onions imported direct from Spain, which country is noted for the mild and delicious flavour of its Onions. In shape it is somewhat similar to the Brown Globe, but surpasses that variety in flavour, being exceedingly mild and sweet, so much so that it can be eaten raw like an apple. Large quantities of this variety are sent annually to England from Spain, tied in strings, where they are greatly sought after and esteemed for their mild flavour. To all lovers of this most wholesome vegetable this variety is strongly recommended. (See cut.) 6d. per packet 1s. 6d. per oz.

ONION—SPANISH SILVER GLOBE.

**White Spanish**—Attains a large size; very even, and of good flavour. (See cut, figure 6.) 9d. per oz.

**White Flat Mammoth Tripoli**—A very large white Italian variety; heavy cropper. Splendid for exhibition purposes. (See cut, figure 5.) 1s. per oz.

**For Bulbs of Egyptian or Perennial Tree Onions, Garlic, Shallots, Potato Onions, see page 33.**

## OKRA, OR GOMBO.—*Hibiscus esculentus.*

OKRA—DWARF GREEN DENSITY.

CULTIVATION.—This plant is not so much grown in this country as its merits deserve. The pods, which are used while green and tender, form an excellent ingredient in soups, stews, and pickles, and are believed to be very nutritious. They can also be cut in slices and dried for Winter use. For an early crop the plants may be raised in heat in July, like Tomatoes, and planted out; the ordinary crop may be sown in September and October for succession, in drills two feet apart, and the plants thinned to the same distance. The soil should be rich and well cultivated. **6d. per packet.**

**Dwarf Green Density**—Very tender, long pods; one of the best. (See cut.)

**White Velvet**—The pods of the White Velvet Okra are round and smooth; in all other varieties they are ridged or square-edged. The pods are longer than any other variety, and are produced in the greatest abundance.

## PARSLEY.—*Petroselinum sativum.*

CULTIVATION.—Though Parsley repays for good soil as well as any other crop, it does not always obtain the best kind of treatment, being generally used as an edging to the walks in the kitchen garden, or sown in some out-of-the-way place in poor soil, and insufficiently thinned. The seeds should be sown in drills fifteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to twelve inches. Sowings should be made in August in a low, shady border for Summer and Autumn supply, and again in March or April for Winter use. **3d. per packet.**

**Beauty of the Parterre**—A very handsome variety, useful for garnishing, edgings, &c.; perfectly distinct from all others. 6d. per oz.

**Fern-Leaved**—Most exquisite in form and colour; invaluable for garnishing purposes, and admirably suited for mixing with dwarf ornamental foliage plants in the flower garden. 6d. per oz.

PARSLEY—NEW DWARF PERFECTION.

**PARSLEY—Continued.**

**Hamburg, Turnip-Rooted**—The edible portion is the fleshy root, which resembles a small parsnip, and is highly esteemed for flavouring soups, stews, &c. 6d. per oz.

**Moss Curled**—Leaves crimped and curled; splendid for garnishing. 6d. per oz.

**New Dwarf Perfection**—Distinct in appearance from any of the other curled varieties. It is of dwarf compact growth, forming round bushes of light green, finely-cut, and very curly leaves. Certainly the most perfect and most beautiful curled Parsley extant. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

**Triple Curled**—Dwarf curled variety; excellent for garnishing. 6d. per oz.

# PARSNIP.—*Pastinaca sativa.*

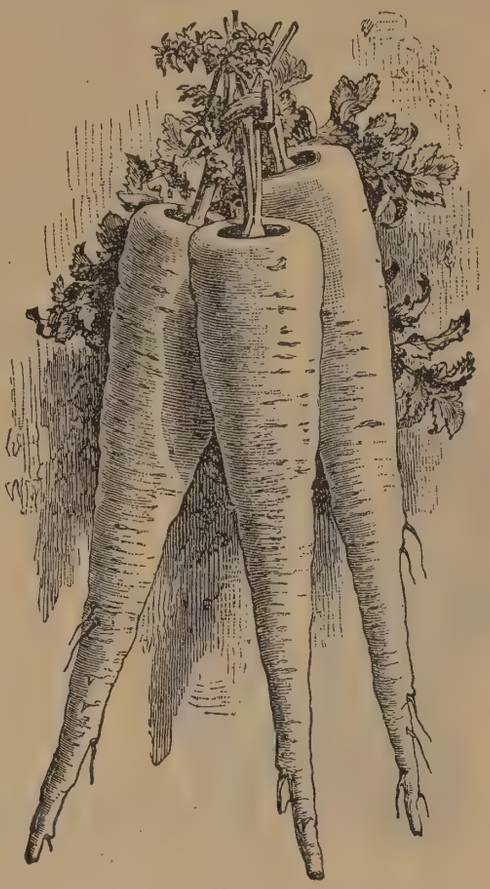
CULTIVATION.—Treat in the same manner as recommended for the Carrot. On dry, early soils a sowing may be made in Autumn, on the occurrence of the first rains, to furnish roots for use in Spring, and again in September, though the produce of these sowings must be used early, otherwise the plants would run to seed. October is the best month in which to sow the main crop, and for Winter use a sowing may be made about the beginning of December. The rows should be eighteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to six or eight inches, according to the size of roots required, thin roots being most suitable for private families.

**3d. and 6d. per packet.**

**Early Short Round French**—The earliest of all, of excellent flavour. 6d. per oz.

**Hollow Crown**—A well-known variety; tender, sugary, and of excellent flavour. The best for general crop. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

**Tender and True**—A new variety, with perfectly formed roots, smooth, white, and without any hard cores. Its quality when cooked is of the finest. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet; 9d. per oz.



PARSNIP—HOLLOW CROWN.

# PEAS.—*Pisum sativum.*

CULTIVATION.—Soil that has been manured for a previous crop will suffice for Winter-sown crops, but for Summer an additional dressing should be given, and the ground well worked. For dwarf varieties the rows should be two and a-half to three feet apart, for taller sorts four to six feet, and the seed of the former should be placed about one inch apart, and the latter three to four inches apart. The sowing of Peas may commence in April, and be continued till February. The Autumn sowings should consist of the earliest varieties, including Rising Sun, on account of its hardiness; the same, or other early kinds, may be sown in June; second earliest and marrows in July and August; marrows again in September and October, and the latest varieties in November and December; afterwards early varieties again. To maintain a continuous succession, it is a good rule to sow whenever the previous crop is fairly above ground.

PEA—AMERICAN WONDER.

## EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

**6d. per packet.**

(For postage on Peas, &c., see page 4.)

**Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk are Marrowfats.**

*NOTE.—For all Peas required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb. extra.*

***American Wonder** (Height, 1 foot).—A very early dwarf wrinkled Marrowfat Pea; exceedingly productive. (See cut.) 8d. per lb.

***Chelsea Gem** (Height, 1 foot)—An extra early dwarf Marrowfat variety of great merit. The plant grows one foot in height, and is of compact, short-jointed habit; it is as early as American Wonder, and gives a much larger crop, bearing an abundance of handsome pods, which are half as long again as those of any other first early dwarf kind. The pods are remarkably well filled, and contain eight to ten good-sized Peas of first-rate quality. Highly recommended. 8d. per lb.

***Little Gem**—(Height, 1 foot)—A dwarf green wrinkled Marrowfat; very prolific, and of superior flavour. 6d. per lb.

**☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

**PEAS—Continued.**

**Prizetaker, or Rising Sun** (Height, 3½ feet)—An early variety, with dark green pods; abundant bearer. 6d. per lb.

***The Sherwood** (Height, 1 foot)—A new early variety, the haulm being literally covered with pods (invariably in pairs) containing eight to ten large Peas of a rich deep colour, and of exquisite flavour. A first-class variety. 6d. per packet; per post, 9d.; per lb., 8d.; per post, 1s. 5d.

***William Hurst** (Height, 1 foot)—A first-class early Marrowfat variety. An abundant bearer. Highly recommended. (See cut.) 6d. per lb.

***Pierremont Gem** (Height, 1½ feet)—This Wonderful new Dwarf Pea is the result of a cross between "Earliest of All" and "Sharpe's Queen," crossed again on to "American Wonder," to get it dwarf. It is not only a distinct variety, but a valuable addition to the early dwarf section, growing 1½ feet in height, and will be most valuable for pot culture and early borders. The habit is branching, and it should be sown thinly. The pods are large and handsome, of a blunt ended "Ne Plus Ultra" type, the peas being of large size, of a dark green colour, from seven to nine in a pod. Very fine flavour. 6d. per packet; per post, 9d.; 1s. per lb.

***Gradus**—One of the finest early Peas in cultivation. It produces uniformly large pods measuring from four to four and a half inches in length, nearly round, and well filled with very large handsome Peas of the finest flavour. It grows about 2½ feet in height; the vine is robust and the foliage is large and vigorous. A splendid variety, and one which I can strongly recommend. 6d. per packet; 9d. per lb.

PEA—THE DAISY.

## SECOND EARLY VARIETIES.

**6d. per packet.**

PEA—WILLIAM HURST.

***NOTE.—For all Peas required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb. extra.***

(For postage on Peas, see page 4.)

***Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk are Marrowfats.***

***Daisy** (Height, 1 to 1¼ feet).—A distinct and valuable Marrowfat Pea, producing large handsome pods five inches in length, containing eight to eleven deep-coloured Peas. Awarded two First-class Certificates by the Royal Horticultural Society, England. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; per post, 9d.; 8d. per lb.; per post, 1s. 5d.

**Day's Early Sunrise** (Height, 2½ feet)—An extremely prolific hardy variety, the pods being filled with large Peas, which are very sweet when cooked. A splendid variety for market purposes or private use. Most highly recommended. 6d. per lb.

## MAIN, OR LATE CROP VARIETIES.

**6d. per packet; per post, 1s.**

PEA—YORKSHIRE HERO.

***NOTE.—For all Peas required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb. extra.***

(For Parcels Post Rates, see page 4.)

**6 lbs. PEAS, 6 Varieties, Early, Medium and Late. 2/6**

**Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk are Marrowfats.**

***Duke of Albany** (Height, 4 feet).—A very handsome prolific variety, producing pods of immense size well filled with large Peas of fine flavour. 8d. per lb.

***Juno** (Height, 2 feet).—A most excellent variety, and one that has given great satisfaction since its introduction in 1895. It bears immense quantities of mammoth broad-backed pods (usually borne in pairs), literally crammed full of delicious dark green Peas of great size. 6d per lb.

***Queen of Queens** (Height, 2½ (feet).—This new variety, which was introduced in 1895, has proved itself to be a really first-class variety; it is of sturdy branching habit, with very large pods containing from ten to twelve splendid Peas of a deep, rich colour, and of the most delicious flavour. It is a very profuse bearer. Whether for exhibition, the kitchen garden, or for market purposes, it is not only one of the most profitable, but the finest flavoured variety in cultivation. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 8d. per lb.

***Stratagem** (Height, 2 feet).—A choice wrinkled Pea, with long pods, good cropper. 6d. per lb.

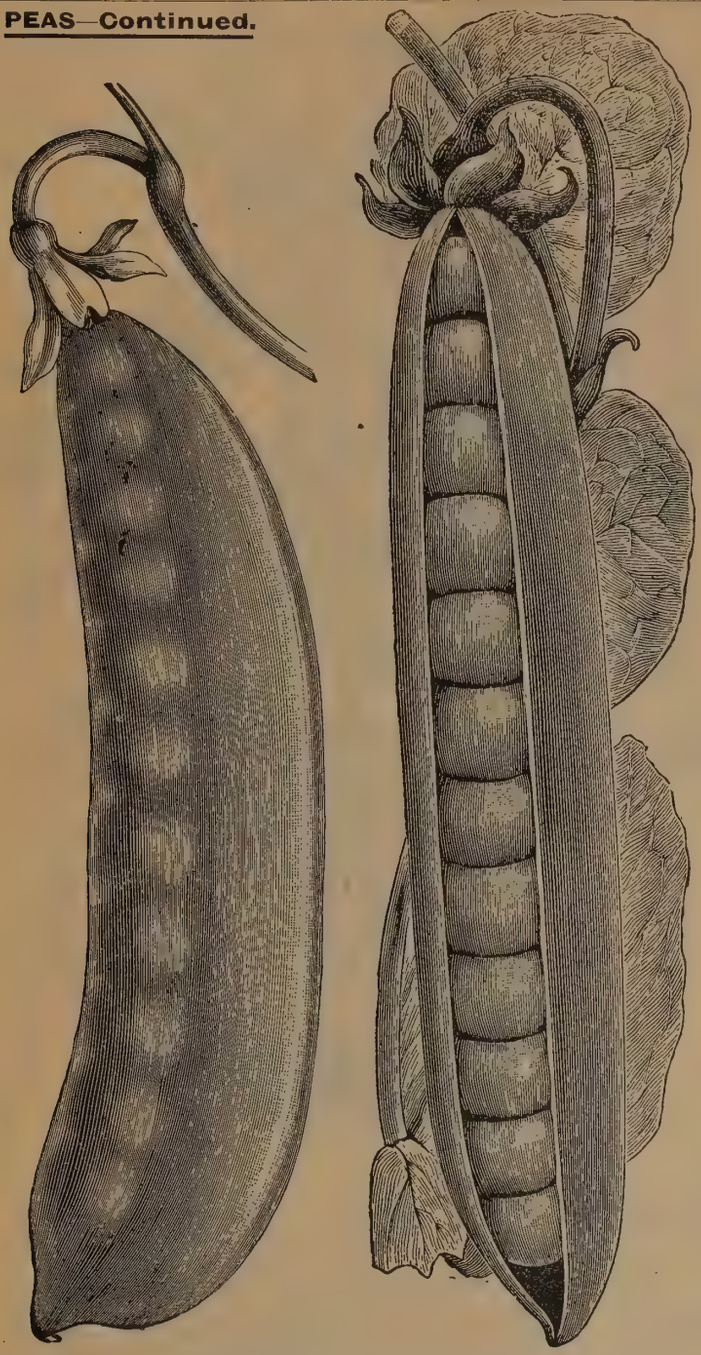
***Telephone** (Height, 3½ feet).—A superior Pea, with large, well-filled pods. A great cropper. 6d. per lb.

***Veitch's Perfection**—A splendid variety, with large, well-filled pods. 6d. per lb.

***Yorkshire Hero** (Height, 2½ feet).—A superior wrinkled variety, fine flavoured; very productive. A favourite market variety. (See cut). 6d. per lb.

**All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

PEAS—Continued.



SUGAR PEA—MOERHEIM'S GIANT. PEA—QUEEN OF QUEENS.

*"The Australasian," 9th December, 1900.*

## A NEW VEGETABLE.—The Asparagus Pea.

A NEW Vegetable, and one that promises to be a great acquisition, is the Asparagus Pea, introduced into Victoria by Lord Hopetoun. It is extremely prolific, and most people would pronounce it a delicious vegetable when properly prepared, combining as it does the pronounced flavour of asparagus with the delicate suggestion of the table Pea. The method of culture is that of the ordinary Pea, and the particulars as to price of seed, &c., can be obtained from F. Hamilton Brunning ("Adamson's"). Amongst other places where it can be seen in full profusion is the Leongatha Labour Colony, and the head gardener there states that it is suited to all classes of climate, thriving almost equally well with or without watering.

The plant is of a prostrate nature, branching much like a rock melon, and spreading nearly two feet. Stem prostrate, leaves trifoliates, leaflets spatulate ovate, an inch in length, two stipules ovate, flower axillary, and of a scarlet red and purple, giving the appearance of a field of red clover. Pod square, with fringe on each side, two to four inches long, containing six to ten small Peas. The pod is cooked and eaten with the fingers, after the manner of asparagus.

# SUGAR, OR EDIBLE-PODDED PEAS.

**6d. per packet; per post, 1s.**

(For Parcels Post Rates, see page 4.)

NOTE.—For all Peas required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb. extra.

SUGAR or Edible-podded Peas should be more largely grown than they have been hitherto, as they require no shelling, and can be cooked whole. In Germany they are highly esteemed.

**Moerheim's Giant Sugar**——A new tall-growing variety, and a great acquisition, producing pods seven to eight inches in length; flavour said to be superior to all others. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per lb.

**New Dwarf Early Sugar** (Height, 1 foot) — A dwarf variety, producing pods of unusual size for such a small-growing sort; flavour excellent. 1s. per lb.

**Dwarf Early Prolific Sugar** (Height, 1 foot) —The pods, which are edible, can be used in a green state, like French Beans; very hardy and prolific. 1s. per lb.

**Tall Grey-seeded**—A tall-growing variety, of excellent flavour. 1s. per lb.

ASPARAGUS PEA.

# ASPARAGUS PEA.

THE winged Asparagus Pea is valuable on account of its beautiful growth and fine flavour, when the young pods are cooked like Asparagus or French Beans. Of neat, spreading habit, about ten inches high; each plant covers a circular space two feet in diameter. The deep-red or scarlet flowers, in profusion, make a pleasing contrast with the light green clover-like leaves. The pods, borne erect in pairs, from one hundred to two hundred on a plant, are two to three inches long, with fringed wings, as shown in the illustration. It is very hardy, easy to grow, and excites curiosity wherever seen. To attain success the seed should be sown in the Autumn. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 9d. per oz.

## Directions for Cooking Asparagus Peas.

### 1. ASPARAGUS PEAS.

Tie the pods in bundles, put them into well salted boiling water, and cook until they are tender (this will require about fifteen minutes). While boiling, prepare some slices of toast; arrange the Asparagus Peas, when well drained neatly upon it, and then pour the sauce over them.

### DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING SAUCE.

Put butter the size of an egg into a saucepan, and when it bubbles stir in a scant half-teaspoonful of flour, stir well with an egg whisk until cooked; then add two teacupfuls of thin cream, some pepper and salt; stir over the fire until perfectly smooth, and then pour sauce over the Asparagus Peas.

### 2. CREAM ASPARAGUS PEAS.

Boil the pods in a little water until tender; add a little butter, cream, salt and pepper.

### 3. ASPARAGUS PEAS.

Cut each pod crossways into two; put them into boiling water, and let them cook until tender; drain them, and add butter the size of a walnut; put into stewpan with a cupful of cream with a little flour, pepper, and salt, and let this simmer a few moments.

# "ATHLETE PEA."

## A REMARKABLE NOVELTY!

THIS novel variety yields a remarkable crop, often more than 200 pods being picked off a single plant, a result that is impossible to get from any other sort. Every pod has from six to eight peas, of quite a superior taste. It is so distinct in growth that one can easily recognise the plant when seen in nature. It produces stems up to two inches in circumference, each plant growing from four to six stems of this thickness, and up to forty inches high. When the main stem has grown to about three feet it commences to flower, and then only the branch shoots start to grow from the root. By the time the pods on the parent stem are ripening, the branch stem starts flowering, and thus a continuity in the crop, extending over six to eight weeks, results. In consequence of its peculiarity of growth, "Athlete" can be planted three feet apart, and yet when fully grown will cover the ground as effectively as the ordinary Pea. One pound of its seeds will go as far as 30 lbs. of other Peas. It must be sown not later than July to be successful. **In packets only, 6d.; per post, 8d.**

PEA—ATHLETE.

# POTATOES.—*Solanum tuberosun.*

CULTIVATION—The soil should be in good condition, and if requiring manure, stable dung, superphosphate of lime, or bone dust should be used. The first crop, for which a dry soil and warm situation should be chosen, may be planted in July in favourable localities, using the earliest varieties; a successful crop of the same, and also of the second earliest and late varieties, in August, and the latest up to November Then in January, early varieties may be again planted for an Autumn crop. The early and dwarf-topped sorts may be planted two feet by ten inches apart; larger-topped sorts should have thirty inches by twelve. With regard to sets, large kinds with few eyes, if cut into pieces of good size, will yield as much produce as whole tubers of equal weight, though, in general, whole tubers of 4 to 6 ozs. in weight are preferable. The after culture consists in drawing soil to the stems, and frequent digging or hoeing of the spaces between the rows. 8 cwt. required to plant an acre.

**1s. 6d. per stone (14 lbs.)**

**PRICE PER CWT. OR TON ON APPLICATION.**

**American Early Rose**—A well-known early variety, of good quality, and very productive.

**Beauty of Hebron**—Very rapid and vigorous grower; quite as early as Early Rose, and sometimes more productive. Of excellent quality, whether baked or boiled.

**Brown's River**
**Pink Eye** } Well-known old varieties of good quality.

**Burpee's Extra Early**—A new extra early variety, of recent introduction. A sure cropper, and immensely productive.

**Carmen No. 1**—A grand variety, of recent introduction; size, medium to large; thick and slightly flattened. A good tuber, being nearly five inches long, three and a-half inches broad, and one and a-half inches in thickness; colour of skin—very pale and nearly white eyes few and very shallow. One of the best varieties in cultivation; highly recommended.

**Carman No. 3**—(See Novelties for 1905, coloured pages.)

**Extra Early Vermont**—In general appearance similar to the Early Rose, but said to be earlier and more productive.

**Fluke Kidney**—A well-known old variety, largely grown.

**Gold Coin**—(See Novelties for 1905, coloured pages.)

**Lapstone Kidney**—Very productive, and of handsome shape. Its skin and flesh are pure white, and when cooked is floury and of fine flavour.

**Magnum Bonum**—An early variety, maturing a few days after the Early Rose, and unusually productive. Tubers of large size and of excellent quality, free from disease; keeps well.

**Northern Star**—(See Novelties for 1905, coloured pages.)

**Snowflake**—A variety of medium earliness, and for mealiness unsurpassed.

*During the season I shall have several new and other varieties to offer. Varieties and Prices forwarded on application.*

PUMPKIN—TURK'S CAP.

# PUMPKIN.—*Cucurbita melopepo.*

CULTIVATION.—Sow from September to December, in hills well manured, from eight to twelve feet apart, placing from ten to twelve seeds in each hill, but not allowing more than two of the best to run.

**6d. per packet; 9d. per oz.**

**COLLECTION OF THREE DISTINCT VARIETIES, 1s.**

**Calhoun**—A variety of the finest quality and flavour. Very productive, producing fruit weighing 80 lbs. each.

**Connecticut Field**—Very productive; largely grown for feeding stock. 6s. per lb.

**Crown**—A well-known favourite variety.

**Gramma**—A splendid variety for feeding stock; highly recommended. 6s. per lb.

**Ironbark**—A well-known, hardy variety; splendid keeper.

**Japanese Crookneck**—A very distinct Japanese variety. The flesh is of a rich salmon colour, finely grained, and of a splendid flavour.

**Large Button**—Fine dry sort; good variety; excellent keeper.

**Mammoth (Selected)**—Very productive; attains a large size, often 100 to 150 lbs. (See cut.)

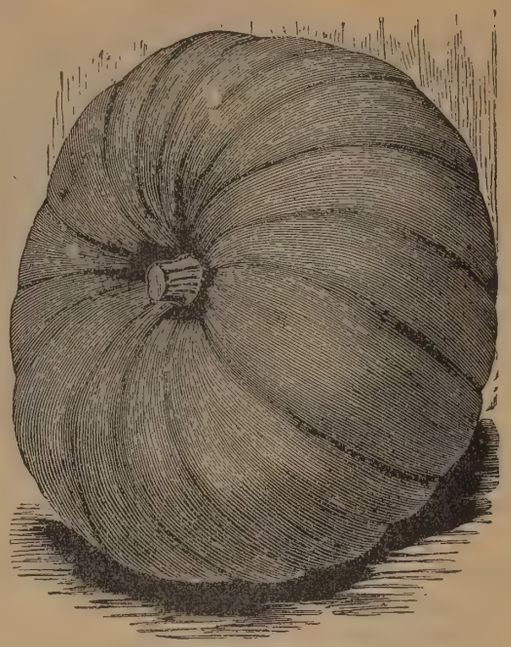
**All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

**PUMPKIN—Continued.**

**Quaker Pie**—A most prolific variety, with fruits of medium size and of the finest quality. Flesh very fine grained and rich in flavour. Stored in a warm, dry place, it is an excellent keeper.

**Trombone (Jonathan)**—A crookneck variety; very prolific. The flesh is fine, clear, and sweet; excellent for pies and other table uses. Highly recommended.

**Turk's Cap**—One of the best table varieties; splendid keeper; very ornamental. (See cut.)



PUMPKIN—MAMMOTH.

# RADISH.—*Raphanus sativus.*

CULTIVATION.—The soil for the Radish, if not naturally sandy and loose, must be very finely pulverised before the seed is sown; it should also be moderately rich to encourage rapid growth, but not recently manured, unless with dung rotted to mould. The seed may be sown in drills in the cool months, when the plants take longer to grow, to enable the weeds to be kept down easily; but in Summer time it may be sown thinly broadcast or very thinly in the rows with carrots or other root crops, or with lettuces, to be drawn out as required. It may be sown every third or fourth week throughout the year. In Winter a dry situation, and in Summer a moist one, should be chosen.

**3d. and 6d. per packet.**

RADISH—ICICLE.

## EARLY TURNIP-SHAPED VARIETIES.

**Early White Turnip**—A very early, small, round, white variety. Flesh crisp, and of mild flavour. 4d. per oz.

**Early Red Turnip**—Similar to the above, except in colour. 4d. per oz.

**Golden Dresden**—An extra early variety, perfectly round and smooth, with light golden-brown skin; the flesh is juicy, and of the finest flavour. One of the best of recent introductions. 6d. per oz.

**The Gem**—A perfectly globular-shaped variety, with rich deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom exceedingly tender, crisp, and delicious; very early. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

**Triumph**—A very distinct and novel variety. The root is globe-shaped, and strikingly handsome with its scarlet stripes on a white ground. It is short-leaved, and of very quick growth. For flavour it cannot be excelled, and at the same time is very ornamental on the table. About 80 per cent. comes true from seed. 6d. per packet; 9d. per oz.

**Turnip-shaped Varieties**—Mixed. 4d. per oz.

**Giant Crimson Forcing**—This new variety produces roots 6 to 7 inches in circumference, of the mildest flavour, firm and crisp, without getting pithy. An excellent variety for both market and private use. 6d. per oz.

RADISH—THE GEM.

## LONG VARIETIES.

**Black Spanish**—Very hardy, and of large size, for Winter use. 6d. per oz.

**Chartier**—Long rose, white tipped; very good sort; attains an unusual size without becoming stringy. 6d. per oz.

**Icicle**—A splendid new, early, long snow-white variety. The leaves are short, and the flavour excellent. If well cultivated, it will produce roots three and a half to four inches long within 22 days from date of sowing. The finest long white variety in cultivation. Highly recommended. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

**Long Scarlet**—A popular long scarlet variety. 4d. per oz.

**Long Varieties**—Mixed. 4d. per oz.

**Long White Naples**—A long white variety; very tender. 6d. per oz.

**Mammoth White Chinese**—A giant white variety, mild in flavour, tender, and crisp. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

**Mikado**—(See Novelties of 1904, coloured pages).

**The Cardinal**—A new variety, of a remarkably bright fiery scarlet colour, slightly tipped with white; flesh crisp and very tender. 6d. per oz.

RADISH—MAMMOTH WHITE CHINESE.

RADISH—FRENCH BREAKFAST.

## OVAL-SHAPED VARIETIES.

**French Breakfast**—A quick-growing variety, form oval, colour scarlet, tipped with white, and for its good flavour and ornamental appearance it is decidedly an acquisition for salads or other purposes. 6d. per oz.

**Winter China Rose**—An oval-shaped variety of great size, largely grown by market gardeners. 6d. per oz.

**New Rocket Radishes** (Oval-shaped)—A dish composed of these three Rocket Radishes, prepared for the table, presents a most attractive appearance, and we advise every lover of this vegetable to grow some of each. In addition to their bright appearance, it is necessary to state that they are absolutely the earliest varieties grown; they mature at exactly the same time, and grow so quickly that they never take on that strong, rank flavour which is associated with the later varieties. Red, White, White Tipped. 4d. per packet; 6d. per oz. The collection of three varieties, 1 packet of each for 9d., or 1 oz. of each for 1s. 3d.

**Rat Tail**—Used only for the seed pods. 6d. per packet.

**Horseradish**—Not produced from seed. (For roots, see page 33).

**All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

# RHUBARB.—*Rheum Hybridum.*

RHUBARB delights in a rich, loose, deep, and well-drained soil; it does not succeed in stiff soil, preferring that which is sandy. The seed may be sown in the beginning of September, where the plants have to remain, or in drills for transplanting. The drills may be made in light, rich soil, two feet apart and an inch deep; the seeds should be sown very thinly. In the permanent plantation, the plants must stand three feet and a half or four feet apart, according to the size of the variety, and the crowns covered not more than two inches. A good plan is to sow a row on the permanent plot, in patches fourteen or sixteen inches apart, and transplant two-thirds of the plants the following Winter, leaving the remaining third where sown. The beginning of August is the best time to transplant, just before the plants commence to grow; but if the ground is not wanted, transplanting may be effected in April or May. No stalks should be gathered from the seedlings the first year after being planted, but all left to strengthen the roots. Rhubarb may be forced for Winter use in the same manner as Sea Kale.

**Rhubarb Seed 6d. per packet. Rhubarb Roots,** obtainable from May to August. (For varieties, see page 33.)

**Johnston's St. Martin's**—A fine large variety, of good flavour. 1s. per oz.

**Myatt's Linnæus**—Very early and prolific; flavour all that can be desired. A valuable variety for general use. 1s. per oz.

**Myatt's Victoria**—Excellent flavour; very large and prolific. 1s. per oz.

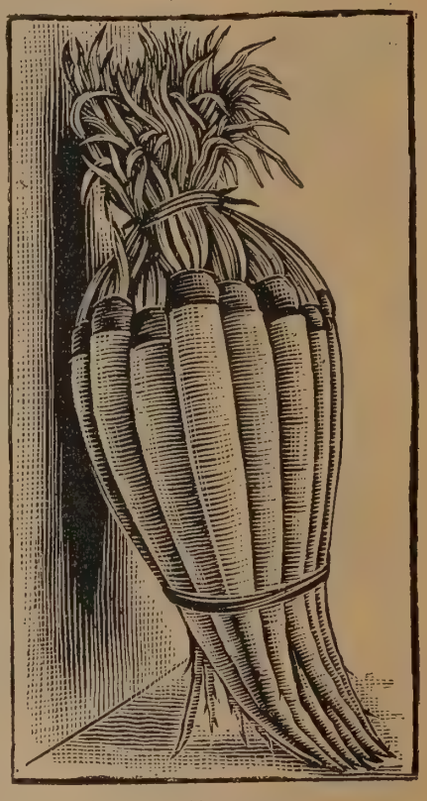
**Topp's Winter**—A splendid variety, being in greatest perfection during the Winter months. Stalks long; colour intense crimson; flavour excellent. A great acquisition. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

# SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT.—*Tragopogon porrifolius.*

SALSIFY succeeds well under the same treatment required for Carrots and other root crops. Seed for an early crop may be sown in August, and for the general crop in October. Sow the seed in drills about fifteen inches apart, and thin the plants to six inches. The young leaves, when blanched, may be used as a vegetable. The roots are boiled or stewed like Carrots and Parsnips, or half boiled and grated fine, made into small, flat balls, and dipped into batter and fried like oysters, which they strongly resemble. **6d. per packet.**

**Long White**—The well-known standard variety. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

**Mammoth**—This new and improved variety produces roots nearly double the size of the old sort, and is of equally good quality. Salsify, of late years, has come into more general use, and this new variety will be welcomed by lovers of this delicious vegetable. (See cut). 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.



SALSIFY—MAMMOTH.

# SCORZONERA, OR BLACK OYSTER PLANT.

*Scorzonera hispanica.*

CULTURE the same as recommended for Salsify. Similar in many respects to Salsify, and is called by some the Black Oyster Plant. It is cultivated exclusively for the roots, which may be boiled and served plain like Parsnips. Before cooking, the outer coarse rind should be scraped off, and the roots soaked in cold water for a few hours, to extract their bitter flavour. **6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.**

SPINACH—PRICKLY.

# SEA KALE.—*Crambe maritima.*

SEA KALE will succeed well in any ordinary garden soil. Sow the seed in August and September in drills two feet apart, and thin the plants to a foot apart. For blanching, the plants should be covered with pots, boxes, or casks, or the like, and covered with fresh dung, in such quantities as will produce a gentle and prolonged heat. They are ready for use when they have grown the length of a few inches.

**Sea Kale Seed**—6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

**For Sea Kale Plants**—See page 33.

# SPINACH.—*Spinacea oleracea.*

THE soil for Spinach requires to be made very rich, so as to grow it quickly, and obtain the largest weight of leaves. The Round Spinach is grown for Summer use, and the Prickly or Flanders varieties for Winter. The first sowing may be made as soon as the first Autumn rains have fallen and successional sowings once a month until the weather becomes too dry, unless water is plentiful, when sowing may be continued throughout the year. The seed should be sown thinly, in drills which, in Winter, should be eighteen inches or more apart, and the plants thinned to twelve inches; the Spring and Summer crops need not stand further apart than half that distance. In gathering the leaves for use, they are taken singly from the Winter crops as they attain full size, but in Summer the whole plant may be cut off by the ground.

**3d. and 6d. per packet.**

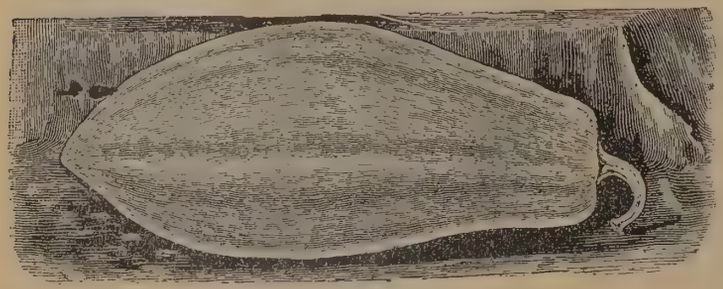
**Goliath**—A new, round-seeded variety, with immense, dark-green, fleshy leaves. A great acquisition. 6d. per oz.

**New Zealand** (*Tetragonia Expansa*)—Very rapid growth; may be transplanted. 6d. per oz.

**Orach, or Mountain Spinach**—Very distinct. 6d. per oz.

**Prickly**—For Winter and Autumn use. (See cut). 4d. per oz.; ¼ lb., 1s.

**Round**—For Spring and Summer use. 4d. per oz.; ¼ lb., 1s.



SQUASH—FORDHOOK.

# SQUASH.—*Cucurbita melopepo.*

CULTIVATION—The Squash is closely related to the Pumpkin and Vegetable Marrow, except the Bush Varieties, which do not run, nor require so much room. **6d. per packet.**

*Collection of Three Distinct Varieties, 1s.*

**All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

**SQUASH.—Continued.**

## BUSH OR TREE VARIETIES.

**Early White Scalloped Bush (Custard Marrow)**—An early flat, scalloped-shaped sort, of a light cream colour.

**Silver Custard (Mammoth Custard Marrow)**—An extra large strain of the above well-known kind.

**New Bush Fordhook**—Like the original Fordhook Squash, this new Bush type is unequalled in quality and delicious sweetness by any other variety either for summer or winter use. The young, tender fruits can be sliced and fried, or prepared as other early varieties for summer use, while the ripened fruits can be gathered just before frost and stored in a warm, dry place for winter. They will keep in fine condition until the new crop is ready.

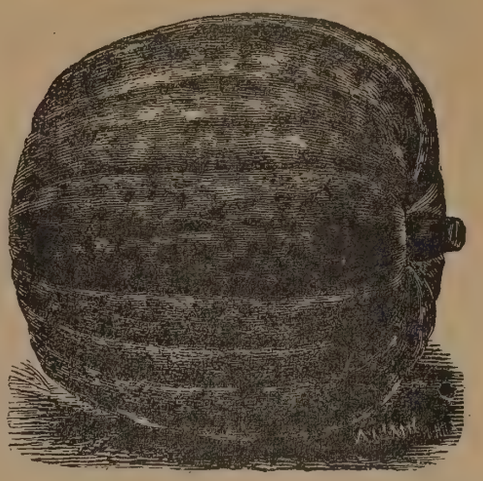
## RUNNING VARIETIES.

**Boston Marrow**—Form ovate, pointed; flesh deep orange, fine grained; excellent flavour.

**Fordhook**—A splendid keeper, with very thin and delicate skin; immensely productive; superior to any other Squash in flavour. A great acquisition. (See cut.)

**Hubbard**—Large size; flesh fine grained, dry, and of good flavour. A splendid keeper.

**Mammoth Chili**—Very large, often attaining the weight of 200lbs.; excellent for pies or stock; very productive. (See cut.)



SQUASH—MAMMOTH CHILI.

**Perfect Gem**—Round, white, fine quality; productive.

**Mammoth Whale**—A mammoth variety, producing fruit three feet long, of a dark slate colour, and weighing over 100 lbs. each. It is very prolific, and of excellent flavour. A first-class keeper.

**Marblehead**—This variety has a shell of flinty hardness, while the combination of sweetness, dryness, and delicious flavour is something really remarkable.

**Golden Bronze**—A splendid new winter variety, very rich and sweet. It cooks dry, is free from any stringiness, and is of exceptionally fine flavour. The Squashes average in weight from 8 lbs. to 10 lbs. each, and are oval in form. An excellent keeper.

# TOMATO.—*Lycopersicum esculentum.*

To have Tomatoes early, seed must be sown in July in heat, and the young plants grown in pots until ready to plant out when the weather has become warm in September. For later crops, the seed may be shown in a warm border out of doors towards the end of August. The Tomato requires rich soil, and succeds best in that which is sandy. The earliest plants should be planted and trained against a north wall or fence; later crops may be planted against other fences, or in the open quarters, allowing a space of three feet to each plant, but in all situations they ought to be supported off the ground by stakes or trellises. The plants, as they grow, should be kept thin of shoots, weak laterals being pinched off, and those that are to remain stopped at the flower. To ensure a full crop during dry weather an abundance of water is required. **6d. per packet** (except where otherwise priced).

## COLLECTIONS OF TOMATOES.

**Collection A—6 Large Red Varieties - - - - - - 2/-**
**Collection B—6 Large Red and Dessert Varieties - - 2/-**
**Collection C—6 Dessert Varieties - - - - - - 2/-**
**Collection D—12 Large Red and Dessert Varieties - - 3/6**

TOMATOES.

No. 1. Red Pear-shaped.
„ 2. Greengage.
„ 3. Golden Queen.
No. 4. Red Currant.
„ 5. The Prize.
„ 6. Mikado.

**Acme**—Medium size; dark glossy red.

**Atlantic Prize**—Extra early; smooth bright red, and of good size.

**Belle of Massy**—(See Novelties for 1905, coloured pages).

**Chalk's Early Jewel**—A very early variety. (See Novelties of 1904, coloured pages).

**Conqueror**—A well-known hardy variety, largely grown for market purposes.

**EARLIANA.—This extremely new early variety was first introduced into this State in 1903, and has had the largest sale of any Tomato ever offered, not excepting Ponderosa. I have received a large number of Testimonials speaking of it in glowing terms.** In earliness it excels all others, being fully 12 days in advance of Atlantic Prize, Early Bird, Ruby, and other extra-early sorts. It is of a large size, handsome in shape, and of a beautiful red colour. It is wonderfully prolific; no less than 72 well-formed fruits have been counted on a single vine, and not less than 40 on any. Its solidity and fine quality are unsurpassed by any of the best medium and late sorts. "Earliana" is as near seedless as any Tomato ever seen, containing less than one-fourth the seed of other varieties. **9d. per packet.**

"I should like to tell you that I consider your 'Earliana' Tomato the best variety that I have ever grown both in regard to quality and quantity. I had an enormous crop, some fruits weighing 11 and 12 oz. each. I found it much earlier than any other sort."—Mrs. R. PROUSE, Levin, N.Z., 29/3/04.

"The 'Earliana' Tomato I got from you last spring was a great success. I have never had such a crop before. They were in bunches of 12 to 14 fine fruit. I shall certainly grow no other until you have something better. Your seeds appear to give satisfaction all round here."—Captain ALFRED WATERS, Auckland, N.Z., 10/4/04.

"The 'Earliana' Tomato is the best I have seen. From one packet I got 226 plants. I do not think one seed missed. They grew strong when young, came in fruit very early, ripened quickly, and are immense bearers—in fact, they are a mass of fruit from end to end of the rows. They are beautiful in appearance and of delicious flavour. I have some vines with as many as 150 well-formed tomatoes on them. It is, as you describe it, 'The Wonderful Earliana.'"—J. A. VINCENT, Wangaratta, 18/1/04.

**TOMATO—Continued.**

**Early Large Red (Selected)**—A well-known variety.

**Golden Queen**—Rich, deep, golden-yellow fruit, slightly ribbed. (See cut, figure 3.)

TOMATO—EARLIANA.

**Holmes' Supreme**—After trial at Chiswick, England, the Royal Horticultural Society awarded this variety the highest number of marks, XXX, and reported it as follows:—"Medium size, round, smooth, scarlet, firm, good flavour, averaging ten fruits to a cluster. A heavy crop inside, and very heavy crop outside." This new variety is of sturdy growth and exceptionally compact habit, being very short-jointed. It sets freely under almost all conditions. 1s. per packet.

**Improved Trophy**—Fruit very large, smooth, solid, and of fine flavour.

**Key's Prolific**—Very early; dwarf and prolific; excellent variety.

**Majestic**—A variety of recent introduction, producing very large fruits of a bright scarlet colour, quite smooth, very solid, and almost seedless. Highly recommended.

NEW FRENCH TOMATO—MARVEL OF THE MARKET.

**Marvel of the Market**—A new French variety, of medium size, almost spherical in shape, and of a rich crimson colour; it is very solid, quite smooth, and not liable to crack or split, a point of capital importance when the fruit is grown for the market or for export. The plant is of robust, compact growth, a good disease-resister, and a heavy cropper, each plant producing usually several bunches, of five or six fruits. 9d. per packet.

**Mikado**—Very distinct in foliage, with large red fruit. (See cut, figure 6.)

**Perennial Tree Tomato** (*Cyphomandra betacea*)—This fast-growing perennial, which is perfectly distinct from the ordinary Tomato, reaches a height of ten or twelve feet, with leaves over eighteen inches long and by more than twelve inches broad, and, independently of its fruit, is a beautiful foliage plant. It comes into bearing in about eighteen months, and its fruit, which is orange-coloured, and about the size of a hen's egg, is very delicious. Seed, 6d. per packet; plants, 6d. each.

**Ponderosa**—A very large, handsome, round, smooth variety, of a dark rich crimson colour, and a delicious sub-acid flavour. It is all meat; a very shy seeder. (See cut)

**President Garfield**—A very large red variety, producing fruit of enormous size.

**Stone**—Very large; perfectly smooth; fine bright scarlet. One of the best for canning.

**The Prize**—This variety is well worthy of its name, for its fine quality, solidity, size, and productiveness will ensure it being a general favourite for both market and private use. It produces fruit of the largest size, of a rich, cardinal-red colour, entirely free from core. (See cut, figure 5.)

## TOMATOES, FOR DESSERT, PRESERVES, AND PICKLES.

**6d. per packet.**

**Everbearing**—An enormously prolific variety, bearing large clusters of plum-shaped, scarlet fruits (often 50 on a bunch), of a fine flavour. Excellent for dessert.

**Greengage**—Early yellow variety, of medium size. Excellent for dessert. (See cut, fig. 2.)

**Lemon Blush**—The most perfect yellow Tomato grown skin and flesh bright lemon yellow, with a faint rose blush; fine quality. Excellent dessert variety.

**Red Cherry.**

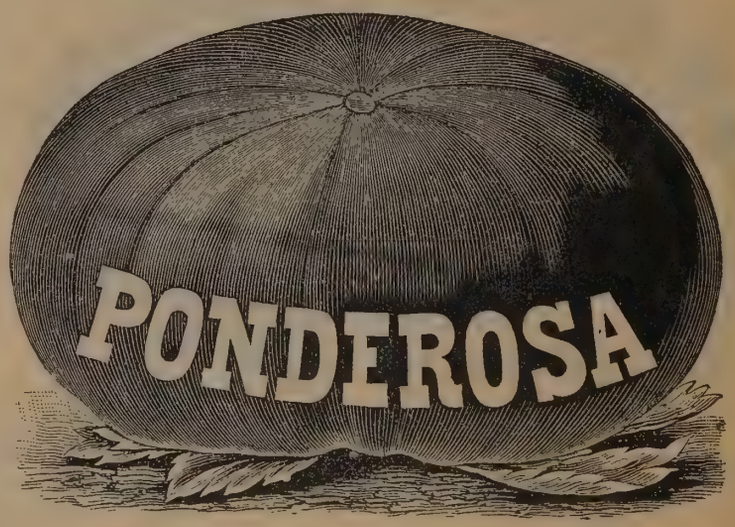
**Red Currant**—(See cut, figure 4.)

**Red Pear-Shaped**—(See cut, figure 1.)

**Terra Cotta**—Quite distinct in colour, form, skin, and flesh pure terra-cotta. Excellent for the table.

**The Peach**—Resembling a peach in size and colour. Excellent for dessert.

**Yellow Cherry.** **Yellow Pear-Shaped.** **Yellow Plum.**




## TURNIP.—*Brassica rapa.*

To have Turnips tender and mild they must be grown rapidly and without check; therefore the soil must be in good condition. The seed may be sown broadcast on a bed, or in drills, the latter being the preferable mode. The drills for early sorts should be at least fifteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to six or nine inches; but for Swedes the drills should be eighteen inches, and the plants twelve inches apart. The first sowing should be made in the beginning of February, or earlier, if a good rainfall happens to occur. Successional sowings may be made of white sorts in Autumn and early Spring, choosing the yellow-fleshed varieties for Summer growth, as they withstand the heat better than the others. The seed should be sown extremely thin, the plants thinned early, and the surface of the soil around them kept in a loose state.

**3d. and 6d. per packet.**

**All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

# NOVELTIES IN VEGETABLES

## FOR 1905.

**NOTE.—These are Imported from the Best Firms, and the Descriptions are those of the Raisers or Introducers.**

NEW EXTRA EARLY WATER MELON—"RODOSTO."

### NEW EXTRA EARLY FRENCH WATER MELON—"RODOSTO."

THIS is a small-fruited but exceedingly early variety, and one that should suit this State admirably. The fruit is globular, measuring from 6 to 7 inches in diameter; the skin is dark green with faintly marked ribs, and the flesh is thick, red, melting, extremely sweet, and of a very agreeable flavour. **9d. per packet.**

### NEW EXTRA EARLY ROSE-COLOURED ONION—"SAINTE-MARIE."

A VERY interesting new variety, remarkable for its great earliness—no doubt the earliest of all the coloured Onions grown, for it produces marketable bulbs as quickly as the White Queen Onion, but they are considerably larger than the latter. It is a very handsome Onion, flat in shape, with a very fine neck and light foliage. Highly commendable.

**6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.**

NEW EXTRA EARLY ROSE-COLOURED ONION—"SAINTE-MARIE."

### NEW ROCK OR MUSK MELON—BOMB-SHAPED.

A VARIETY which originated in the vicinity of Paris a few years ago, and has been selected and improved upon for several seasons. Its name is a sufficient indication of the shape of the fruit. The skin is dark green, slightly ribbed, sometimes faintly warted and very thin; the flesh is firm, thick, truly red, juicy, sweet and perfumed. Remarkably productive.

A very good Novelty, which we can confidently recommend.

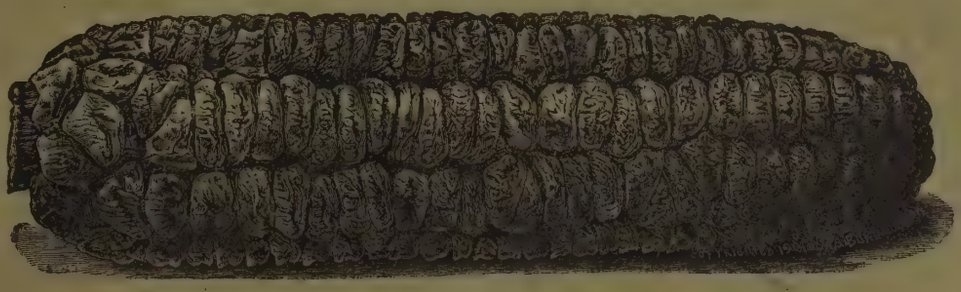
**1s. per packet.**

NEW ROCK OR MUSK MELON—BOMB-SHAPED.

### NEW EARLY "GOLDEN BANTAM" SWEET CORN.

THIS new Sweet Corn is the earliest and best of all extreme earlies, and is the very sweetest and richest Corn ever introduced. It can be planted thickly; every stalk bears from two to three perfect ears. Most highly recommended to all lovers of Sweet Corn.

**6d. per packet (¼ ozs.); per post, 9d.**



NEW EARLY "GOLDEN BANTAM" SWEET CORN.

NEW "CUMBERLAND" PICKLING CUCUMBER.

## NEW "CUMBERLAND" PICKLING CUCUMBER.

The introducer says:—The vines are hardy, of strong vigorous growth, and fruiting very freely. The young cucumbers are thickly set with small spines, and are equally attractive for making small gherkins, medium sized or large pickles. The only fault it has is that the fruits are not black-green like the other White Spines, but are inclined more to a pea-green shade. When a pickleman's attention was called to this, he said that it was really not an objection, as by the pickling process all cucumbers become of the required dark colour. Cumberland originated from a cross of the slender thickly spined Paris Pickling and the popular White Spine. As a result we have a thicker and more symmetrical fruit, retaining the spineness, crispness, and delicacy of flavour of the Paris Pickling. The straight young fruits possess the distinctly roughened surface so much desired for small pickles. The large fruits average nine to ten inches in length, two and a half inches in diameter, with full rounded ends, and are of excellent quality for slicing. **6d. per packet.**

## NEW "BRITTLE-ICE" LETTUCE.

In good soil, with ordinary cultivation, the plants grow twelve inches across and make large closely folded heads fully eight inches across. The large outer leaves are a light green, and grow closely about the head. The large heads are slightly flattened at the top and closely folded, so that the interior leaves are blanched to a pure white, and are always crisp and brittle. The heads resemble quite closely a summer flat-head cabbage.

NEW "BRITTLE-ICE" LETTUCE.

While essentially a midsummer variety, this new lettuce is equally desirable forearly spring planting or for fall use. In cool moist weather the heads grow to a larger size than they do during the summer and remain in a fine condition for table use much longer than will the smaller heads of the earlier sorts.

**6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per ounce.**

NEW ASPARAGUS BEAN—"GIANT EXTRA EARLY."

## NEW "GIANT EXTRA EARLY" ASPARAGUS BEAN.

The word giant, as applied to this variety, is by no means an exaggeration; on the contrary, it conveys a correct idea of the really extraordinary length of the pods of this Dolichos, which sometimes measure fully 33 inches.

The pods are numerous, perceptibly broader than those of the ordinary Asparagus Bean; they are filled with a number of seeds that easily reach maturity in all temperate climates. When young the pods are very fleshy, of a delicate agreeable flavour, resembling somewhat that of the Asparagus.

A vigorous growing plant, attaining 9 to 12 feet in height; very productive, and especially recommendable for its exceptional earliness.

NOTE.—This Bean will not succeed in the very cold districts of this State, and should be sown not earlier than September.

**6d. per packet; per post 7d.**

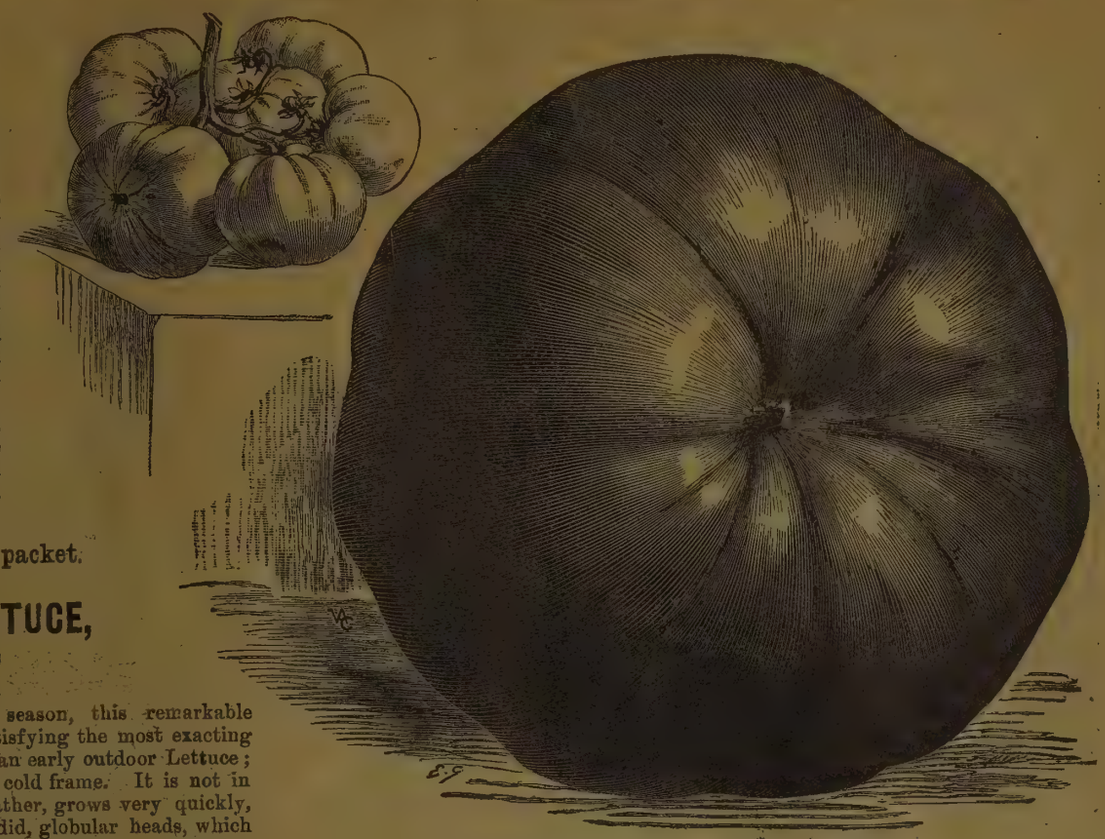
## NEW FRENCH TOMATO, "BELLE OF MASSY."

**A Novelty of Standard Merit.**

The Introducers say:—"A market gardener's Tomato—in fact, especially selected by one of the craft, and embodying quite a number of solid qualities. It is a vigorous growing plant, pretty early and exceedingly productive, the fruit being produced in long bunches; it is of a beautiful bright red colour, with firm and delicate flesh.

The skin is remarkably resistant, therefore not liable to split, and the fruit consequently travels well, and finds a ready sale on the market. A novelty of standard merit.

**(Stock Limited). 1s. per packet.**



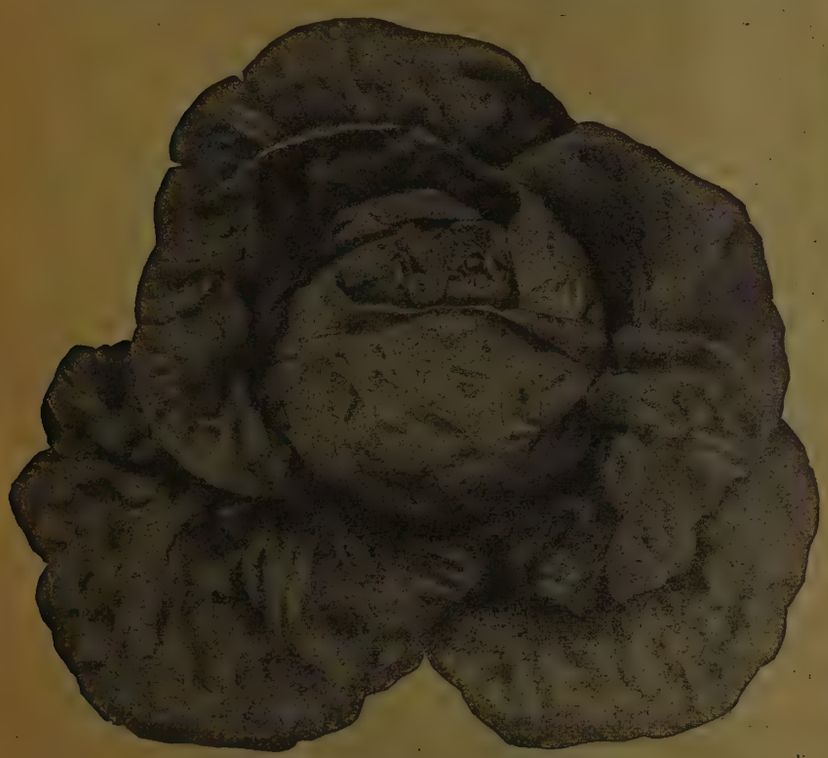
New French Tomato—"Belle of Massy."

## NEW CABBAGE LETTUCE, "MAY KING."

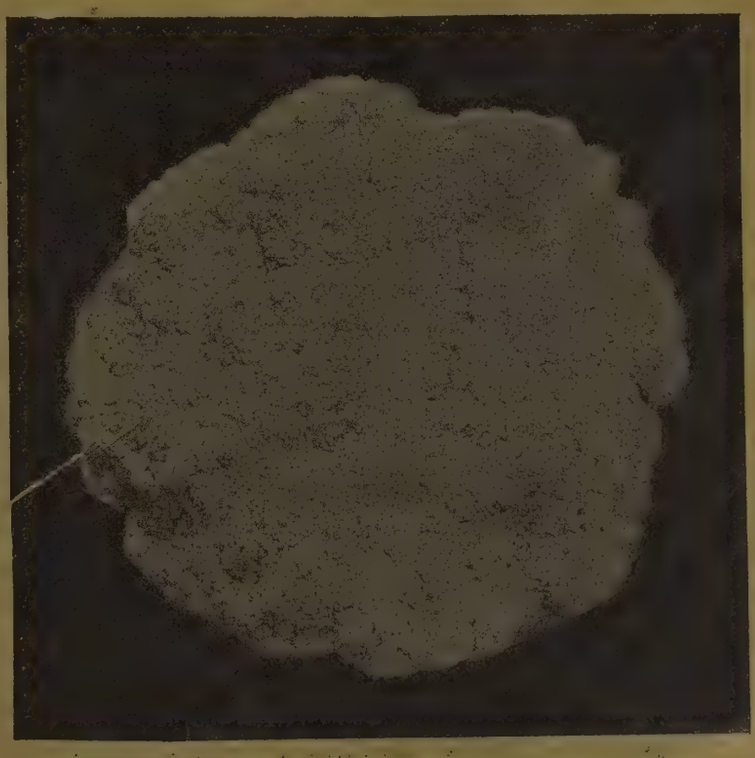
The Raiser says:—Introduced last season, this remarkable variety has proved itself capable of satisfying the most exacting requirements that could be made on an early outdoor Lettuce; while it can also be easily grown in a cold frame. It is not in the least affected by cold or wet weather, grows very quickly, and produces even in poor soil splendid, globular heads, which are ready ten to fourteen days before any other, and stand a long time before running to seed. Externally of a yellowish green with light brownish tinge, the leaves are inside of a golden yellow shade, and in point of flavour unexcelled by any sort. In Germany this Lettuce has been highly appreciated wherever grown or tried, and is sure to command a brisk sale and become very popular. Being convinced that it will give equally satisfactory results abroad, I have pleasure in warmly recommending it to my customers." **6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.**

## NEW CAULIFLOWER—"EXTRA EARLY DWARF SNOWBALL."

This is without doubt one of the best strains of Cauliflowers ever offered. It must not be confounded with other varieties offered under the name of "Snowball." It is extremely early, very dwarf and compact in its habit of growth, the surest headed, and produces the largest snow-white and clean heads, and is without doubt the best of all Cauliflowers. Highly recommended. **Sold only in packets, 1s. each.**



New Cabbage Lettuce—"May King."



New Cauliflower—"Extra Early Dwarf Snowball."

# NEW SUMMER CABBAGE— DANISH SUMMER BALL-HEAD.

*The best second early Cabbage in existence, now offered for the first time in Australia.*

New Cabbage—"Danish Summer Ball-Head."

The introducer says:—"Everybody acquainted with true Danish Ball-Head Cabbage will be interested in this new summer sort, which I last year offered for the first time. Thousands of my friends consider true Danish Ball-Head the best Cabbage grown, and will be delighted with an early or quick-maturing strain of that favourite variety. Danish Summer Ball-Head is equally as hard as the original type, and its keeping qualities are not surpassed by any warm weather Cabbage. It is to be regarded as a second early sort coming to maturity long in advance of the parent type. It closely resembles the original Danish Ball-Head in all respects except that it is a little smaller and matures more quickly. Its earliness will make it available for commercial purposes all summer, and I believe it will prove to be extremely profitable. If it has the same experience as the original true Danish Ball-Head Cabbage it will make its way irresistibly into almost every market garden in America and hold a place from which nothing can dislodge it. The true Danish Ball-Head is a Cabbage of peculiar type, with such marked individual traits, that nothing else resembles it. It belongs in a class by itself, and hence this new summer heading strain must be actually tried in order to be understood and fully appreciated.

"Seeds only from full-grown extra selected heads."

**6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.**

# NEW AMERICAN POTATO—"CARMAN No. 3."

THE "Carman No. 3" is, like the "Carman No. 1," a seedling from seedlings raised through several generations. It resembles the "Carman No. 1," except that the tubers are a little more elongated. The eyes are very shallow, and but few in number.

It is of the shapeliest form, and even in droughty seasons its perfect shape is retained. Without any approach to an exception, it is the greatest yielder ever introduced. It may fairly be claimed that it does not yield any small tubers at all in ordinary seasons. It bears its tubers very close to the plant, a single turn of the fork turning out every Potato. It is a perfect keeper. Both skin and flesh are of extreme whiteness.

NEW AMERICAN POTATO—"CARMAN No. 3."

The foliage is heavy and of a dark-green colour, and the vines are always strong and vigorous. The tubers set while the vines are quite small, but do not ripen until late. This gives all the advantages of continuous growth for the entire season, making it very valuable for the main field crop.

The claims for the "Carman No. 3" are—

1st. It is the handsomest large Potato ever produced.

2nd. It will outyield any other Potato whatever.

3rd. Practically every Potato is of marketable size.

4th. Its table qualities are fully up to the highest standard.

**A Special Price List of New and other Potatoes will be published in June.**

# THE NEW AMERICAN POTATO—"VERMONT GOLD COIN."

THIS new Potato is the hardiest, most vigorous most productive, and best in table quality, of all the main crop varieties. We have grown it in our own trial grounds this year, and have found it to be a real good thing. It was one of the few varieties tried in England which escaped disease. Planted with other main crop Potatoes, it starts more quickly and grows more vigorously than any other. The haulm is strong and healthy, and the tubers are all of good size and lie closely together. In form the tubers are slightly oblong, rather broad and thick, eyes small, skin smooth, thin, glossy, and with just sufficient tint of cream to distinguish it from a white skinned Potato. Flesh is white, and cooks perfectly dry and mealy. Flavour is superb. Altogether it is a Potato of handsome and attractive appearance, and one that can be recommended to growers for market, as it is sure to crop well and sell well.

NEW AMERICAN POTATO—"VERMONT GOLD COIN."

**A Special Price List of New and other Potatoes will be published in June.**

# Floral Novelties for 1905.

**Imported from the best English, American, and Continental Firms.**

## NICOTIANA SANDERÆ—NEW HARDY ANNUAL.

**GOLD MEDAL, LONDON, 1903.**

**Awarded a unanimous First-class Certificate by the Floral Committee (consisting of 24 members) of the Royal Horticultural Society, May 3, 1904; and in addition the committee also awarded this plant their Silver Banksian Medal. At the Temple Show, May 31, 1904, this grand plant was also awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal Horticultural Society.**

**Awarded a First-class Certificate by the National Society of Horticulture of France, Paris, February 28, 1904.**

NICOTIANA SANDERÆ—NEW HARDY ANNUAL.

Messrs. Sander, the well-known plant merchants, have obtained this novelty by crossing Nicotiana affinis with a Brazilian species. They describe it as follows:—"Nicotiana Sanderæ, bears large, brilliant carmine red flowers on bushy, freely branching plants 2 feet high; the shape of the flower resembles that of affinis, but has a short, stout tube; it comes true from seed. Plants raised in spring in the same manner as any of the hardy annuals flower in May, give a continuous display of bloom all the summer and autumn in the open ground, and make extraordinary branched specimens, retaining their leaves to the base. Among Nicotianas we know nothing approaching it in point of floriferousness, nor in its graceful and copiously-branching habit. The whole plant is laden with flowers from base to summit—literally ablaze with most handsome carmine red blossoms. Its combined hardiness and character of producing flowers continuously under all circumstances in every kind of soil and situation are undeniable recommendations, and we certainly know of no plant that produces such an abundance of blossoms for the little care that is necessary to bestow on it. It possesses all the best qualities of Nicotiana affinis, but bears myriads of lovely Calanthe-like blossoms and is decidedly much more branching in habit, and of far greater floriferousness than any other Nicotiana. Although the scent of N. Sanderæ is not so powerful as that of its white parent, it yet possesses a decidedly sweet odour. This hardy plant, with its rosy carmine flowers, produces a startlingly beautiful effect, and is charming either in flower beds, shrubbery borders, or in the wild garden, whether in the background or in the open. It should be sown in the spring.

**1s. 6d. per packet.**

RUDBECKIA FULGIDA VARIABILIS.

## RUDBECKIA FULGIDA VARIABILIS.

THIS well-known perennial, the Rudbeckia fulgida, has given birth in my grounds to some very remarkable hybrids. Attaining a height of about 3 feet the bushy plants are covered by a multitude of flowers adorned with the most varied and unique markings. The ground-colour is either yellow or bronze, some flowers being striped or suffused with purple brown, while in others the petals are brown half-way, then yellow, finally towards the tip again merging into brown. The blooms all have the characteristic purple disk and vary in size from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. Borne on long stalks continuously until the end of the summer, they will be found very valuable for cutting.

**1s. per packet.**

SINGLE DAHLIA—"LUCIFER."

## SINGLE BLACK-LEAVED DAHLIA—"LUCIFER."

BY reason of the uncommon colouring of its foliage, this variety takes quite a unique place among single Dahlias, the leaves, especially on the upper surface, being of a metallic black-brown hue, while the flower stalks are absolutely black. The shapely medium-sized flowers of a glowing dark scarlet merging towards the centre into deep blood red, are produced in great abundance and thrown well clear of the dark foliage, forming a most brilliant contrast with it. While single Dahlias have ordinarily rather flat petals, this new variety is characterised by 8 to 12 petals of concave form, both graceful and striking. Growing about 2½ feet high, the plant is highly effective even as a single specimen, but naturally much more so when several are grouped together on a lawn. The Dahlia "Lucifer" also makes an excellent long-keeping cut flower and the magnificent colouring shows up especially well under artificial light. It comes almost entirely true from seed. **1s. 6d. per packet.**

SCHIZANTHUS WISETONENSIS.

## SCHIZANTHUS WISETONENSIS.

THIS wonderfully showy plant deserves to be widely known and cultivated. Attaining a height of about 16 inches, branching freely and yet of compact pyramidal form, it throws well above its charming feathery foliage a multitude of large panicles of beautiful blossoms. Of great effect in the mass, these are also most handsome individually; the ground colour is mostly white dotted with delicate rose, while the upper lip is adorned in the centre by a spot varying in shade between golden yellow, carmine, rose, and bright brown. These lovely Schizanthus, literally covered as they are with their dainty little flowers, make excellent pot and market plants, and are unsurpassed for the decoration of apartments or cool greenhouses, so much the more as they remain a very long time—6 to 8 weeks—in bloom. **1s. 3d. per packet.**

## GIANT SINGLE PETUNIA—"QUADRICOLOR."

*(Petunia Hybrida Grandiflora Superbissima.)*

A REMARKABLY beautiful addition to the few varieties of the superbissima section. The bright rose flowers are veined for two-thirds of their surface with a network of lustrous carmine, which merges towards the expansive throat into a deep blood red. So far the description might apply to the variety "Princess of Württemberg," but in quadricolor a large proportion of the blooms have five graceful spatulate markings of a decided yellow radiating from the centre of the flower in the form of a five-pointed star, and these it is which lend to my novelty its characteristic feature, the general effect of the quadri-coloured blooms being a most original and striking one.

**2s. per packet.**

GIANT SINGLE PETUNIA—"QUADRICOLOR."

## NEW WINTER STOCK—"QUEEN ALEXANDRA."

THE beautiful winter Stock, "Beauty of Nice," which I introduced last season for the first time, gave general satisfaction, and I have therefore great pleasure in offering under the name "Queen Alexandra," a splendid new variety of the same type with flowers of a delicate rosy lilac, a tint of incomparable beauty, and for cut bloom, market, and bouquet work, of exceptional high value. The plant throws up a strong centre spike about one foot in height, surrounded by numerous side shoots all loosely clad with beautiful large blossoms. The percentage of doubles is also very high, and a most valuable feature is that the seedlings come very quickly into bloom, thus rendering this sort of equal excellence either as a summer or winter Stock.

**1s. per packet.**

WINTER STOCK—"QUEEN ALEXANDRA."

## SINNINGIA REGINA HYBRIDA (GLOXINIA).

SINNINGIA REGINA HYBRIDA.

AMONG the novelties shown at the International Exhibition in Ghent, in 1903, a splendid Gesneriaceae under the name of Gesneria Regina received an award and attracted considerable attention. The importer, from whom I have bought the entire stock and proprietary right, received the plant, with a consignment of Cattleyas, from Brazil. The botanists of Kew Gardens decided, however, that it was really a Sinningia—that is, the genus from which our Gloxinias have been developed, and it has now been definitely named "Sinningia Regina." The Introducer says:—"These are very beautiful hybrids, the result of crosses which I made with other members of the Gesneria family immediately on receiving the new species, and I am glad to say with complete success. The flowers of these hybrids are considerably larger, in many cases more than double the size, of those of the species, and not quite so drooping. They vary in colour from light rose to pale and deep lilac, adorned in some cases with a pure white throat, while in others the latter is delicately pointed. I consider that these new Sinningias are quite a feature among Gesneriaceae, especially considering the exceptional handsomeness of the leaves; and there is no doubt that by working on these plants we may look forward to the production of further Gesneriaceous hybrids of the greatest interest and beauty."

**2s. per packet.**

**NOTE.—They should be treated like Gloxinias.**

## NEW SWEET PEAS FOR 1905.

**Dainty.**—This unique new Sweet Pea has caused quite a *furore* in England as well as in America. Flowers are of the largest size and splendid substance, while they are borne three and four, set well at the end of long stout stems. So vigorous in growth and profuse in bloom are the vines that many of the flowers come with a double standard. The beautifully formed flowers, upon first opening, appear to be white, but quickly change to "white with pink edge," making a most charming contrast. There is more pink on edges of standard than on edges of wings. **6d. per packet.**

**Coccinea.**—A distinct new colour and "a beautiful thing," although the flowers come only two on a stem and are not extra large. They are self-coloured in a bright rich cherry, intensely brilliant and decidedly new. **6d. per packet.**

SWEET PEA—"LORD ROSEBERRY."

**Jeanie Gordon.**—"This charming novelty is one of the most attractive varieties sent out for some years; the standards are of a bright rose colour, shaded cream, slightly hooded wings, creamy suffused rose." Large flowers, similar to the beautiful Crown Jewel, but on a cream ground. **6d. per packet.**

**Lady M. Ormsby-Gore.**—Standard primrose, delicately shaded (or overlaid) with buff and fawn; wings clear primrose. It is almost a Queen Victoria, except for colour of standard, while it surpasses our popular Stella Morse. Of very vigorous growth, the large hooded flowers are borne profusely upon large stems. **6d. per packet.**

**Lord Roseberry.**—"A self-coloured rosy magenta, of fine form and substance, very free flowering and robust." We are much pleased with this richly coloured variety. The large hooded flowers, borne on long stems, are of a rose-carmine, showing veins of deeper rose. **6d. per packet.**

**Miss Willmott.**—The extra large standard measures one and one-fifth to one and three-quarter inches across, and is of the richest orange-pink, delicately shaded rose; wings also orange-pink. The enormous flowers are borne erect on stiff stems from twelve to sixteen inches long. One of Eckford's finest novelties, and is superior both in size and richness of colouring to the popular Lady Mary Currie. **6d. per packet.**

**The set of six varieties post free for 2s.**

## BOLTONIA GLASTIFOLIA.

BOLTONIA GLASTIFOLIA.

THE Boltonias resemble very much the Perennial Asters, in habit as well as in the shape of the flowers, etc. The variety which is now introduced is of fair size, sometimes attaining six feet in height. It has lanceolated leaves and white flowers nearly one inch in diameter, which are produced in immense quantity during the whole autumn. For decorating borders running along large walks, this plant will be found unsurpassed.

**1s. per packet.**

DIANTHUS LACINIATUS MIRABILIS.

## NEW SINGLE-FRINGED JAPANESE PINKS.

*(Dianthus laciniatus mirabilis.)*

REMARKABLE and perfectly distinct new strain of annual Pinks, originated in Japan, which will doubtless please all amateurs of flowers. Belonging to the fringed section of Japan Pinks, it shows its distinctness in the sowing bed already by its very narrow foliage. The plants grow from 12 to 15 inches in height, and produce their large, lovely flowers, of about 3 to 4 inches in diameter, on stiff upright stems. The petals of the flowers are very deeply cut into fine strips or thread-like fringes for one-third or nearly to half their length, similar to those of the ragged flowers of Dianthus superbus. The fringes are turned and twisted into all directions, presenting by their wonderful forms an admirable aspect. Its colours are much varied—there are all shades from pure white and white with pink or red zones to rose and deep purplish red to be found, even striped flowers and such markings as those of D. Heddewigii Eastern Queen are included. They furnish an excellent material for bouquets. Equally useful for the flower garden, either in beds by themselves or in mixed flower borders. Splendid novelty. **1s. per packet.**

## NEW YELLOW "EMPEROR" SALPIGLOSSIS.

*(Salpiglossis variabilis superbissima aurea.)*

PURE golden yellow variety of the "Emperor" Salpiglossis, the section having only one main stem, about 2½ feet high, and forming a regular bouquet-like pyramid, well furnished with large-veined flowers.

**1s. per packet.**

SALPIGLOSSIS VAR. SUPERBISSIMA AUREA.

## NEW DOUBLE ANNUAL HOLLYHOCKS.

LAST year I introduced the single and double varieties mixed, and they gave great satisfaction. In this class the flowers are just as double as ordinary Hollyhocks, and all the well-known colours are represented.

**1s. per packet.**

## NEW VARIETIES OF SHASTA DAISY.

**Fluted, quilled, curled, fringed, laciniated, semi-double, pure white and lemon yellow, select varieties,** the very cream of the whole Shasta Daisy collection, new types offered for the first time.

**These new forms, mixed, 1s. per packet.**

**Selected Gigantic**—Four to six inch flowers with long, broad, pure white petals; small, light yellow disk; long, strong stems; from plants of unusual vigour and productiveness.

**1s. per packet.**

# *Novelties in Sweet Peas of 1904*

## NEW SWEET PEA—"WHITE WONDER."

THE flowers are pure white, uniformly of the largest size, and are borne six to eight, and frequently as many as ten to twelve large flowers on a long stout stem. The stems are frequently double; that is, two stems seem to be united in growth throughout their entire length. The flowers are well placed near top of stem, and generally all facing one way. The vines are most profuse in bloom, being of unusual vigour, as is shown from the fact that about half the flowers have double standards.

**6d. per packet.**

## NEW EXTRA-EARLY SWEET PEA—"SUNBEAMS."

THE flowers are of good size, fine substance, and are well formed. They are of a rich primrose colour, and generally borne three on a stem; stems strong, and of good length for cutting. The plant is comparatively dwarf-growing—exactly of same habit as Mont Blanc, of which it is a duplicate, except in colour. This new colour, coming into market at the same time as the first pure white and pink-and-white Sweet Peas (either grown under glass or in the open ground), will find a ready sale, and make money for florists who are so fortunate as to offer first these beautiful primrose Sweet Peas.

**9d. per packet.**

## NEW SWEET PEA—"GOLDEN ROSE."

RECEIVED Award of Merit from the National Sweet Pea Society of England, in July, 1902.

The flowers are extra large in size, of fine open form, with standard gracefully fluted. The ground colour is a clear primrose-yellow, beautifully flushed with rosy pink—making a colour combination which is most attractive.

**6d. per packet.**

# Novelties in Vegetable Seeds

## OF 1904.

**NOTE.—These are Imported from the best Firms, and the Descriptions are those of the Raisers or Introducers.**

NEW WATER MELON—"BLUE GEM."

## NEW WATER MELON—"BLUE GEM."

THIS fine variety has attained great popularity as a shipping sort; it combines hardy vigour of growth and large size with sweet luscious flavour. The Melons are uniformly large, of thick oval form, slightly depressed at the blossom end (as shown in the illustration). The colour is a rich dark green, with faint stripings of a lighter shade, but the whole fruit is much darker and richer in colouring than the Kolb Gem. It is distinct also in having the skin of yellow colour where it lies on the ground. The flesh is rich deep pink, and ripens to within half an inch of the skin. The rind is exceptionally strong, making it an excellent shipper. The fruits have a large solid heart with the seeds all near the rind. The flesh is crisp and melting; entirely free from stringiness, and of remarkably sweet sugary flavour. Seed, black, plump, and quite hardy, admitting of early planting.

**Per packet, 6d.**

## NEW YELLOW TURNIP—"PETROWSKI."

NEW YELLOW TURNIP—"PETROWSKI."

A MOST distinct variety of early maturity, being ready for use as early as the popular Early Purple-top Strap-leaf. It is of peculiarly attractive appearance. The flat bulbs average two and a half to three inches in diameter, and the skin is a rich, deep orange-yellow, very smooth and entirely free from small rootlets, having only a small slender tap-root which starts from a slight depression or cup in the centre of the bulb. The firm, solid flesh is fine grained, crisp, and free from any woodiness; light orange-yellow in colour, and having a very rich sweet flavour which is entirely distinct from any of the early white-fleshed sorts, being much richer and sweeter. This variety is sure to become extremely popular for an early supply where the rich-flavoured yellow-fleshed turnips are preferred. **6d. per oz.**

## NEW EARLY TOMATO—"CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL."

**A Splendid New Variety. Extremely Early. Large Size. Handsome Smooth Fruits.**

THIS new early Tomato is still held in the greatest estimation in America as the deepest-fruited and most solid of all extreme early varieties. The growth is most compact, a plant in full fruit bearing sixty to eighty fine large Tomatoes, of good size. The large handsome fruits are very solid and deep through, being almost round or ball-shaped; an average specimen, as shown in our illustration, which was engraved accurately from a photograph, will measure three and a half inches across by nearly three inches in depth from stem to blossom end. Colour, brightest scarlet, ripening right up to the stem without any cracks or green core. The foliage is rather sparse and open, admitting the sunlight to the centre of each plant, so that all the fruits are thoroughly ripened, but the leaves are dark green and not inclined to curl as in most other first-early varieties. The thick flesh is bright scarlet, very solid, with comparatively few seeds, and of fine sweet flavour; skin thin but sufficiently strong to make it a good shipper.

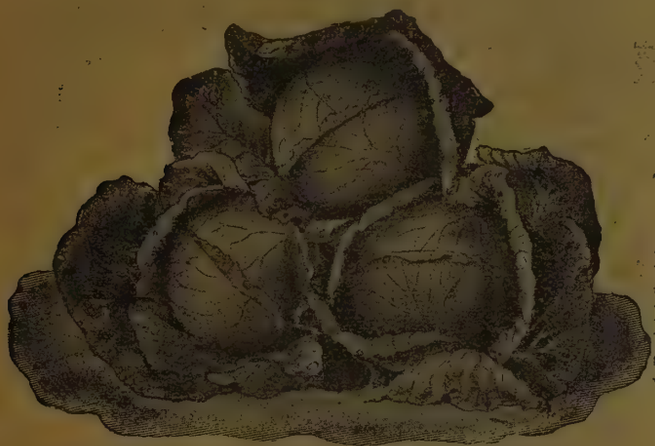
**Per packet, 9d.**

## NEW EARLY CABBAGE—"GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN."

**Large, white, compact, early grower.**

Of all early white Cabbage sorts in the market there is none to equal this novelty. This is a great advantage in comparison with other early sorts, which mostly yield only small "heads." The heads of this novelty are very compact, of nice yellow-green colour, and possess a very fine foliage. This kind also has only few leaves, and may be planted closely. The shape of the heads is as round as a ball, and this novelty will introduce itself to all who grow vegetables for their own use as being very early, large, compact, fine ribbed, and of good shape.

**6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.**



New Early Cabbage—"Glory of Enkhuizen."

## NEW LONG WHITE JAPANESE RADISH—"MIKADO."

A new long white stump-rooted variety, with feather-like leaves. The colour of the root is a nearly transparent white like the "Icicle." The flavour is said to be excellent; it can be planted at all seasons. Quite distinct from all other varieties.

**6d. per packet.**

New Long White Japanese Radish—"Mikado."

## NEW AMERICAN TOMATO—"PROLIFIC GIANT."

Produces enormous Tomatoes quite as large as Ponderosa, but smoother and more regular in form. It is a great bearer, and the quality of the fruit is excellent.

**6d. per packet.**

## NEW CUCUMBER—"ERFURT FRAME."

A splendid new frame Cucumber, which cannot be surpassed by any other variety in cultivation. The long, stretched, smooth fruit reaches a length of about 32 inches, and the weight of these fine, nearly seed-free fruits often amounts to 6 lbs.; but astonishing is the rich fruit-growth; often one fruiting leader bears four to six of these enormous Cucumbers. A greenhouse of this variety is a sight. Fine for exhibition purposes.

**1s. 6d. per packet.**

## NEW "DANISH ROUNDHEAD" CABBAGE.

This new variety is an earlier, shorter-stemmed type of the famous "Danish Ballhead." The Introducers say:—"As a consensus of reports received we feel safe in saying that, compared with the justly popular *Ballhead*, the new ROUNDHEAD will average larger in size of heads and even harder—'regular cannon balls in shape and hardness'—while they are borne on shorter stems, being a week or two earlier in maturity."

**6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.**

## NEW GIANT SUGAR PEA—"MAMMOTH LUSCIOUS."

A splendid new grey-seeded variety of the popular Sugar or Skinless Peas, which are cooked whole without requiring to be shelled, producing giant, fleshy pods, 6 to 7 inches in length, exceedingly tender and of delicious flavour. Highly productive.

**6d. per packet, 9d. per post; 2s. per lb., 2s. 9d. per post.**

New "Danish Roundhead" Cabbage.

# FLORAL NOVELTIES OF 1904.

NEW PINK WINTER STOCK—"BEAUTY OF NICE."

## NEW IVY-LEAVED CLIMBING NASTURTIUM.

THIS unique and most beautiful climbing Nasturtium now comes entirely true to type. It is different from all other Nasturtiums, both in foliage and in flower. The plants are of running growth, with star-like pointed leaves of rich green, veined with white, so that the young shoots, where the leaves are set quite closely together, have a marked resemblance to the foliage of the hardy English Ivy. The flowers are of medium size, intense glowing scarlet in colour, and of most distinct form. The petals are quite narrow, and standing well apart from each other present a striking star-like appearance. The Ivy-Leaf Nasturtium is desirable not only as a bedding variety, but also as a basket or vase plant, where the trailing branches show off the beautiful foliage and star-like scarlet flowers to the greatest advantage. **6d. per packet.**

## SCHIZANTHUS HYBRIDUS GRANDIFLORUS.

**New Dwarf Large-flowered Hybrids.**

**The Poor Man's Orchid.**

ONLY few annuals can compare with the floriferousness and the beautiful designs of this charming novelty, but none is so remarkable by so easy a culture and yet so various applicability for all possible purposes. It attains a height of about 12 inches, grows quite compact and pyramidal and is literally covered with beautiful large flowers. Colours and designs vary not only in those magnificent combinations as shown on the coloured plate, but also in many other pretty shades, such that one sowing will produce an abundance of colours of the most lovely orchid-like flowers. **9d per packet.**

## GENISTA ANDREANA.

A MOST lovely variety of the common Broom, with the upper petals golden-yellow, and the lateral ones rich wallflower-crimson. A most beautiful shrub. **9d. per packet.**

## COCKSCOMB—"GLASGOW PRIZE."

**McLachlan's Strain (East Lothian).**

A MAGNIFICENT strain, imported direct from the raiser in Scotland, and is sure to give the greatest satisfaction to admirers of this lovely flower. **9d. per packet.**

SCHIZANTHUS HYBRIDUS GRANDIFLORUS.
NEW DWARF LARGE-FLOWERED HYBRIDS.

SWEET SCENTED "MAYFLOWER" VERBENA.

## NEW PINK WINTER STOCK—"BEAUTY OF NICE."

Under good cultivation the plant attains a height of 2 to 2½ feet, is clothed in bold foliage, and throws up a gigantic main flower-spike of about a foot in length. All around the central stem the plant sends out a number of long side shoots, loosely covered with uncommonly large and very fragrant flowers of nearly two inches across, remarkable alike for their beauty of form and their delightful colour. This is a delicate shade of fleshy pink, such as is now in the height of the fashion, and just what the grower of cut flowers requires. One may rely on getting from 60 to 75 per cent. of double-flowering plants, and a further striking feature in this Stock is the rapidity with which it comes into bloom, so that it may just as readily be employed as an early Ten-week Stock.

**9d. per packet.**

## NEW VERBENA—BURBANK'S "MAYFLOWER."

THIS Mayflower, or Fragrant Verbena, is brightly coloured in most pleasing shades of pink. In nearly all strains of seedling Verbenas some few plants will have a much richer and stronger fragrance than others, and by saving seed only from the most fragrant flowers and again selecting from these for size and bright colourings, Mr. Burbank has developed a strain in which the flowers are of extra large size, most lovely shades of pink, and more pronouncedly fragrant than in any other strain in cultivation. While this strain is fully equal to the best for bedding purposes, the delightful fragrance will add a distinct value to the bright flowers when cut for bouquets.

**9d. per packet.**

**TURNIP.—Continued.**

TURNIPS—EARLY WHITE STONE. SNOWBALL. EXTRA EARLY MILAN.

**Scarlet Kashmyr**—An exceedingly early and distinct variety, of recent introduction, rarely exceeding three inches in diameter; colour rich scarlet; flesh pure white, crisp, tender, and fine-grained. Excellent. 6d. per oz.

TURNIP—JERSEY LILY.

**Silver Ball**—A splendid variety, for sowing in the Spring and Autumn. It is quick in maturing. Largely grown by market gardeners. 4d. per oz.

**Snowball** — An early variety of superior flavour and fine shape. (See cut.) 4d. per oz.

**White Strap Leaf**—Form flattish; medium size, small top; very early. 4d. per oz.

**Laing's Garden Swede**—A very handsome Swede, of splendid quality, for table use. 4d. per oz.

**Early Purple-Top Munich**—Very early; handsome snow-white flesh, delicious flavour. 6d. per oz.

**Early White Stone**—A very hardy variety, of good flavour. (See cut.) 4d. per oz.

**Extra Early Milan**—The earliest of all Turnips white, with purple top. An excellent variety. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

**Jersey Lily**—The earliest White Turnip grown. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

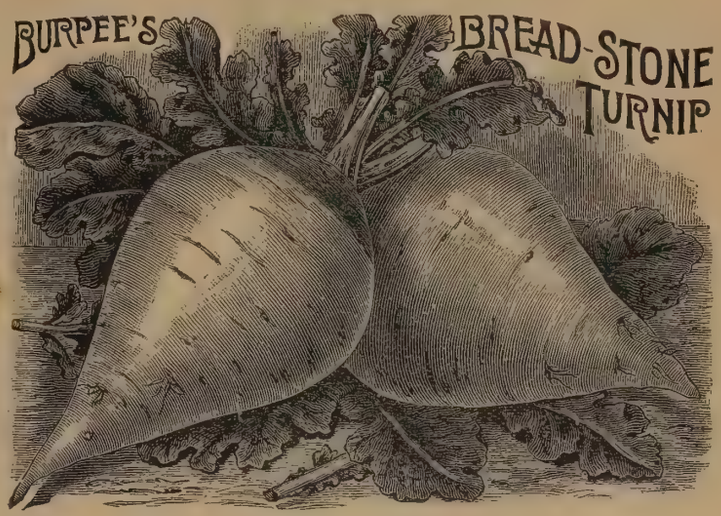
**Non-Seeding White**—So called on account of its standing longer than any other variety without seeding. It is exceedingly handsome in shape, and very early. Highly recommended. 6d. per oz.

**Orange Jelly (Robertson's Golden Ball)**—A medium-sized variety; excellent for Summer use. 4d. per oz.

**Petrowski**—(See Novelties of 1904, coloured pages.)

**Red American Stone** - Early; good keeper; fine flavour. 4d. per oz

**Breadstone (Swede)**—The illustration shows the shape of these Swedish Turnips they are of medium size, very quick growing, and the roots are very smooth and white with a faint green top. The flesh is perfectly white, fine grained, and cooks in only fifteen minutes, remarkably tender, very sweet; it is the finest Swedish Turnip for Winter and Spring use. 6d. per oz.




SWEDE—BREADSTONE.

# VEGETABLE MARROW.—*Cucurbita pepo ovifera.*

THE instructions given for the Cucumber are applicable to the growth of the Vegetable Marrow, with the difference of only having one plant instead of two in every space, and the distance eight feet apart instead of six, and little or no stopping, further than thinning where the vines are too thick.

**COLLECTION OF THREE DISTINCT VARIETIES, ONE SHILLING.**

**3d. and 6d. per packet.**

## BUSH OR TREE MARROWS.

VEGETABLE MARROW—CUSTARD BUSH.

☞ The Bush or Tree varieties are distinct from the ordinary Vegetable Marrow in growth, being compact, and taking but little room. Admirably adapted for small gardens.

**Custard (Custard Squash)**—A distinct variety, taking but little room, and bearing abundantly excellent flavour. (See cut).

**Long Green Bush**—Long green.

**Long White Bush**—Long white. (See cut.)

**Belmonte Bush** — A variety of recent introduction. It produces long white fruits in great profusion, and of the finest flavour. 6d. per packet.

BUSH OR TREE VEGETABLE MARROW—LONG WHITE.

☞ **All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

THE WONDERFUL TURKISH VEGETABLE MARROW.
(Engraved from a Photograph.)

## RUNNING OR TRAILING VEGETABLE MARROWS.

**3d. & 6d. per pkt.**

**Early Long White**—An early variety, of capital flavour, and very productive. (See cut.)

**Long Green**—Similar to the above, except in colour.

**Pen-y-Byd** ("Best in the World")—A very distinct variety, and exceedingly productive. The fruit is almost globular in form, creamy-white in colour, with thick firm flesh of delicate flavour.

VEGETABLE MARROW—"TURKISH HONEY."

**Rice Marrow**—A delicious vegetable, the flesh, when cooked, separating like grains of rice Distinct in foliage and colour of fruit.

**The Wonderful Turkish**—The Marrows grow from three and a-half to four feet in length and about three and a-half inches in diameter, of a light green colour. The flavour is delicious As the skin is very tender, it does not require to be peeled. In Constantinople the fruit is commonly used as we do marrows, and sometimes the seeds are taken out, and the space filled with mince-meat, or stewed in tomato sauce, or fried in batter. They should be trained up a fence or trellis, as shown in the illustration.

A correspondent writes:—"The seeds of the Turkish Vegetable Marrow should be immersed in tepid water for a second or two, and then tied up loosely for a few days in a warm place, so that the little root may come out. When the seed commences to sprout it should be planted. Great care should be taken not to water, as they need very little water until they begin to flower."

**Turkish Honey**—A new variety of orange-red veined with white, growing to about ½ cwt. weight. Flesh, chamois yellow, very tender and sweet, and of delicious flavour, extremely fine for cooking. In Turkey this variety is greatly appreciated. **9d. per packet.**

"I am very pleased with the Turkish Honey Vegetable Marrow for its fine flavour, excellent keeping qualities, and productiveness.—J. A. HECTOR, Port Pirie, S A., 14-6-04.

# FRUIT SEEDS.

**NOTE.—As the seeds of all small fruits take a considerable time to germinate, they should be steeped in boiling water for twelve hours before sowing. Sow in a box, pan, or pot, and cover with glass.**

**Apple Pips**—1s. per oz. **Pear Pips**—1s. per oz.

**Quince Pips**—1s. per oz.

**Currants**—Large Dutch varieties, mixed. 6d. per packet.

**Gooseberry**—Large fruited varieties, mixed. 6d. per packet.

**Japanese Wineberry**—A very hardy plant, belonging to the Raspberry family, producing fruit of a sherry wine colour, sweet and juicy. It is excellent for preserving, pies, jam, wine, &c. 6d. per packet. Plants, 9d. each.

**White Mulberry Seed**—The leaves of this variety are used for feeding silkworms. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

**Strawberry—Large-fruited, "St. Antoine de Padoue"**—A new variety of compact vigorous growth. The fruit is deep red in colour, firm, and of delicious flavour, and keeps well. Awarded a First-class Certificate.

**Seed only, 1s. per packet.**

**Strawberry—Large-fruited Perpetual, "St. Joseph"**—A splendid perpetual-fruiting variety, and a great cropper. The fruit is of good size, dark red in colour (also red inside), solid, firm, and very juicy, and of first-rate quality. Obtained a First-class Certificate from the Société National d'Horticulture de France.

**Seed only, 1s. per packet.**

**Strawberry—"Belle de Meaux," Improved**—A very productive red Alpine variety. 9d. per packet.

**Strawberry—Large-fruited Varieties**—Mixed. 6d. per packet.

**Japanese Fruit, "The Strawberry-Raspberry, or Tree Strawberry"**—A Dwarf Raspberry, entirely distinct; leaves like the rose; flowers large, snow white; fruits early, first year; berries borne upright, well out of foliage, shaped like a Strawberry; colour brilliant red; delicious in flavour, extremely abundant, in long succession; perfectly hardy; decorative for garden, fine as a pot plant. (See cut.) 9d. per packet.

**Loganberry (Raspberry-Blackberry)**—MESSRS G. BRUNNING AND SONS say:—"This fine new berry is a seedling from a blackberry crossed with the well-known 'Red Antwerp Raspberry.' The plants are unlike either the raspberry or blackberry; they are of climbing habit, their strong canes being covered with fine soft spines like those found on raspberry canes. The fruit is of large size, equal to the largest sized blackberry, and when fully ripe is of a dark rich red colour. The Loganberry partakes of both the flavours of the raspberry and blackberry, and is pleasant, mild, and delightful to the taste. It is excellent for the table, either fresh or cooked, and for jam and jelly is unsurpassed. The fruit is firm, carries well, and has few seeds; ripens very early, the crop being nearly all ripe and gone before raspberries become plentiful, thus rendering it a very valuable fruit for market. The Loganberry having been fruited locally, we are able to confirm the excellent description given, and also add that it is a marvellous bearer. We predict a large sale for it as it becomes better known." Awarded Certificate of Merit Royal Horticultural Society of England.

**Plants, 1s. each, or 10s. per doz. Seed, 9d. per packet.**

**NOTE.**—STRAWBERRY plants are easily raised from seed, if sown in the Spring in light sandy soil in boxes or pans. When large enough plant into rows where required.

**☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

# BEANS, PEAS, and LENTILS FOR COOKING.

### DIRECTIONS FOR COOKING HARICOT BEANS.

**English Style**—Soak the Beans in water over night (if they are new, from three to four hours is sufficient), and put a piece of soda about the size of a pea into the water. Then place them in cold water without any salt, and boil till tender, which takes from two to two and a half hours. Strain them off, and let them stand by the side of the fire to allow the Beans to dry; then add a piece of butter and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Do not stir with a spoon for fear of breaking them, but shake about for a minute or two, and then serve.

### DIRECTIONS FOR COOKING HARICOT BEANS.—(*Continued.*)

**French Style**—Proceed as directed above. Boil the Beans in water; strain them off. Put back the Beans and mix in a piece of butter, a small quantity of chopped parsley, pepper and salt to taste, and add the juice of half a lemon.

**Price**:—3d. per lb. Cheaper by the bushel.

### BLUE BOILING PEAS.

Soak in cold water for twelve hours before cooking.

**Price**:—3d. per lb.; 5 lbs., 1s.; 30 lbs., 5s.; per bushel (60 lbs.), 9s.

### GERMAN LENTILS (Whole).

For soups.

**Price**:—4d. per lb.

### EGYPTIAN LENTILS (Split).

For soups.

**Price**:—4d. per lb.; 8 lbs., 2s. 6d.; 12 lb., 3s. 6d.

**Lentil Flour** — For children and invalids. 9d. per lb. Strongly recommended by medical men.

**Special Quotations given for Large Quantities.**

# Vegetable Roots, Plants, &c.

## ONION BULBS, &c.

**Garlic**—6d. per lb. Obtainable nearly all the year round.

**Potato Onions**—6d. per lb. Obtainable from February to end of April. (For seed, see page 22.)

**Shallots**—6d. per lb. Obtainable from February to July. (For seed, see page 22.)

**Tree Onions**—1s. per lb. Obtainable from February to end of April.

## JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES.

Strong tubers, obtainable from July to October.

**New White Jerusalem**—A new, pure white variety, the tubers of which are clean, almost round, with few and very shallow eyes; flavour excellent. 3d. per lb.

## ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Obtainable from May to August.

The most economical width for an Asparagus bed is five feet, which will take three rows, one down the centre and one on each side, about a foot from the edge. When planting is finished, the ground should be mulched with a thick coating of good stable dung, and when the weather becomes dry, water must be given, and that in abundance, if complete success is desired. The after-cultivation consists simply in keeping the ground clean, and in dressing with salt during the Spring.

**Argenteuil Purple**—It retains the head close until the stalks are quite long, is of uniform colour, while for tenderness, quality, and size it is unparalleled. Two and three year old roots, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per 100.

**Conover's Colossal**—A well-known variety, of large size, tender, and of good quality. Two and three year old roots, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per 100.

For **ASPARAGUS SEED**, see page 6.

## RHUBARB ROOTS.

Obtainable from May to August.

**Early Albert** (divisions from imported stock)—A fine early variety, very prolific, and of good flavour; we consider it the best variety for general use. It is wonderfully prolific. 6d. each; 5s. per doz.

**Hogan's Shillelah**—A variety originated in Ballarat; very hardy and prolific, and of good size and flavour. 1s. each; 9s. per doz.

**Lang's Conqueror**—A fine large variety, and very useful for exhibition. 1s. 3d. each; 12s. per doz.

**Myatt's Linnæus** (divisions from imported stock)—Very early and prolific; flavour all that can be desired; a valuable variety for general use. 1s. each; 9s. per doz.

**Johnston's St. Martin's**—A fine large variety of good flavour. 1s. each, or 9s. per doz.

**Topp's Winter**—This is an extraordinary variety, being in the greatest perfection during the Winter months—namely, between the months of May and September—when every other variety is at rest. It is very hardy, being unharmed by the severest frosts. It is very prolific, stalks long, rather below medium size, the colour intensely scarlet or crimson, the pulp and juice, when cooked, being highly coloured, and the flavour good. A great future is predicted for this Winter-bearing Rhubarb. As we all know, there is very little fruit suitable for tarts at the time of year this Rhubarb comes in; therefore there is sure to be a ready sale for it, not only in our markets, but also in the other States as well.

**Price, 6d. each; or 5s. doz.**

**Webb's Buninyong**—Habit of growth erect, of large size and extra length; quality good, very hardy and very prolific, and has never been known to seed. It succeeds the Early Albert, and will certainly become a great favourite for market purposes. 1s. each, or 9s. per doz.

For **RHUBARB SEED**, see page 28.

## MISCELLANEOUS ROOTS.

**Chives (Roots)**—6d. to 1s. per clump. (For description and seed, see page 22.) Obtainable from April to September.

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**Sea Kale**—6s. per doz. (For seed, see page 28.) Obtainable from April to September.

## SWEET, POT, AND MEDICINAL HERB PLANTS.

Obtainable from May to September.

**Hyssop**—6d. each.

**Lavender**—6d. each.

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**Sage**—6d. each; 4s. per doz.

**Savory**—6d. each; 4s. per doz.

**Tarragon**—1s. each.

**Thyme, Common**—1s. 6d. per doz.

**Thyme, Lemon** (true)—6d. each; 2s. per doz.

**Thyme, Variegated Lemon**—6d. each; 2s. 6d. per doz.

**Wormwood**—6d. each.

For Seed of the above, see page 17.

# ODD AND CURIOUS VEGETABLES.

**Caterpillars**—Prostrate creeping plants, with small yellow flowers, changing into "Vegetable Caterpillars." They are grown as curiosities, and sometimes as a harmless practical joke are put into salads for the purpose of startling those who are unacquainted with them. 6d. per packet.

**Strawberry Spinach**—An annual, covered with coral red berries resembling Strawberries; not edible; sow in the Spring. 6d. per packet.

**Ornamental Pomegranate Melon**—Cultivated like a Rock Melon. The fruit is lemon-yellow colour, striped, and sometimes spotted with dark orange. Very fragrant; excellent for preserving, &c. 6d. per packet.

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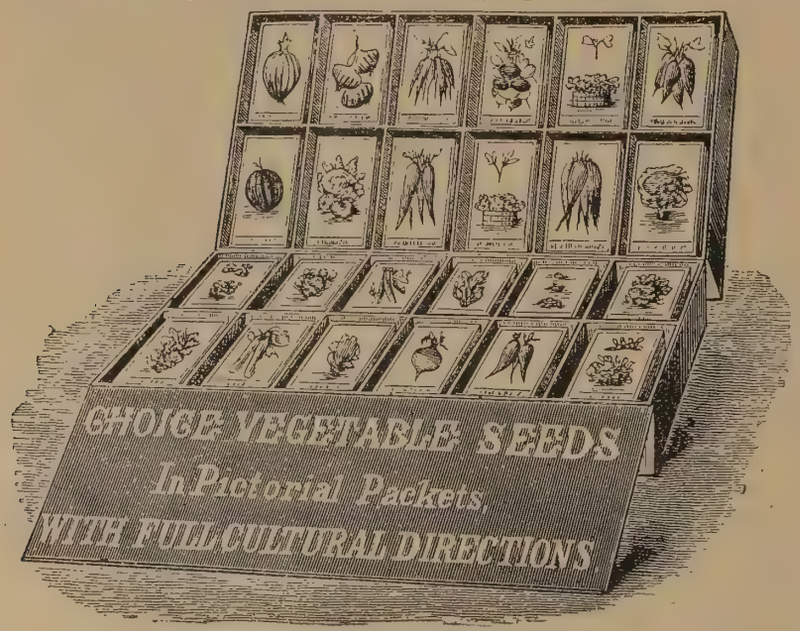


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To retail at 6d. per packet.
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| | |
|---|---|
| 2 bushels Peas (sorts) | 2 ozs. Rock Melon |
| 1 ,, Broad Beans (sorts) | 1 lb. White Mustard |
| ½ ,, French Beans (sorts) | 2 lbs. Onion (two sorts) |
| 1 lb. Red Beet | 1 lb. Curled Parsley |
| ½ lb. Brocoli (sorts) | 1 lb. Parsnip |
| 3 lbs. Cabbage (3 sorts) | ½ lb. Pumpkin |
| ½ lb. Cauliflower | 3 lbs. Radish (three sorts) |
| 2 lbs. Carrot (two sorts) | 1 lb. Spinach |
| ¼ lb. Celery | 2 ozs. Large Red Tomato |
| 1 lb. Curled Cress | 4 lbs. Turnip (three sorts) |
| 2 ozs. Cucumber (two sorts) | ¼ lb. Vegetable Marrow |
| ½ lb. Leek | 24 Packets Herbs (assorted) |
| 1 lb. Lettuce (two sorts) | 500 Seed Packets (five sizes) |
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# FLOWER SEEDS

## And their Cultivation.

### By F. HAMILTON BRUNNING. - (Copyright Registered.)

**SOIL**—One of the first considerations in the culture of Annuals is the condition of the soil, to which sufficient attention is rarely paid. It is seldom either properly worked or sufficiently fertile. With the exception of a few gross-growing kinds, Annuals, to attain perfection, should be sown in soil that is both rich and well worked. Great pains are generally taken with the soil of the vegetable garden, but that of the flower garden is left very much to itself, with the exception of a light digging once a year, and occasionally a little manure applied, whereas it should be well and deeply dug and highly manured.

**SOWING**—All the hardiest kinds of Annuals attain the greatest perfection when sown in Autumn, because they have a longer season to grow. They attain greater development, and consequently flower the stronger; but tender sorts must not be sown till Spring. Like all other seeds, they succeed best in a firm soil; therefore, if the soil has been recently dug, it should be pressed more or less before sowing. If the seeds are very fine—but large seeds are better to be sown first, and trodden or otherwise pressed into the soil—the less covering will then be required. For the finest seeds it is advisable to sift a little fine compost on the spot, and press it smooth before the seeds are sown. The covering must be in proportion to the size of the seeds. The largest of the Lupin seeds may have an inch in depth of covering, while the twentieth of an inch or less will be sufficient for the smallest; indeed, fine silver sand, just sufficient to cover the soil, may be sifted on them, and to prevent the soil from drying before the seeds have had time to germinate, it should be closely covered by a flower-pot, a bell or hand-glass, or even a flat pane of glass; but that, or any covering impervious to light, should be gradually removed as soon as the seeds germinate. It is a common and injurious fault either to sow too thickly, or to thin the plants insufficiently, as when overcrowded they can neither develop to perfection or flower finely. Thinning should commence as soon as the plants can be fairly laid hold of, and continued until each plant has sufficient space for full development. Seeds of biennial and perennial plants, being sown in rows or beds for transplanting, need be only thinned to such an extent as to prevent overcrowding before being transplanted. An old-fashioned plan is to sow the seeds of Annuals in rings, and it answers well enough for large-growing plants; but smaller ones are better sown in patches, which in both cases may correspond in extent with the size the plants attain.

**ARRANGEMENT**—When Annuals are sown in mixed beds or borders, they must, of course, correspond in height with the other plants, the dwarfest being nearest the eye. The same rule must be followed when beds are filled solely with Annuals. The colours should contrast with each other, and also with those of other plants that are near. When Annuals are grown alone in beds or borders, various modes of arrangement may be followed. A peculiar effect may be produced by mixing seeds of different kinds and sowing them together. In large beds they may be arranged in bands, according to size, sloping from back to front, or in groups, each sort forming a group.

**MANAGEMENT**—The soil should not be allowed to become quite dry after the seeds are sown; therefore, if rain does not fall, watering must be practised. The larger kinds may be afterwards fed with liquid manure, if perfection in size and flowering is desired. Of course, the soil should be kept free from weeds; it should also be loosened around the plants, but so as not to disturb the roots. Tall-growing plants will generally require to be supported by some means. Tall plants may have a stake to each, while cylinders of wire netting, or rings of wire affixed to stakes, are suitable for those of spreading habit. Where seed is not required, the period of flowering may be lengthened by picking off the seed vessels as soon as the flowers fall.

## AURICULA.

THOUGH the Auricula has been termed a beautiful and fascinating flower, it is but rarely grown, its culture being considered difficult. It prefers a cool climate, and, therefore, to attain even an approach to success, a cool, shady situation must be sought, out of the reach of hot winds, the best situation being a frame at the foot of a south wall, with a moveable shade, so that full light and air may be admitted when the sun does not shine. Propagation is effected by offsets and by seeds. Offsets may be struck in pots under a hand or bell glass, and potted when rooted. Seeds should be sown as soon as ripe in well-drained pots in light, sandy soil, pressed firmly into the soil, and lightly covered with silver sand. A pane of glass or a bell of glass must be placed over each pot, which should be placed in a cold frame or a cool, shaded part of the greenhouse. As soon as the young plants can be handled, they must be pricked into other pots or pans, and afterwards potted singly. The compost should be something like the following: Good, strong loam, with a fourth part of old decomposed cow manure, a little charcoal broken small, and enough silver sand to keep it open. It should be made firm in the pots; the plants must not be overpotted, smallish pots sufficing. After each potting the plants should be kept close for a few days. Very little water is required in Winter. It is beneficial to take away a portion of the surface soil in Spring, and top-dress with fresh soil, Only a small proportion of really good varieties is to be expected; those that are inferior may be planted out in a favourable situation. The Auricula is a favourite with amateurs in England, and their culture and exhibition afford a large measure of innocent enjoyment.

## BALSAM

THE BALSAM, though only an annual in duration, may be grown to a considerable size under good culture; plants have been known to attain such a size in pots that each required two men to carry it on a handbarrow. They also succeed well out of doors when not exposed to hot winds. The seed should be sown in pans of light, rather rich soil, and placed in a hotbed frame. The seedlings should be potted singly, as soon as large enough, and shifted as required; they must be gradually inured to light and air, and those for outdoor culture hardened by exposure, and planted out as soon as the weather has become fine—about the beginning of October. Those intended for pot culture must be shifted whenever the roots begin to curl around the sides of pot, and gradually hardened for the greenhouse as they advance. At each potting, the balls should be placed a little deeper in the pot, when roots will be thrown out from the stem. Sandy loam and decayed cow dung form the best compost; liquid manure should be given after the last shift.

## TUBEROUS BEGONIA

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS have increased to an enormous extent of late years. The varieties in cultivation are the offspring of species introduced to England by Messrs. Veitch & Sons, Chelsea, London, and hybridised by them thirty years ago. Since then they have been crossed by numerous other nurserymen in Europe, and now they are extensively grown in nearly all parts of the world. They are easily propagated from seeds, especially if moderate heat is at command, though they may be raised in an ordinary greenhouse if the seed pans are placed in a warm situation, where they can be shaded from the sun; but the seeds germinate quicker and more strongly on a hotbed. The seeds being very small, should be sown thinly in pans, on the surface of finely-sifted compost of leaf soil and sand, covered with a light sprinkling of silver sand, the pan covered with a pane of glass. The soil must not be allowed to become dry; but it cannot be watered over the surface, as the seeds might be washed in heaps. The pan should be set in a bucket of warm water, nearly up to the rim, and in a short time the soil will be thoroughly moistened, though it must not be made too wet.

As soon as the seedlings are large enough to handle, they should be pricked off into other pans or pots of similar soil—a delicate operation—which may be performed as follows:—The operator sits alongside a bench, on which are the pan of seedlings and the pan of soil. He uses a thin stick, pointed at one end, and with a cleft in the other end. After making a dibble hole in the soil with the pointed end of the stick, he places it under one of the tiny plants, and gently raises it out of the soil; then, using the cleft end, which grasps the plant under the seed leaves, lifts it, places the roots in a dibble hole, and presses the soil about them. The pan is then returned to the warm house. The young plants may be pricked off again with advantage, and afterwards potted singly.

The tubers require rather particular treatment during Winter. When the flowering is over, and the foliage begins to decay, water must be gradually withheld, and the soil allowed to become nearly dry. The tubers may be left all the Winter in their pots, but a better plan is to take them out of the pots, shake the soil from them, and pack them in boxes of dry sawdust or cocoanut fibre, and set away in a dry, cool spot. The tubers should not be forced into growth in Spring, but as soon as they start should be potted in small pots, in light, sandy soil, and may be placed in a gentle heat for a time; very little water must be given; or the tubers might rot. When the weather becomes fine, they may be removed to the greenhouse or frame, allowed abundant ventilation, and placed in their flowering pots. Named or other superior varieties may be increased by making cuttings of the young shoots in Spring, and rooting them in a propagating frame. Instead of being shifted into the flowering pots, the plants may be placed in baskets, where they produce a fine effect in conservatory decoration.

## CALCEOLARIA

THE CALCEOLARIA is such a beautiful Spring-flowering plant that it is well worthy of all the pains that may be necessary to bring it to the highest degree of excellence. It requires no hothouse, nor any expense for fuel; a frame with glazed sashes set in a cool place, with a shade to prevent the sun shining directly upon the plants, being the most suitable situation. In the early days of the culture of Calceolaria, plants of superior varieties were propagated by means of cuttings, but now the varieties are almost invariably so good that seeds may be thoroughly depended on, and there is no necessity for incurring the extra trouble of propagating by cuttings, especially as there is great difficulty in keeping the plants alive through the Summer in this climate, they being unable to endure heat at any period of their existence.

The seeds may be sown at any time from the beginning of September to March; as they are exceedingly minute, the soil must be light, and prepared in the most careful manner; the pots or cans deeply crocked, and the soil, especially on the surface, made very fine; it should be gently pressed, watered, and left for half a day till the water has settled. Then the seeds may be sown, but very thinly, and covered with a slight sprinkling of silver sand, each pot or pan covered with a close-fitting pane of glass, and placed in a greenhouse or cold frame, where they can be kept cool and moist, and the sun prevented from shining on them. As soon as the seedlings appear, a little air should be given, gradually drawing off the pane of glass; the soil must be kept moderately moist, neither very wet nor very dry. As soon as the plants are large enough to be handled, they must be pricked off into pans, placed in the cold frame, kept quite close for a few days, and, when large enough, potted singly into very small pots, duly supplied with water, and the surrounding atmosphere kept moist, though plenty of air admitted, especially at night, or when it is cool, and the plants shifted into larger pots as required, as they should never be allowed to become pot-bound. During Winter, of course, less water will be required; the plants may be kept closer to the glass, and, to allow sufficient room, each plant should stand clear of its neighbours. The plants should be in their blooming pots before the flower buds appear, and when the soil has become pretty well filled with roots, liquid manure may be given. The compost should be of fertile loam, well enriched, and with sand to keep it sufficiently open.

## CINERARIA

CINERARIAS are among the most showy and useful of Winter-flowering plants. They are unable to endure much heat, preferring a low temperature, but must not be subjected to frost. Imported seed may be sown from September to March, and home-grown seed when ripe. The earliest should be sown in gentle heat, but the latter will succeed in a cold frame, or on a shelf in the greenhouse; it is best to sow the seeds thinly in shallow pans or boxes. As soon as the seedlings have formed their second leaves, they should be pricked into other pans or boxes, at a good distance apart, and placed in a close, cold frame. A very light, sandy soil is best for the seeds and young plants, but as they grow older, the soil should be stronger and richer. A cold frame with a south aspect is the best situation for them, and the frame must be kept close for a few days after each potting. The plants may be shifted successively into pots two inches larger, or they may be shifted at once from four-inch to eight-inch pots, which is a suitable size. The plants must have abundant ventilation, but hot winds must not be allowed to blow on them; they should be kept near the glass, so as to get as much light as possible, but shaded from the sun. They prefer a moist atmosphere, with abundance of water at the root, and, after being established in the flowering pots, may have occasional waterings with liquid manure. The dwarf varieties require neither ties nor stakes, but tall varieties may have the growing points pinched out when about three inches in height; they will then throw out side shoots, which may be drawn out towards the sides of the pots. The Cineraria being invariably subject to the attacks of green fly, must be closely watched, and fumigated as soon as an aphis appears; afterwards every second or third week until in flower. They may be removed to a greenhouse after they have become established in the flowering pots.

## CLIANTHUS DAMPIERI

THIS handsome evergreen, trailing shrub is one of the most difficult to cultivate successfully, or to keep alive for any length of time. The flowers are among the most beautiful of the Australian natives, but it is rarely seen in gardens, and still more seldom is it found in good condition. It is propagated only from seeds, which it is best to sow in Autumn, in order to have the plants strong for planting out in Spring. It is advisable to soak the seeds in warm water until the skins burst, then to sow them singly in small pots, in a moderate warmth, as they are difficult to transplant. The plants may be shifted into pots a size larger.

## COCKSCOMB

THE COCKSCOMB (*Celosia Cristata*) is remarkable for its peculiar, broad, flattened (fasciated) stem, terminated by a spreading crest, in which the insignificant flowers are produced, which gives the plant a peculiar and striking appearance, and, when well-grown, the plants form very interesting objects, whether in pots or the open ground, where they thrive particularly well. The seeds are sown in Spring in a propagating frame, thinly in pans or pots of light, rich soil. The young plants must be potted singly as soon as large enough, kept growing in bottom heat, a hotbed frame being the most suitable situation. There are two methods of inducing the plants to produce large heads, which is the aim of the grower. One method is to keep each plant in a four-inch pot until the combs are formed, then shifting and growing them as rapidly as possible, keeping them near the glass, to prevent drawing. The other method is to keep them in rapid growth throughout. When the combs are about half-grown, the plants may be transferred to the greenhouse or planted out of doors. As dwarf plants find the most favour with florists, means to shorten the stems are practised—either doubling down the stem till the comb nearly touches the soil, as soon as the combs are fully developed, or the stems may be cut through about four inches below the comb, put into small pots of soil, and struck as a cutting in bottom heat. There is another section, termed *Celosia Pyramidalis*, of which there are several varieties, with crowns and foliage of various bright colours. These grow up into shrub-like plants, and form fine ornaments in the flower borders, the variegated-leaved varieties being very beautiful. These may be raised in heat, hardened off, and planted out when the weather has become fine.

## COLEUS

THE COLEUS is one of the best of soft-wooded plants for culture in pots, and is particularly suitable for the decoration of the greenhouse or conservatory. Being tender, it requires to be kept under glass during the Winter season. Its flowers are of no account, but the foliage of many of the varieties is exceedingly varied and beautiful. Seeds should be sown in heat early in Spring, potted off as soon as large enough, and shifted as they process in growth. Cuttings should be struck in Autumn, left in the cutting-pots throughout the Winter, started in heat and potted off early in Spring.

They will bear stopping of the shoots to any extent, but are generally preferred of a conical form, when little or no stopping is required. They thrive in any good fertile soil.

## CYCLAMEN

The Persian Cyclamen, with the Calceolaria, the Cineraria, and the Chinese Primrose, constitute a group of all the best Spring-flowering plants for pot culture; it may be also claimed for them as a merit that they do not require to be obtruded amongst or occupy the room of plants that flower at other seasons, but are content with a cold frame while perfecting their growth, which, indeed, is the best of places to grow them in, for all of them prefer a cool, damp, shady situation while in growth, and flowers are produced by one or other of the four throughout nearly the whole of the Winter or Spring months.

Cyclamens are propagated from seed only, for though increase may be effected by division of the tubers, that method is rarely practised, and is not to be commended. The seeds should be sown as soon as ripe, or whenever they can be obtained, the month of March being about the best season. Seed pans are best for the purpose; they should be filled with a compost of rich loam and leaf mould in nearly equal parts, and sufficient sand to keep it open. The seeds should be pressed in about an inch apart; it is useful to cover the surface with a little chopped moss or cocoanut fibre, to lessen evaporation from the soil. The pans may be covered with panes of glass, and set in a cool, light place, where they can be shaded from the sun; or, if thought desirable, the pans may be placed on a mild bottom heat. The seeds germinate slowly, and generally irregularly; some will germinate in about two months, while others may remain twice as long, so that the soil should not be thrown away after a portion of the seeds have germinated. The little plants should be pricked off as soon as they can be handled into other pans, which are best, or into pots; afterwards potted singly, and again shifted into four-inch or five-inch pots, which will be large enough the first season; though instead of shifting the plants, they may be transplanted in the soil of a shaded frame, lifted and repotted in Autumn. In the latter stages of growth, less sand should be used in the compost, and the crown of the tuber should always be left above the soil. When grown in a frame or greenhouse, the plants should be kept close to the glass without touching it. They should never be allowed to suffer from want of water, or to become a prey to aphides or other insects; it is therefore necessary to subject them occasionally to fumigation; though where only a small quantity is grown, they may be kept clean by washing the leaves occasionally with warm water applied with a camel's hair brush or piece of sponge. The plants must have abundant ventilation, but draughts of cold air must be avoided. Flowering will commence in the beginning of Winter, the blooms lasting several weeks. The bulbs will last several years, but after the third or fourth the flowers become smaller; it is therefore best to raise a few plants every year to replace those worn out. They thrive fairly well planted out of doors, in favourable situations.

## GLOXINIA

Gloxinias may be accounted among the best of dwarf herbaceous stove plants; indeed, for beauty and usefulness they are unsurpassed, and by treating the plants in succession they may be had in flower throughout the whole Summer and Autumn. There are two methods of propagating Gloxinias—by seed, and adventitious buds from the leaf. A full-grown healthy leaf is taken, without the stalk, the veins on the under side scored across in a few places, and laid right side up on a pot of light soil with sand on the surface, held in place by a few small pebbles, and placed in a damp propagating frame, where, in the course of a few weeks, a callus will form at each intersection of the veins; roots will start downward, and a bud will form on the upper surface, which will gradually increase in size, and form a separate plant, the remainder of the leaf decaying as soon as the young plant has abstracted its juices, and each will stand separate, rooted into the soil, and in a short time ready for being taken up on the blade of a knife and given a small pot to itself, then potted on until growth is arrested for the season, when a flowering tuber will have been formed. Seeds must be grown early in Spring, in pots filled with very light, sandy soil, spreading the seed, which is very minute, thinly over the surface; the pots are then placed in a brisk heat in a propagating frame, and covered with glass. As soon as the plants can be handled with safety, they must be pricked off thinly into other pots or pans, and returned to the propagating frame. Before the plants become crowded they must be potted singly in small pots, and again shifted, when ready, into pots of a size larger. The compost best adapted to Gloxinias consists of soft loam with a little peat and sand added; manure is not recommended, but weak manure-water may be given to plants in flower. When the leaves have completely died off in Autumn, the pots may be laid on their sides, in a warm place, till Spring; but if the atmosphere is not sufficiently moist the soil should be watered in the course of Winter. Another method of preserving the tubers is to turn them out of the pots and place them in boxes or large pots, in a mixture of cocoanut fibre and sand or heath soil, and set in a cool part of the stove, or a warm shed. Excessive dryness must be guarded against, but excessive damp is equally objectionable. In Spring, the tubers may be taken out of the boxes and placed in a propagating frame, then potted as each one commences to grow; the first pots should be no larger than will fairly accommodate the tubers, which must be placed in their flowering-pots as soon as they are ready for a shift. The plants must be kept in a moist atmosphere, and in the shade, as exposure to the sun would soon destroy the foliage. At the same time they must have a full amount of diffused light to prevent the leaves becoming drawn. They succeed admirably if planted in free soil in the stove and near enough to the glass.

## HOLLYHOCK

The Hollyhock (*Althæa Rosea*) is one of the most stately of herbaceous plants. It produces a splendid effect among other herbaceous plants or dwarf shrubs, forming excellent backgrounds to beds or borders; the single flowered being as effective as the double flowered in such positions, though the latter are generally preferred. They, however, require a clear space around the base wherever grown. They are propagated by means of seeds, division, cuttings from the young shoots that start from the stock in Spring, or single eyes taken in Summer, set in pots covered with bell glasses in a gentle heat, and planted out in Autumn or Spring. Cuttings of the young shoots may be treated in a similar manner, and planted out in Autumn. Seeds may be sown in the beginning of the year, either in pans or in a sheltered piece of ground, and transplanted in Autumn. The stems should be staked as soon as they have attained a height of three or four feet; or the top of the plant may be cut off when the first flower buds appear, when branches will spring from below and form a fine conical head. The soil in which they are grown must be deep and rich.

## MIMULUS

The numerous varieties of *Mimulus luteus* (*guttatus*) are exceedingly showy herbaceous plants, their colours being varied, rich and bright. Being natives of North America, they are unable to bear exposure to the sun in Summer, and must be treated accordingly. The best method of culture is, therefore, to treat the plants as annuals, raising a fresh supply each year. The seeds should be sown in Autumn, and the plants grown in a greenhouse, or frame, during the Winter, being shifted as required, when they will flower in Spring: and if it is desired to preserve any particular variety, cuttings should be struck, and kept in a cold frame in a shady situation. They prefer a peaty soil, and require an abundant supply of water, therefore the pots may be set in pans of water as soon as the roots have occupied the soil. Mimulus maculosus, a hybrid between M. luteus and M. cupreus and its varieties, are also very beautiful; they bear the sun better than their parents. The seeds being very small, should be merely sprinkled on the soil, and covered with a pane of glass.

## PANSY

Pansies are much admired, and very pretty flowers; they are in perfection in the latter part of Winter and the beginning of Spring. They dislike the hot winds and droughts of Summer, and when grown in the flower garden, unless in a cool situation, it is advisable to remove and plant them in a sheltered reserve garden until the arrival of Autumn, when they may be lifted, divided if necessary, and returned to the flower garden. Young shoots of three inches in length root freely in a cold, glazed frame, or under a hand-glass. Seeds may be sown in the beginning of Autumn, but if good blooms are wanted sow in January or February, in pans, in the greenhouse or cold frame, and planted out as early as possible, a pit with movable shades being a suitable position. It is advisable, when plants are required for propagation, to pinch off the flowers, peg down the old shoots to expose the crown, and take off the young shoots when large enough, feeding the plant well in the meantime with dressings of leaf mould, and supplying water when required.

## PETUNIA

The Petunia is one of the most showy of soft-wooded, shrubby plants. Varieties have greatly increased of late years, both single and double-flowered varieties being numerous. The old single varieties are the best in shape, and equal to any in colours; but the grandiflora and double-flowered sections, being larger, are the most showy of all. Their culture is simple; named varieties are propagated by means of cuttings of the young shoots, which strike freely either in a propagating frame, or a greenhouse, if covered with a bell glass. They thrive in any ordinary garden soil, growing stronger with manure. They may be successfully grown in pots, and form fine specimens for the greenhouse or conservatory, where they will remain in flower during several months. They are equally well adapted to flower garden purposes, either separately in beds or in mixed borders. New varieties may be obtained by sowing the seeds in Autumn, and keeping the plants in small pots through the Winter. It is advisable to replant annually.

## PRIMULA

Sow in pans well drained with crocks, over which place a layer of moss or cocoanut fibre. Fill the pans with well-decayed leaf mould, sifted with a medium-sized sieve, not pressing it too firmly, but leaving it rather smooth on the surface. Sow the seed thinly, and water slightly with a very fine rose; then cover the pan with a square glass, and place it in a glass frame or greenhouse, being careful to shade from the burning sun. Very little water is required until the seed has germinated, which takes usually from two to three weeks.

When the seedlings are large enough, prick off into pans filled with the same soil, with a little loam added. As soon as they have made enough roots, pot singly into four-inch pots. Place them in a glass frame, allowing them plenty of air.

Shift them into larger-sized pots as required.

To improve the size and substance of the flowers, add a pinch of guano to the water once a week.

# Florists' Flower Seeds.

CINERARIA GRANDIFLORA.

*My strains of Florists' Flower Seeds are procured direct from the most notable Growers in England and the Continent, and cannot be surpassed in quality.*

## CINERARIA.

THE Cineraria is one of the most useful, showy, and, at the same time, easily managed plants in cultivation for the decoration of the conservatory and greenhouse during the Winter and Spring Months; and as it is a plant that comes within reach of everyone possessing an ordinary garden frame or greenhouse, it should be more generally grown. They succeed well in this State planted in the open ground in a sheltered position. (Instructions for Culture, see page 36.)

**Eckford's Prize Strain**—Choice mixed, from fine flowers. 1s. 6d. per packet.

**Grandiflora**—Splendid large-flowered varieties. Several prize varieties are included in this mixture. This strain is unsurpassed. Highly recommended. (See cut). 2s. 6d. and 5s. per packet.

## PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA.

**(Chinese Primrose.)**

CHARMING profuse blooming plants, easily grown under glass; excellent for table or greenhouse decoration. The single varieties bloom more freely than the double. (Instructions for Culture, see page 37.)

The following Varieties are imported direct from the growers, and have been saved from the largest and most beautiful fringed flowers only:—

**Alba Magnifica**—The flowers are over two inches in diameter, pure white, with a large, bright yellow eye, deeply and beautifully fringed, and are borne in large trusses well above the foliage. 2s. per packet.

**Blue**—The finest and best blue Primula ever offered. The colour, when first open, is a lovely celestial blue, changing, as the flower develops, into shaded porcelain, the petals being more or less pencilled and splashed at the edge with bright mauve blue. 2s. per packet.

**Red**—Hayes and Weatherill's Superb Covent Garden strain. 1s. 6d. per packet.

**White**—Hayes and Weatherill's Superb Covent Garden strain. 1s. 6d. per packet.

**Choicest Mixed**—Extra Fine, 1s. 6d. per packet.
Collection of 12 varieties (10 seeds of each), 3s. 6d. per collection.

PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA.

## VARIOUS PRIMULAS.

**Primula Japonica, Mixed (Queen of Primroses)**—A fine hardy variety; makes a nice decorative plant. The seed often takes a considerable time to germinate. 6d. per packet.

**Primula Obconica**—It is a very novel and pretty Primula, producing an abundance of flowers, borne in umbels, on long stems of a pale lilac colour. It flowers continuously for the greater portion of the year. Being dwarf and compact in habit, it is exceedingly useful for pot culture. 1s. per packet.

**☞ All Flower Seeds Post Free to any part of the World.**

# CALCEOLARIA.

THE Calceolaria is an effective and most useful greenhouse flowering plant. It makes a good succession to the Cineraria. (Instructions for Culture, see page 36).

**Bucknell's Prize Strain**—A well-known strain, producing large flowers of good shape. 1s. 6d. per packet.

**Dalkeith Park Strain**—Saved from a magnificent collection during the past season. The flowers will be found of large size, beautiful form, tigered and spotted with the most exquisite and brilliant markings. 2s. 6d. per packet.

**Shrubby**—True bedding variety. Finest mixed. 1s. 6d. per packet.

# BEGONIA, Tuberous-rooted.

GREENHOUSE and out-door plants of great beauty, the flowers of some of the single varieties measuring six inches across. This class of plants of late years has been greatly improved upon, and ought to be grown by every amateur. (Instructions for Culture, see page 36).

**Benary's Choicest Double Mixed**—2s. 6d. per packet.

**Benary's "International Prize" Choicest Single, Mixed**—2s. per packet.

# CYCLAMEN.

MAGNIFICENT Winter and Spring flowering bulbous plants of dwarf habit. They are very handsome, both in flower and foliage. Remaining as they do a long time in bloom, they are most excellent for Winter decorations. (Instructions for Culture, see page 37).

**Grandiflorum**—Remarkable for the unusually large size of the flowers, substance, finish, and form of the petals, and for unique brilliancy and attractive appearance. Finest mixed, 2s. 6d. per packet.

**New Fimbriated Cyclamen "Papilio" (The Butterfly Cyclamen)**—Awarded many gold and other medals; also first-class certificates by the Royal Horticultural Society of London, and the National Horticultural Society of Paris. Every lover of the Cyclamen should try this novelty. In addition to the well-known characteristics of our best Cyclamens—fine habit of the plant, beautiful markings on their leaves, great free-flowering qualities and noble shape, and large size of flowers—this novelty has the special peculiarity that the edges of the petals are prettily fimbriated and curled, which lends to the plant a particularly attractive appearance. Highly recommended, Mixed colours. 2s. per packet.

**Finest Mixed (ordinary)**—1s. per packet.

CYCLAMEN—PERSICUM GRANDIFLORUM.
*(Half natural size.)*

# The "Wild Flower" and Children's Garden Seed Mixture.

CONTAINING over fifty varieties of splendid flowers, which will produce a continuous supply of bloom the whole season. It comprises Mignonette, Poppies, Asters, Foxgloves, Stocks, and very many other garden favourites. This mixture will be found very useful for ornamentation in shrubberies, parks, and churchyards, and for sowing in bare spots so frequently found about nearly every country place and farm-house.

**6d. per packet, 1s. 6d. per oz. Post Free.**

**☞ All Flower Seeds Post Free to any part of the World.**

# General List

. . OF . .

# FLOWER SEEDS.

**Annuals.**—Flower, produce seeds, and die the same year as they are sown.
**Biennials.**—Those which are sown one year, and bear their flowers and seeds and die the next.
**Perennials.**—Those which grow and flower for several years, usually blooming the second year from seed.

**ABBREVIATIONS.**

**Times of Sowing** { **A.**—Sow in the Autumn. **S.**—Sow in the Spring. **A.S.**—Sow either in Autumn or Spring.

ANNUALS are divided into two Sections—viz., Hardy and Half-hardy—the first consisting of those that are able to live out of doors through the Winter; the second of those that cannot endure frost, and must not be sown till Spring.

The species included in the first section may be sown in the beginning of Autumn, as soon as the rains have rendered the soil sufficiently moist to enable the seeds to germinate. Half-hardy species must not be sown in the open ground till Spring is a little advanced.

A.S. **ABRONIA**

CHARMING trailers, with beautiful verbena-like clusters of sweet-scented flowers; continue in bloom a long time. Very effective for rock-work and hanging-baskets. Excellent for hot and dry districts. Peel off the outer skin of the seeds before sowing.

1 **Arenaria**—Waxy yellow, ½ ft. Hardy Perennial. (A. and S.) 3d. per packet.
2 **Umbellata**—Rosy lilac, ½ ft. Hardy Annual. (S.) 3d. per packet.

S. **ACACIA**

3 **Baileyana** (*Cootamundra Wattle*).—One of the finest of the Australian Wattles, makes a lovely shrub, and is covered in the early Spring with beautiful light-yellow coloured blossoms, excellent for decorative purposes. The foliage is of a lovely bluish-green colour, 12 to 15 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

**ACROCLINIUM**—(See Everlastings, page 51.)

**ADLUMIA CIRRHOSA**

(See Climbers, page 48.)

A.S. **ADONIS**

VERY popular border flowers. They are extremely showy, remaining a long time in bloom.

No. 4.—ADONIS ÆSTIVALIS.

4 **Æstivalis** (*Flos Adonis*)—Scarlet, ½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
5 **Vernalis**—A pretty Alpine plant, yellow, 1 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **AGERATUM**

HARDY blooming plants; very useful for beds and borders. Valuable for bouquets. Hardy Annuals.

8 **Imperial Dwarf White**—¾ ft. 3d. per packet.
9 **Lasseauxi**—Rose, 1¼ ft. 6d. per packet.
10 **Mexicanum**—Blue, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **AGROSTEMMA**

(*Jove's Flower*)

VERY attractive and free-flowering plants; grow freely in any common garden soil.

11 **Cœli Rosea Nana Fimbriata** (*Rose of Heaven*)—Rose, ¾ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
12 **Coronaria** (*Rose Campion*)—Rose, 2 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

No. 8.—AGERATUM—"IMPERIAL DWARF WHITE."

S. **AGAPANTHUS**

(*Great African Lily*)

6 **Mixed**—Perfectly hardy in any common garden soil. The flowers are produced in immense clusters, on flower stalks, 3 to 4 ft. high. Excellent flowers for button-holes. Hardy Perennials. 6d. per packet.

S. **AGATHÆA**

7 **Cœlestris** (*The Blue Marguerite*).—A charming little Perennial, with flowers of a lovely shade of blue, with golden centre, 2½ ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 7—AGATHÆA CŒLESTRIS.

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

No. 14.—Alyssum Maritimum.

19 **Tricolor** (*Joseph's Coat*) — Leaves red, yellow, and green, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

## AMMOBIUM

(See Everlastings, page 51.)

## A.S. ANCHUSA (*Cape Forget-me-not*)

20 **Capensis**—A very showy, free-flowering plant, producing pretty blue flowers, 1½ ft. Hardy Biennial. 3d. per packet. Excellent for bees.

## A.S. ANEMONE (*Windflower*)

Beautiful hardy Spring flowers, too well known to need much recommendation, producing flowers from seed in six months from time of sowing. Seed may be sown on rich soil in a sunny position where the plants can remain to flower. Before sowing, mix the seed, which is woolly, with some damp silver sand by rubbing it between the palms: sow in quite shallow drills or broadcast, and cover with half an inch of soil. The seed may be sown in pans or in boxes, and the seedlings transplanted, but the former method is preferable. Hardy Perennials, 1 ft.

St. Augustine's, Beeac.

Dear Sir—I cannot refrain from writing a few lines to express admiration of your "Crown Anemones." I got a packet (2s. 6d.) of the seed from you last year, and though I lost nearly half by carelessness (the mice destroying the seed), of those I sowed scarcely any failed. I took up the young bulbs in Summer, and put them in a special bed in groups. The plants are now magnificent, though the flowering has scarcely more than begun. I had no idea there was such a variety of these beautiful flowers; 25 distinct ones are now blooming, and there are a good many only just budding. The blooms are magnificent, some of the single ones being between 5 and 6 inches across the petals; and the colours, especially among the double ones, are exquisite. Every one who sees them expresses surprise and admiration. The collection of Sweet Pea seeds I got from you last year also gave splendid results, and I took all the prizes in the Colac Show for these flowers We are having a show here of our own on November 8th this year, and as nearly all my flowers are from your seeds, I hope to do well again.

Yours very sincerely,
(Rev.) H. M. R. Rupp.

No. 22.—Anemone—"St. Brigid" (Crown).

## A.S. ANTIRRHINUM, OR SNAPDRAGON

Very showy plants for beds and borders; they bloom abundantly in almost any soil or situation, and cannot be surpassed for cut flowers. All the varieties will bloom the same season if sown very early in the Autumn. Hardy Perennials.

24 **Majus**—Tall mixed, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

25 **Nanum Picturatum**—A new and distinct strain, raised on the Continent, the flowers being curiously edged and blotched, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

26 **Grandiflorum**—Finest mixed. A splendid new large-flowered strain, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

27 **Grandiflorum, Queen Victoria**—A lovely new variety, with unusually large flowers of a brilliant white. Excellent for florists, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

28 **Tom Thumb**—Finest mixed. Very dwarf, and exceedingly attractive, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

29 **Queen of the North**—Of elegant habit, and densely covered with large white flowers; a beautiful variety, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Antirrhinums, see page 75.)

## S. ALONSOA (*Mask Flower*)

13 **Fine Mixed**—Although small, the flowers of the Alonsoa are of strikingly brilliant colours. The plants are furnished with flax-like leaves. When about six to eight inches high, the tops should be nipped off to make them more bushy. 1½ to 2 ft. Half-hardy annuals. 3d. per packet.

## A.S. ALYSSUM

Invaluable for edging; bears innumerable trusses, like miniature Candytuft, and the flowers delicately perfumed. It is very hardy, and easy of culture.

14 **Maritimum** (*Sweet Alyssum*)—White, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

15 **Saxatile Compactum** (*Rock, or Golden Alyssum*) — Yellow flower, silky foliage, adapted for rockwork, ½ ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

## S. AMARANTHUS

Handsome ornamental foliaged plants, useful for bedding and decorative purposes. They are very effective if planted either singly or in masses on the lawn. Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October, and November. Half-hardy Annuals.

16 **Melancholicus Ruber**—Blood-red foliage, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

17 **Salicifolius** (*Fountain Plant*).—Gracefully drooping, willow-shaped leaves. Foliage red and yellow, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

18 **Splendens** — A great improvement upon Tricolor; very beautiful and distinct. The finest of its class. 6d. per packet.

21 **Coronaria**—Mixed, 3d. per packet.

22 **St. Brigid** (*Crown*)—A beautiful strain, with large handsome double and semi-double flowers. Mixed colours. 1s. per packet.

23 **Japonica. Honorine Jobert** (*New Giant*) —A great improvement on the old variety, with large pure white flowers. Splendid for cutting, 2 feet. 6d. per packet.

No. 27.—Antirrhinum Grandiflorum—"Queen Victoria."

## A.S. AQUILEGIA

(*Columbine*)

Handsome and interesting free-flowering border plants, perfectly hardy. Hardy Perennials.

30 **Alba Plena**— Double white, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

31 **Californica Hybrida**—Orange and red. A very beautiful and distinct variety, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

32 **Chrysantha** (*Golden spurred*)—Has long spurs, and is of a bright yellow colour, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

No. 36.—Arctotis Grandis.

33 **Chrysantha Grandiflora Alba**—A splendid white spurred variety; very floriferous and charming, 2 ft. 1s. per packet.

34 **Finest Mixed**—Containing all the above and other varieties, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. ARABIS
(*Rock Cress.*)

35 **Alpina**—The earliest, prettiest Spring flower. The spreading tufts are densely clothed with neat, lively green leaves, and covered with pure white flowers of the most lovely effect, conspicuous in great distance, especially in large masses on rockeries or broad edgings for park roads, having the advantage of braving the greatest drought during Summer, and always looking neat. Hardy Perennial, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 49.—Yellow Aster—"Sunlight."

S. ARCTOTIS

36 **Grandis**—A remarkably handsome new Annual from South-west Africa. On a suitable sunny place it is quite easy to grow these plants to perfection. They grow luxuriantly, with lots of branches, and the 36 to 42 in. high bushes are perfectly bestrewn with the purest white ray flowers, which have on the inner side a narrow yellow ring at the base; the back side is light lilac. The single flowers, on long stems, stand quite loose above the somewhat white-green foliage, and measure, when fully open, 3 to 3½ inches in diameter. The centre is light-blue, and from this stands up effectively the delicate stamens. The soft, tomentose-like leaves are 5 to 8 in. long, and more or less curled and feathered. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet.

S. ARNEBIA

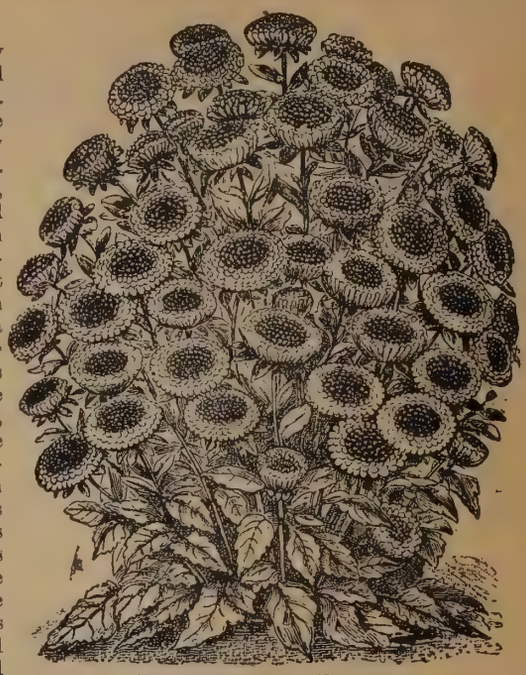
37 **Cornuta**—A charming Annual, growing in bushy form about 2 ft. high, and about the same breadth. It blooms profusely the whole year. Beautiful flowers, three quarters of an inch across, of a rich primrose yellow, marked with five black spots; the spots change on the second day to a rich maroon, and on the third day vanish, leaving the flower a clear bright yellow. 6d. per packet.

A.S. ASPARAGUS
(*Emerald Feather*)

38 **Plumosus Nanus**—A hardy greenhouse or bush-house climber, with feathery lace-like foliage. Grown largely by florists for cutting purposes. In sheltered situations this variety will grow well out of doors. It must be raised under glass, with heat if possible. 1s. per packet.

No. 39.—Asparagus Sprengeri.

39 **Sprengeri**—A most lovely trailer; invaluable as a pot plant for baskets or vases. The numerous fronds are often 4 feet in length, covered with leaves of a rich green, retaining their freshness for weeks when cut. A splendid plant for the house, as it stands well. Seed takes a long time to germinate. 6d. per packet.



No. 43.—Chrysanthemum-Flowered Aster.

A.S. ASPERULA
(*Woodruff*)

40 **Odorata**—A well-known old English flower; white, exceedingly odoriferous; the chief ingredient of the "Maitrank." Hardy Perennial, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. ASTER

Of the general beauty of the flowers of these universal favourites it is unnecessary to speak. Of late years it has been developed into a great variety of forms, both in the habit of the plants and in the size and shape of the blossoms. At the same time the colours have been so much brightened and diversified that only those who are familiar with the recent progress of the flower can have any conception of the magnificent display it will now produce in the garden. Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October, and November. Half-hardy Annuals.

41 **Brunning & Sons' Superb Mixed**—This mixture contains all the finest varieties in cultivation. 1s. per packet.

42 **China**—Mixed colours, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

43 **Chrysanthemum-flowered**—Mixed colours. Produces very large double flowers, with broad and somewhat curled petals curved outwards, and overhanging one another; very fine, ¾ ft. 6d. per packet.

44 **Crown or Cocardeau**—Mixed colours. The centre of the flower is white, surrounded by a broad margin of colour, such as rose, violet, etc. height, 1½ to 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

45 **Comet (Giant)**—Mixed colours. A very fine new class, producing flowers which resemble a Japanese Chrysanthemum, the petals being long and somewhat twisted or wavy; height, 12 to 15 inches. 6d. per packet.

46 **Dwarf Bouquet**—Mixed colours. A charming dwarf class of constant habit; height, 6 to 8 inches. 6d. per packet.

47 **Imbricated Pompone**—Mixed colours. Much esteemed and very free-flowering kind; excellent for bouquet purposes, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 59.—Balsam—Benary's Prize Mixed.

48 **Large-flowered Rose**—Mixed colours. A splendid section, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

49 **Sunlight**—This is the first truly sulphur-yellow Aster yet introduced. It blooms very gratefully. The flowers are of a noble form, with petals somewhat shorter than those of the Jewel Aster, and measure 3 to 4 inches in diameter. This uncommon and delicate colour, the long stiff stems, and lasting quality must be admired by every flower artist. 1s. per packet.

50 **Ostrich Feather**—Mixed. A magnificent new strain, producing beautiful flowers about six inches in diameter, on long stems. Invaluable for cutting. 6d. per packet.

51 **Pæony-flowered Perfection**—Mixed colours. Flowers large and double, the petals beautifully incurved; one of the best in every respect. 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

52 **Quilled German**—Mixed colours. Great favourites, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

53 **Ray**—Mixed. A new and original class of Asters, bearing very large flowers, on long, strong stalks, measuring four to six inches in diameter, consisting of rays of very long, slender quilled florets, which have a charming appearance. A great acquisition, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 48.—Large-flowered Rose Aster.

54 **Victoria**—Mixed colours. One of the most beautiful classes of Asters in cultivation. The plants are of vigorous habit, producing from ten to twenty flowers, in the form of a pyramid, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

55 **White Branching**—An American variety, producing large white flowers, borne on long stems. Invaluable for florists, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Asters, see page 75.)

## A.S. PERENNIAL ASTERS

56 **Large-flowered Mixed**—The Perennial Asters are very pretty indeed, and excellent for cutting, quite hardy. 6d. per packet.

## A.S. AURICULA

Florists' flowers of great beauty, well deserving of cultivation; they delight in shade, but will not bear excessive moisture. (For cultivation, see page 35.) Hardy Perennials.

57 **Alpine, Mixed**—Saved from a choice collection, ½ ft. 1s. per packet.

58 **Show**—Choicest mixed. From Charles Turner's prize collection, ½ ft. 2s. per packet.

## S. DOUBLE BALSAMS

*(Lady's Slipper, Touch-me-not.)*

One of the most popular of Annuals. It succeeds best in a warm, sunny position with plenty of moisture, and is not particular to partial shade. It makes an excellent pot plant for the conservatory. The strains here offered cannot be surpassed. Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October, and November. (For cultivation, see page 36.) Half-hardy Annuals.

59 **Benary's Prize Mixed** *(Camellia-flowered)*—Extra choice, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

60 **Camellia-flowered**—Of elegant habit, and finely spotted; flowers very double. Mixed colours, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

61 **Double**—Finest mixed, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

62 **Rose-flowered**—Produces very double flowers of brilliant colours. Choice mixed, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Balsams, see page 75.)

## A.S. BARTONIA

63 **Aurea**—A free-flowering, showy, hardy Annual from California. Golden-yellow, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

## BEGONIA

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, page 39.)

## BELLIS PERENNIS

(See Daisy).

## A.S. BEET

64 **Ornamental Chilian**—Leaves brilliantly marked; beautiful for sub-tropical gardening. The seed offered will produce plants of every shade of colour, from deep crimson to pure white. 6d. per packet.

## S. BORONIA

65 **Megastigma**—*(Sweet-scented Boronia)*—A beautiful little plant; flowers coppery colour, with a most powerful lemon and violet scent. Sow in the Spring. Hardy Perennial, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 55.—White Branching Aster.

66 **Yellow-flowered** *(Sweet-scented)*—This new yellow-flowered variety, which is most sweetly scented, is of recent introduction. It produces the most beautiful canary-flowers in the greatest profusion. The plant is compact in growth, its maximum height being about 2 feet 6 inches. It surpasses Boronia Megastigma for freedom of flowering. Blooms the first year from seed. A great novelty. 1s. per packet.

## S. BRACHYCOME *(Swan River Daisy.)*

67 **Mixed**—Beautifully free-flowering, dwarf-growing plants, covered during the greater portion of the Summer with a profusion of pretty, Cineraria-like flowers, very effective for small beds Hardy Annuals, ¾ ft. 3d. per packet.

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"All the seeds have germinated splendidly, and I have now a quantity of Pansies, Phlox, Stocks, etc., planted out, and they are growing nicely. I will soon begin to watch for the early bloom. I am so well satisfied with the seeds I get from you that I feel it a pleasure to recommend your house to others who take an interest in horticulture."—William Kelly, Clare, S.A., 7/4/03.

No. 67.—Brachycome.

**Please give number in the margin only not name), and date of Manual.**

No. 76—Calliopsis Lanceolata.

S. **BROWALLIA**

Most desirable plants, covered with a profusion of elegant blossoms.

68 **Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **CACALIA** (*Tassel Flower.*)

69 **Mixed**—Very showy and distinct plants, suitable for mixed borders. Hardy Annuals. 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

S. **CALANDRINIA**

Useful showy Annuals well adapted for rockwork, mixed borders, and dry hot banks, or similar situations. Hardy Annuals.

70 **Umbellata Major** — Crimson. Most intense in colour, suitable for rockeries (trailer), ¼ ft. Hardy Perennial. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

70½ **Mixed**—½ to 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

**CALCEOLARIA**

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, page 39.)

A.S. **CALENDULA**

A very showy free-flowering genus of plants, growing freely in almost any soil. Hardy Annuals.

71 **Prince of Orange**—This beautiful double variety surpasses in beauty its parent (Meteor), the florets being striped with a more intense shade of orange, and this glowing tone is imparted to the whole flower. Highly recommended, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

**CALIFORNIAN POPPY**

(See Eschscholtzia.)

A.S. **CALLICHROA**

72 **Platyglossa** — Good hardy Annual for mixed borders. Yellow, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **CALLIOPSIS** or **COREOPSIS**

These handsome and showy plants are, from their brilliant colours and long duration in bloom, worthy of extensive cultivation. They are not particular as to soil; and are excellent for hot and dry climates. Hardy Annuals.

73 **Hybrida fl. pl.**—New dwarf, semi-double. Very pretty, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

74 **Coronata** — A showy variety, with large, yellow-spotted flowers, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

75 **Drummondi** — Large yellow flowers produced in abundance, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

76 **Lanceolata** — Known also as the "Yellow Cosmos." A showy Hardy Perennial variety, producing large yellow flowers; excellent for cut purposes. Should be in every garden. 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

77 **Marmorata** — A tall variety, with flowers curiously marbled and striped, 3ft 3d. per packet.

78 **Tinctoria**—Very showy yellow and brown flowers, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

79 **Mixed**—A choice mixture of the best varieties. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Calliopsis, see page 75.)

A.S. **CALLIRHOE**

80 **Digitata**—Handsome, blooming freely from three to five months continuously; rich in colour, and good in form; flowers crimson, with white eye Hardy Annual, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **CAMPANULA**

Most useful and interesting class of plants some of the species are remarkable for their stately growth, others for their close compact habit. Hardy Perennials.

81 **Grandiflora**—Mixed, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

82 **Lorei**—Mixed, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. pkt.

83 **Pyramidalis** — Mixed. Handsome, stately Perennials, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

**CANARY BIRD FLOWER**

(See Climbers, page 48).

A.S. **CANDYTUFT**

The whole of this class of plants are well worth growing. Should be sown early and late; transplant. They are exceedingly free blooming, and most useful for bouquets. Hardy Annuals.

84 **Carmine**—Very rich, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

85 **Dunnett's Crimson**—Very fine, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

86 **Empress**—Produces large trusses of pure white flowers, candelabrum-like aspect, very handsome. The finest of the Candytufts, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

87 **Lagascae**—Of dwarf compact habit; the somewhat trailing branches are covered with fine, large, sweet-scented, pure white clusters of flowers, ¾ ft. 6d. per packet.

88 **Little Prince**—A charming new dwarf white variety, of extremely robust constitution, growing only from four to six inches. 6d. per packet.

89 **White Rocket**—Pure white large rocket-shaped flowers. 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

90 **All Varieties Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

(For Perennial varieties, see Iberis, page 54).

No. 102.—Marguerite Carnation.

A.S. **CANNA**—(*Indian Shot.*)

Most handsome foliage plants, producing magnificent spikes of flowers of various shades, well adapted for centres of large beds. They will flower freely the first year from seed which should be soaked in warm water for several hours before sowing. Hardy Perennials.

91 **Crozy's New Hybrids**—A very great improvement upon the old class. 6d. per pkt.

92 **Large-flowered Mixed**—Produces *flowers similar to those of the Gladiolus*, but excelling them in *brilliancy, markings, and variety of colours*. They range in colour from light lemon to the deepest orange, and red to cherry, and to the deepest magenta, many being beautifully marked, mottled, and flamed. 6d. per packet.

93 **New Variegated**—A new and most beautiful tricoloured variety. The leaves are of a light green, thickly splashed, lined and barred with red and yellow, and margined with clear crimson. Flowers brilliant scarlet. Exceedingly pretty in the garden. 1s. per packet.

A.S. **CANTERBURY BELLS**
(*Campanula Media.*)

Well-known old-fashioned flowers, very effective as border plants. Hardy Biennials.

No. 82.—Campanula Lorei.

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

No. 113.—Celosia Spicata.

94 **Double Blue**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

95 **Double Rose**—A new variety, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

96 **Double White**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

97 **Double Mixed**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.
Seeds saved from double sorts always produce some single flowers.

98 **Hose-in-Hose**—Finest mixed. The flowers are large, of beautiful colours, resembling in shape, somewhat, a cup and saucer. 6d. per packet.

No. 114.—Celosia—"Triumph of the Exposition."

## CAPE FORGET-ME-NOT

(See *Anchusa Capensis.*)

## A.S. CARNATION

Exceedingly popular favourites, of extremely rich and beautiful colours; deliciously fragrant. The seed I offer is obtained direct from growers of repute.

99 **Brunning's Superb Mixed**—The seed offered has been saved with great care from a magnificent collection of Selfs and Fancy Varieties, and cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction to all growers of this beautiful flower. Some magnificent varieties raised from this strain the past season, were shown in my window and greatly admired. Highly recommended. 2s. per packet.

100 **Earliest French**—An improved French class, which blooms seven months after being sown. Highly recommended, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

101 **Perpetual, or Tree**—Finest mixed. Saved from M. Alégatière's celebrated strain. Mr. Chas. Wentworth, the celebrated pansy grower, raised his Jubilee Collection of Carnations from M. Alégatière's strain, which cannot be surpassed, 2 ft. 2s. 6d. per packet.

102 **Marguerite**—Tall mixed. The flowers, which are brilliant in colour, range through many beautiful shades of red, pink, white, etc. The seed offered will produce about eighty per cent. of good double flowers. Seedlings will commence to bloom in the fourth month from the time of coming up, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

103 **Marguerite—"Giants of California"**—A new strain, which produces very large flowers, of perfect form, and embraces many brilliant colours. It is quite as early as the original Marguerite Carnations, and is equally fragrant. Well worthy of a trial, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

104 **Marguerite White**—New; nearly true from seed extra fine, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

105 **Carnations and Picotees** (*Benary's Prize Mixed*)—Of unrivalled quality, and certain to give the greatest satisfaction to the most critical growers. Saved from the finest stage flowers only. 1s. 6d. per packet.

106 **Mixed**—1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

107 **Double**—Extra choice mixed. Saved from the best-named flowers, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

(For Collections of Carnations, see page 75.)

## A.S CATCHFLY

(*Silene Armeria.*)

108 **Mixed**—Exceedingly showy, hardy border Annuals, will grow anywhere, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

## S. CELOSIA, OR COCKSCOMB

Elegant and free-flowering plants, producing, in the greatest profusion, spikes of the most beautiful flowers. When grown in pots, they are the most graceful of greenhouse plants. The "Cristata" sorts are the true Cockscombs The seed should be sown in the open ground, during the months of September, October, and November. (For cultivation, see page 36.) Half-hardy Annuals.

109 **Cristata** (*Cockscomb*)—Dwarf crimson, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

110 **Empress**—A splendid Cockscomb, producing gigantic combs of a rich, velvety crimson, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

No. 118.—Centaurea Imperialis.

111 **Ostrich Plume**—Produces very large crimson plumes, which are curved and curled in exact resemblance of an ostrich feather; very novel, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

112 **Pyramidalis Mixed**—Producing long plumes of white, rose, and golden; very fine, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

113 **Spicata**—A new variety, growing in an erect pyramidal form. They throw up a main stem about 2½ feet high, bearing 20 to 30 side shoots with fresh green linear leaves, each of which is crowned by a cylindrical flower-spike 2½ to 4 inches long. The flowers open of a fresh bright rose tint, and the lower involucres change gradually to a silvery-white. The elegant long-stemmed flowers preserve their beauty even in unfavourable weather, and furnish quite an excellent material for making up bouquets, etc. In addition to this they are very suitable for drying, and as the plant blooms for a very long period it is equally valuable both for the open border and for the culture in pots. 1s. per packet.

114 **Triumph of the Exposition**—The plants are of a handsome pyramidal form, about 2½ ft. high, of free, but regular branching, habit; every stem is crowned with a magnificent feathery plume of the most intensely brilliant red, whilst the foliage is bronze-coloured. 6d. per packet.

## A.S. CENTAUREA

Good showy, hardy border Annuals, succeeding well in any garden soil. Bloom all the Summer.

115 **Candidissima**—Dwarf, silver-leaved plant, useful for ribbon lines. Hardy Perennial, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

116 **Depressa** (*Large Blue Cornflower*)—Blue, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 119.—Centaurea—"Marguerite."

117 **Imperialis Alba**—It produces beautiful white, sweet-scented, noble-shaped flowers, on strong long stalks, which keep a long time when cut, rendering it exceedingly valuable as a cut flower, and for florists it should prove indispensable. Highly recommended, 4 ft. 6d. per packet.

118 **Imperialis, Mixed**—4 ft. 6d. per packet.

119 **Marguerite**—A beautiful, new, pure white variety, deliciously scented and exquisitely laciniated; very fine. Exceedingly valuable for cut purposes, 1½ ft. Sow in the Spring. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Centaurea, see page 75.)

## A.S. CENTRANTHUS

Showy, compact-growing plants, useful for rockeries. Hardy Annuals.

120 **Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

## A.S. CERINTHE (*Honey Flower.*)

121 **Mixed**—An excellent plant for bees. Moreover, its dense, strong foliage and singularly-shaped flowers make it worthy of a place in the flower-garden. Hardy Annuals, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

## CHINESE PRIMROSE

(*Primula Sinensis Fimbriata*).

(See Florists' Flowers, page 38.)

No. 133.—Chrysanthemum—Maximum Praecox.

## A.S. CHRYSANTHEMUM

The great and growing demand for the Annual varieties; brought Chrysanthemums into general favour. The leading sorts now grown for cut flowers, at nearly all seasons, are Burridgeanum and its varieties. Exceedingly beautiful, the colours having the appearance of being laid on with a brush, and for this reason they are frequently called Painted Daisies. All the varieties are perfectly hardy.

### ANNUAL VARIETIES.

122 **Burridgeanum**—White and dark rose; very pretty, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

123 **Chamæleon**—A new large-flowered variety. The ground colour of the flowers, or ray florets, is a light coppery-bronze, with a bright purplish-crimson zone during the first few days, the blackish-purple disc being surrounded by a golden-yellow circle; a few days later the coppery-bronze changes into a clear isabel, while the colourings of the zone and circle remain the same. Exceedingly effective, and of great value for cutting, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

124 **Coronarium fl. pl., Mixed**—Excellent for bouquets, etc., and largely grown by florists, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

125 **Double Hybrid Varieties**—Mixed. The flowers are extremely variable. Although mostly very double, there will still be an occasional semi-double or even single, but these are almost equally charming, 2 ft. 6d. pkt.

126 **Dunnetti fl. pl.**—Double white (not constant), 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

127 **Inodorum Plenissimum fl. pl.**—Beautiful double flowers of the purest white, unsurpassable for bouquets. Biennial, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

128 **Segetum, "Morning Star"**—A beautiful new variety, with large yellow flowers, excellent for cutting, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

128A **Helios**—A beautiful new variety, producing very large flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across, of a fine golden yellow colour. For cutting it cannot be surpassed. 6d. per packet.

129 **Mixed**—All varieties. 3d. per packet.

## S. CHRYSANTHEMUM

### Perennial Varieties.

130 **Frutescens, Comtesse de Chambord** (*Marguerite, or Paris Daisy*).—Large flowering, single white Marguerite, 3 ft. 6d. per pkt.

131 **Indicum Mixed**—The well-known garden Chrysanthemum, including the incurved and Japanese classes, 3 ft. 1s. per packet.

132 **Leucanthemum Maximum** (*Ox-eye Daisy*)—Large, pure white Marguerite-like flowers; showy in borders, 3 ft. 6d. per pkt.

132A **Hybridum** (*Shasta Daisy*)—A hardy perennial, producing pure white flowers over 4 in. in diameter on long wiry stems about 2 ft. in length. It is very hardy, and a constant bloomer, and excellent for cutting, remaining in good condition for nearly a fortnight. Raised from seed it will always produce a percentage of hybrids which may not be much better than the common Ox-eye Daisy, but the true variety is a great acquisition, and will in time become exceedingly popular for floral work. Highly recommended. Seed, 6d. per packet; plants, 9d. each; per post, 1s. 3d.

No. 122.—Chrysanthemum Burridgeanum.

133 **Maximum Praecox**—The well-known perennial summer Marguerite, Chrysanthemum Maximum, is greatly improved in this novelty, Maximum Praecox, which is fully three weeks earlier, flowering at a time when such useful white flowers are generally scarce. This novelty is of dwarf habit, forms compact little bushes, which are perfectly bestrewn with large, pure white flowers. They last a very long time, and I can safely pronounce it to be an acquisition of great value. 1s. per packet.

Shasta Daisy.

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

No. 151.—Tropæolum Canariensis (Climber).

A.S. CINERARIA

134 **Maritima Candidissima**—A very pretty ornamental-foliaged plant, with large silvery leaves, 1 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

**Hybrida**—For various strains, see Florists' Flower Seeds, page 38.

S. CISTUS

135 **Helianthemum** (*Rock Rose*)—Choice mixed, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. CLARKIA

No. 136—Clarkia.

An exceedingly useful class of Hardy Annuals. Can be sown at any time. Admirably suited for sowing in patches and mixed borders very easy of cultivation, 2 ft.

136 **Single, Mixed**—3d. per pkt.

137 **Double, Mixed**—3d. per pkt.

CLEMATIS

(See Climbers, page 48.)

S. CLEOME PUNGENS

(*Giant Spider Plant*)

138 A very vigorous growing plant, perfectly hardy, and flowering profusely for months, It is almost a perpetual bloomer: the flowers are very showy, with long slender stamens, single petals measuring an inch across, and of a bright rose colour, the long, slender seed pods, with the still longer stipules, giving the effect of a many-legged spider. It is very effective, and grows freely in the open ground. One of the best honey-producing plants, 4 to 5 feet. 6d. per pkt.

A.S. CLIANTHUS

139 **Dampieri** (*Sturt's Desert Pea*)—Brilliant scarlet, with intense black spot in the centre of the flower; one of the most magnificent native flowers in cultivation. The seed should be sown where it is to remain, as it will not easily transplant. (For cultivation, see page 38.) Biennial trailer. 6d. per packet.

140 **Puniceus** (*Glory Pea of New Zealand*)—Flowers scarlet, 5 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

141 —— **Albus**—A lovely new white variety, 5 ft. Hardy Perennial. 1s. per packet.

## CLIMBERS.

### ANNUAL VARIETIES.

142 **Convolvulus Major**—Mixed. Handsome climbers, indispensable for trellises, verandahs, &c. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

143 **Humulus Japonicus** (*Japanese Hop*)—A very ornamental and extremely rapid-growing climber. The foliage is similar to that of the common Hop, and will be found very useful for covering verandahs, trellis-work, &c. Sow from September to December. (S.) 6d. per packet.

144 ——— **Variegated** (*Variegated Japanese Hop*)—A new variety, with beautiful variegated leaves, varying from silvery white to dark green some are regularly striped and blotched. A great acquisition. 6d. per pkt.

145 **Ipomœa Noctiflora Hybrida** (*New Hybrid Moon Flower*)—Often measure five to six inches across. They open in the early evening, and continue in great effect until ten to twelve o'clock the next morning. (S.) 1s. per packet.

146 —— **Heavenly Blue**—A most beautiful new hybrid variety, producing its flowers in large clusters, which measure from four to five inches across, the colour of which is a lovely sky-blue, with a glow of yellow deep in the throat. It is a strong and quick grower. (S.) 1s. pkt.

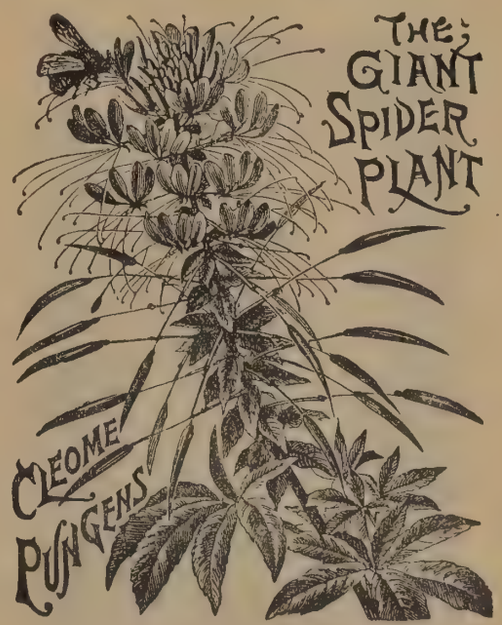
147 —— **Setosa** (*Brazilian Morning Glory*)—This new Ipomœa is one of the grandest and most luxuriant climbers ever grown. A great curiosity. Flowers three to four inches across, of a pale rose colour. (S.) 6d. per packet.

No. 143.—Humulus Japonicus (Climber).

No. 148—Mina Lobata (Climber).

No. 145.—New Hybrid Moon Flower (Climber).

No. 139—Clianthus Dampieri (Desert Pea).




No. 138.—Cleome Pungens.

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

148 **Mina Lobata**—A charming and luxuriant climber, with very singular, attractive, and beautiful flowers, borne on long racemes. Colour vivid red, changing to creamy white. Sow from September to December. (S.) 6d. per packet.

149 **Nasturtium** — Tall, mixed. Fine hardy climbers for covering unsightly fences, trellis-work, &c. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

**Sweet Peas**–(See pages 72 to 75).

150 **Thunbergia, Choice Mixed** —Rapid-growing climbers, flowering in great profusion; useful for trailing over fences, trellises, &c., 4 ft. (S.) 3d. per packet.

151 **Tropæolum Canariensis** (*Canary Bird Creeper*)—A very pretty climbing plant, of rapid growth, producing an abundance of yellow-fringed flowers. (S.) 6d. per packet

No. 152.—Convolvulus—Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glories (Climbers).

152 **Convolvulus, Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glories**—Grand new climbers, which have given the greatest satisfaction and surprise to all. Their exquisite beauty and enormous size (from four to six inches across), with their innumerable markings and shadings, command the admiration of all flower lovers. The vines are strong and robust, attaining a height of thirty to fifty feet, while the foliage is quite distinct and luxuriant. Single and double mixed. 6d. per packet.

(For Collection of Climbers, see page 75.)

## CLIMBERS.

### PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

153 **Adlumia Cirrhosa** (*Mountain Fringe, or Alleghany Vine*)—A charming climber, with feathery foliage and rose-coloured flowers. Hardy Biennial. (A.S.) 6d. pkt.

154 **Ampelopsis Veitchi** (*Virginian Creeper*) —A well-known climber, with olive-green foliage, which turns to bright scarlet, crimson, and orange in the autumn. Hardy Perennial. (S.) 6d. per packet.

No. 169.—Everlasting White Pea (Climber).

155 **Centrosema Grandiflora** (*Butterfly Pea*) —Produces large clusters of inverted pea-shaped flowers, delightfully fragrant, one to two and a half inches in diameter, and ranging in colour from rosy-violet to reddish-purple, with bright feathered markings through the centre. The seed should be soaked in boiling water for twelve hours before sowing. (S.) 6d. per packet.

156 **Clematis, Mixed** — Hardy, well-known climbers, for training on walls, trellises, &c. (S.) 3d. per packet.

157 —— **Flammula**—White, sweet-scented. 3d. pkt.

158 **Cobæa Scandens**—A rapid-growing climber with large purple lilac bell-shaped flowers; very showy. (S.) 6d. per packet.

159 —— **Macrostemma**—This beautiful new climber is distinct from the old, well-known variety C. scandens, the foliage being of bright vivid green, and the flowers strikingly effective with long stamens. It is a very rapid grower, and, although a perennial, it can be treated as an annual for Summer decoration in the garden. (S.) 6d. per packet.

160 **Dolichos Lignosus** (*Hyacinth Bean*)—Well-known hardy climbing plant, of free growth, flowering in clusters; purple. Very useful for covering unsightly fences, &c. (A.S.) 3d. per pkt.

161 —— —— **Albus**—The white variety of the above, very pretty indeed. 3d. per packet.

162 —— **Lablab Albus**—White. 3d. per packet.

162A —— (Japanese) **"Daylight"**—A very vigorous grower, covered with large spikes of pure white flowers. 6d. per packet.

162B —— (Japanese) **"Darkness"**—Similar to the above, except that the flowers are of a deep reddish-violet or lavender-purple. 6d. per packet.

163 **Eccremocarpus Scaber** — Splendid climber valuable for trellis-work, &c. Orange-coloured flowers. (S.) 3d. per packet.

164 **Ipomœa Leari** (*Blue Dawn*)—A very free-flowering and rapid-growing climber, flowers bright blue. The best of all the Ipomœas. (A. S.) 6d. per packet.

165 **Lophospermum Scandens**—A hardy ornamental climber, with handsome Foxglove-like flowers of a rosy-purple colour. (S.) 6d. per packet.

166 **Mandevillea Suaveolens** — A vigorous-growing climber, with beautiful white trumpet-shaped flowers, which are very fragrant. (S.) 6d. per packet.

167 **Maurandia, Mixed** — Very graceful climbers, with dense foliage and masses of flowers suspended in clusters. (S.) 3d. per packet.

168 **Passiflora Edulis** (*Passion Fruit*)—A well-known climbing plant, the fruit of which is very delicious. A very quick grower. (S.) 3d. per packet.

169 **Pea, Everlasting, White** — A hardy climber, useful for training on trellises, &c. Excellent for cut flowers. (A.S.) 6d. pkt.

170 —— **Everlasting, Red**—3d. per packet.

Seed of the Everlasting Peas take a long time to germinate.

171 **Phaseolus Caracalla** (*Snail Flower*)—A pretty and most singular flowering climbing plant, producing fine spikes of lilac-coloured flowers, which are curiously curled and twisted. (S.) 1s. per packet.

172 **Tacsonia, Van Volxemi** (*Var. Passion Flower*)—A very pretty quick-growing climber, with scarlet flowers. (S.) 1s. per packet.

S. **CLINTONIA**

Beautiful little plants, with Lobelia-like flowers, suitable for pots, borders, edgings, and rockeries. Hardy Annuals.

173 **Elegans**—Blue, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

**COBÆA** (See Climbers, page 48.)

A.S. **COLLINSIA**

Much admired; exceedingly hardy, and easy of cultivation. Hardy Annuals.

174 **Bicolor**—Purple and white, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

175 **Verna**—Blue and white, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 159.—Cobæa Macrostemma (Climber).

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

No. 187.—Cosmos—"Klondyke."

A.S. **COLEUS**

176 **Mixed**—A magnificent class of ornamental foliage plants, especially suitable as pot plants for table and conservatory decoration, 1½ ft. (For cultivation, see page 36.) Tender Perennials. 2s. per packet.

177 **New Dwarf Large-leaved**—A new dwarf strain, with leaves nearly the same size as the tall-growing varieties; varying from blackest red to red, marble, and spotted. The seedlings need no cutting back whatever. Height, 6 to 8 inches. 2s. per packet.

(For Collections of Coleus, see page 75.)

A.S. **COLLOMIA**

178 **Coccinea**—Scarlet and yellow. A very pretty Hardy Annual; useful for bees, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

**COLUMBINE** (See Aquilegia)

S. **CONVALLARIA**

179 **Majalis Alba** (*Lily of the Valley*)—A great favourite. Beautiful small white bell-shaped flowers, sweet-scented, ¾ ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

No. 176.—Coleus.

A.S. **CONVOLVULUS**

180 **Mauritanicus**—A Perennial Convolvulus with lavender-coloured flowers and trailing habit; very suitable for suspended baskets, &c. 6d. per packet.

181 **Minor Mixed**—Excellent for clumps and bedding; various rich-coloured flowers, 1 ft. Hardy Annuals. 3d. per pkt.
**Major**—(See Climbers, page 47.)

A.S. **COSMIDIUM.**

Very showy and useful plants for beds or borders, continuing in bloom throughout the Summer and Autumn. Hardy Annuals.

182 **Burridgeanum**—Maroon and crimson, 2 ft. 3d. per pkt.

183 **Englemanni**—Purple, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. **COSMOS.**

A new class of free-flowering Annuals, natives of Mexico. The plants grow from five to six feet high, and are covered in the Autumn with large single flowers resembling a Dahlia. Splendid for cut flowers. Sow from September to December.

184 **"Dawn"**—A beautiful new early dwarf variety. The flowers are large, and of a beautiful white, with just a touch of delicate pink at the base of the petals. 6d. per packet.

185 **Giant Early-flowering Fancy, Mixed**—The flowers of this superb strain measure from four to five inches across, and are produced in great diversity of form and colouring. The colours range from pure white through shades of pink, deep rose, and crimson, to light red. 6d. per packet.

186 **Marguerite** — One of the prettiest and daintiest varieties imaginable; the flowers measure from 2½ to 3 inches across; the petals are deeply and irregularly laciniated or fringed; the flowers resemble the Marguerite, but are much more æsthetic and beautiful. 6d. per packet.

187 **Klondyke** — New early-flowering Cosmos, introduced from Mexico. The flowers run in size from 2¾ to 3¼ inches in diameter, and show a rich glow of orange-yellow; foliage somewhat broader than that of the Cosmea bipinnata hybrida. 6d. per packet.

188 **"Pearl"**—Pure white. 3d. per packet.

189 **Purple**—3d. per packet.

190 **Rose**—3d. per packet.

191 **Mixed**—Rose, purple, white, etc. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **COWSLIP**

192 **Mixed** — Very popular old English flowers, useful for beds. Hardy Perennials, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. **CYPERUS** (*Umbrella Plant*)

193 **Alternifolius**—Excellent as a decorative plant; thrives well in soil or water. A splendid hardy, useful plant for window and table decoration, 1½ to 2 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **CROTOLARIA RETUSA**

194 **The Dwarf Yellow Pea**—A very pretty dwarf Annual, producing its flowers in dense clusters, like a sweet pea in form, and of a brilliant golden-yellow, with a blotch of maroon on the wing. It blooms early, and continues a long time. 6d. per packet.

No. 193.—Cyperus Alternifolius.

A.S. **CYANUS** (*Cornflower*)

Very hardy, and useful for ordinary bouquets; will succeed well in the poorest of soils. The favourite flower of the late Emperor of Germany. Hardy Annuals.

195 **Minor, Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

196 **Emperor William**—Very deep-blue flowers; showy and beautiful, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

197 **Victoria**—A new dwarf and distinct, compact variety of the popular blue Cornflower, Flowers azure-blue, ¾ ft. 6d. per packet.

198 **Double Mixed**—Producing about fifty per cent. of semi-double flowers, of various colours, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Cyanus, see page 75.)

**CYCLAMEN PERSICUM**

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, page 39.)

A.S. **DAISY** (*Bellis Perennis*)

Well-known and favourite plants for the border, doing best in moist and shady situations, ¾ ft. Hardy Perennials.

199 **Delicata fl. pl.**—A new variety with extremely double flowers of a rosy white, with a bright purplish-red centre, a rare and delicate tint. Equally useful for bedding or for cut flowers. About 60 per cent. come true from seed. 1s. per packet.

No. 194.—Crotolaria Retusa (The Dwarf Yellow Pea).

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

No. 200.—Daisy—"Giant Snowball."

200 **Giant Snowball**—Beautiful, large, double white-flowered variety. 6d. per packet.

201 **Longfellow** — Large dark rose-coloured flowers, with long stems, excellent for cutting. 6d. per packet.

202 **Mixed, Double**—Contains several varieties. 6d. per packet.

## A.S. DAHLIA

These exceedingly showy and useful plants are most desirable and effective for back lines in flower borders, or planting in shrubberies, not only from their stately habit of growth, but from the profuse manner in which they throw a successional supply of handsome, bright-coloured flowers. Hardy Perennials.

203 **Double**—Choicest mixed, 5 ft. 6d. per pkt.

204 **Single**—Finest mixed, 5ft. 6d. per packet.

205 **"Tom Thumb" Single, Mixed**—A new and distinct class, of a close, compact habit, which only need to be seen to be appreciated for their extreme value as bedders, or for edgings to beds, etc., 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

206 **Single Cactus, Mixed**—Saved from a splendid collection, containing all the newest and best varieties. An exceedingly pretty class. 1s. per packet.

No. 209.—Datura—"Cornucopia."

207 **Double Cactus, Mixed**—Saved from a very large collection; very fine. 1s. per packet.

208 **Giant Perfection**—A new single French strain, which quite eclipses all others in cultivation, producing flowers 4 to 5½ inches in diameter, in a variety of the most splendid colours. 6d. per packet.

## S. DATURA *(Trumpet Flower)*

Interesting plants, with very large trumpet-shaped flowers, sweet-scented; suitable for planting among shrubs. Half-hardy Annuals.

209 **Cornucopia** *(Horn of Plenty)* — A new variety, producing immense flowers, the colour of which is fine purple and French white. A very robust grower. 6d. per packet.

210 **Golden Queen**—A beautiful new variety, producing flowers of a gigantic size, of a bright yellow colour, many of them 10 inches long, very double, and in great numbers. From seed sown in the open ground, it grows in a single season to a height of 2½ feet, forming a stocky, very bushy, and compact plant, requiring no support. 6d. per packet.

211 **Huberiana fl. pl.** — Double mixed, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

## A.S. DELPHINIUM
*(Perennial Larkspur)*

The genus Delphinium, to which the well-known Larkspur belongs, is one of the handsomest and most useful classes of plants, and for large and small gardens is invaluable. They produce gorgeous spikes of bloom in a variety of colour. Hardy Perennials.

212 **Cashmerianum**—The flowers of this variety are individually two inches long, broad and deep, azure blue in colour, 1¼ ft. 6d. per packet.

213 **Chinense** — Finest mixed, 1½ ft. Hardy Annuals. 3d. per packet.

214 **Formosum** — Blue and white. Very fine, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

215 **Hybridum fl. pl.**—Finest double mixed. 1s. per packet.

216 **Hybridum** — Single and double mixed. Saved from a magnificent collection of over 60 varieties, and sure to give every satisfaction. 1s. per packet.

217 **Zalil**—New sulphur yellow, one of the most beautiful hardy perennials; flowers resembling the finest Orchids, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

## DESERT PEA (See Clianthus Dampieri.)

## DEVIL-IN-THE-BUSH.
(See Nigella.)

## A.S. DIANTHUS

The varieties of this magnificent tribe adapt themselves particularly well to our climate, and will bloom nearly the entire season. As soon as the plants run to seed they can be cut down, and will immediately spring from the roots; by this means they can be kept for two or more years, and can be transplanted at pleasure. The colours are beautiful, varied, and unique. Hardy Biennials.

218 **Chinensis fl. pl.** *(Indian Pink)*—Double mixed. Produces clusters of flowers of varied colours, resembling Carnations, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

219 **Heddewigi**—Mixed. Flowers two to three inches in diameter a magnificent class, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 218—Dianthus Chinensis Fl. Pl. (Indian Pink).

219A **Heddewigi Nobilis** *(Royal Pinks)*—The flowers are of a noble shape, 3 to 4 inches in diameter. The petals are frilled and fringed, giving the large flower a graceful and light appearance. The colours are, first of all, of a deep yet very bright blood red, then shade to carmine and pink, and even white. The foliage is greyish blue, sometimes darker. The plant grows vigorously and tall, and gives lots of first-class cut flowers with long stalks, and keeping a full week in water. The more the blooms are cut, the more the plant will produce. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet.

No. 219A.—Dianthus Heddewigi Nobilis—"Royal Pinks."

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

No. 220—Dianthus—"Mourning Cloak."

220 **Mourning Cloak**—A splendid variety, producing large double flowers of a rich deep black purple colour, with a clear white edge, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

221 **Diadematus fl. pl.** (*Diadem Pink*)—Double mixed. Dwarf compact habit, flowers very large and double, comprising a great variety of colour, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

222 **Diadematus Albus fl. pl.** (*Double White Diadem Pink*)—A splendid new double white variety. Exceedingly valuable for bouquet work, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

223 **Hybridus fl. pl.**—Finest double mixed. Very large flowering, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

224 **Laciniatus fl. pl.**—Mixed. Very large and magnificent fringed double flowers, in a great variety of colours, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

225 **Laciniatus Salmoneus fl. pl.** (*Double Fringed Salmon Pink*)—A beautiful new variety, with finely fringed double flowers of a brilliant salmon colour, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

226 **Imperialis fl. pl.** (*Double Imperial Pink*)—Mixed. Early and abundant bloomer, with flowers borne on single stalks, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Dianthus, see page 75.)

No. 238.—Euphorbia Heterophylla.

## DIANTHUS BARBATUS

(See Sweet William.)

A.S. ## DIGITALIS

(*Foxglove*)

A very showy and handsome genus of plants, suitable for backgrounds and borders, and are beautiful when planted among shrubs. Hardy Perennials.

227 **Gloxinoides**—Mixed, 4 ft. 3d. per packet.

228 **Ivery's Fine Spotted Varieties**—Mixed. A magnificent strain, 4 ft. 3d. per packet.

229 **Monstrosa, Fine Mixed**—A beautiful and very novel class, 4 ft. 3d. per packet.

## DOLICHOS

(See Climbers, page 48.)

## DUSTY MILLER

(See Centaurea Candidissima.)

## EDELWEISS

(See Gnaphalium Leontopodium—Everlastings, page 52.)

A.S. ## ERITRICHIUM

230 **Barbigerum**—Free-flowering Hardy Annual, with pure white Forget-me-not-like flowers, blooming without interruption throughout the season, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. ## ERYSIMUM

Exceedingly showy, free-flowering plants for large beds or mixed borders. Hardy Annuals.

231 **Perofskianum**—Sulphur, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. ## ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(*Californian Poppy*)

Very bright and free-flowering, suitable for mixed borders and masses. Hardy Annuals.

232 **Californica**—Yellow, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

233 **Mandarin**—Bright orange flowers, shaded with crimson, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

234 **All Varieties, Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

## EVENING-SCENTED STOCK

(See Mathiola Bicornis.)

A.S. ## EUCHARIDIUM

Pretty plants, flowering in great profusion similar in habit and general character to the Clarkia. Hardy Annuals.

235 **Grandiflorum, Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. ## EUCNIDIA

236 **Bartonioides**—Charming pot-plant, or for rockeries. Flowers yellow. Half-hardy Annual, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. ## EUTOCA

237 **Mixed**—Good serviceable flowering plants for bedding purposes. Hardy Annuals. 3d. per packet.

## EUPHORBIA HETEROPHYLLA

S. (*Mexican Fire Plant*)

238 A beautiful new variety. The leaves are at first entirely green, but about Midsummer at the end of each branch appear greenish-white flowers enveloped in beautiful orange-scarlet bracts, and the surrounding leaves are either blotched with vivid carmine, or are carmine with green tips. Very effective whether in masses or grown as single specimens, 2 to 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 243.—Double Helichrysum (Everlasting).

## EVERLASTINGS

### Annual Varieties.

239 **Acroclinium Album fl. pl.**—Daisy-like flowers, valuable for Winter bouquets, for which purpose they should be cut before they are fully expanded. Flowers double white; about 50 per cent. come true, 1 ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

240 —— **Roseum fl. pl.**—Flowers double rose, about 50 per cent. come true, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

241 **Ammobium Grandiflorum**—A beautiful everlasting plant, bearing large white flowers. Useful, when dried, for bouquets, 2 ft. (A.) 3d. per packet.

No. 224—Dianthus Laciniatus Fl. Pl.

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

No. 264.—New Dwarf Gaillardia.

242 **Globe Amaranth, Dwarf Mixed**—Very showy, handsome everlastings. Commonly known as "Bachelor's Button," ½ ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

243 **Helichrysum Compositum Maximum**—Finest double mixed. Very handsome; suitable for bouquets. Should be cut before the blooms fully expand, 3 ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

244 —— **Minimum Album fl. pl.**—Double white, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

245 **Rhodanthe Maculata**—The flowers of the Rhodanthe are of great beauty, and highly prized for bouquets. They should be cut before they become fully expanded. Flowers rose and yellow, 1½ ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

246 —— —— **Alba**—Pure silvery white, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

247 —— **Manglesi**—Pretty rose-coloured flowers, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

248 —— **Atrosanguinea**—Deep crimson. 6d. per packet.

249 —— **Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

250 **Statice Suworowi**—A beautiful variety. Each plant throws up ten to fifteen spikes, about sixteen inches long, of bright rose-coloured flowers, almost hiding the foliage, 1½ ft. (S.) 6d. per packet.

251 **Xeranthemum Annuum, Mixed**—Very free bloomers, and of quick growth. Excellent for crosses, wreaths, bouquets, etc., 1½ ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

No. 237.—Eutoca.

## PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

252 **Catananche Cœrulea**—Blue, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

253 **Gnaphalium Leontopodium**—(*Edelweiss*).—A very pretty white-flowered Alpine everlasting, eagerly sought after by tourists in Switzerland. The seed is rather difficult to germinate, ½ ft. (A.S.) 6d. per packet.

254 **Helichrysum Vestitum**—Large white everlasting, from the Cape of Good Hope. Splendid for cut flowers, 2 ft. (A.S.) 1s. per packet.

255 **Statice Fortunei**—Free-flowering plant, excellent for cutting. Flowers yellow and white, 2 ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

256 —— **Mixed**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Everlastings, see page 75.)

S.

## FENZLIA

257 **Dianthiflora**—A splendid profuse-blooming neat little plant, beautiful for pot culture requires considerable moisture. Flowers rosy lilac. Half-hardy Annual, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

## FEVERFEW (See Pyrethrum.)

## FORGET-ME-NOT (See Myosotis.)

## FOXGLOVE (See Digitalis.)

A.S.

## FREESIA

These pretty bulbous plants, with their lovely sprays of very fragrant flowers, last a long time when cut. They flower the first year from seed, 1 ft. Hardy Perennials.

258 **Leichtlini**—White, passing to primrose, with orange veinings; strongly scented. 6d. per packet.

259 **Refracta Alba**—Pure white. 6d. per packet.

A.S.

## FUCHSIA

260 **Mixed**—Well-known pot plants, thriving well in the open ground. Hardy Perennials. Saved from a first-class collection. 1s. 6d. per packet.

A.S.

## GAILLARDIA

A class of very effective and showy bedding plants, remarkable for the size and brilliancy of their flowers. Great favourites for ladies' button-holes. Hardy Biennials.

261 **Grandiflora, Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

262 **Picta**—Crimson and yellow, remarkably fine, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

263 **Lorenziana, Mixed**—Large globular heads, which have the appearance of being double. The colours range from pale yellow to deep crimson. Fine for bouquets, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

264 **New Dwarf Varieties**—New varieties, forming compact bushes, and bearing long-stemmed upright blossoms. The colouring of the flowers is exactly as rich and varied as that of the tall-growing varieties, 12 to 15 inches. 6d. per packet.

265 **New Variegated-leaved**—A very pretty variegated-leaved variety, introduced last season as a novelty. The flowers are large and of the grandiflora type, 1½ ft. 9d. per packet.

A.S.

## GENTIANA

266 **Acaulis**—Very suitable for edgings and rockeries; rich ultramarine blue trumpet-shaped flowers. Hardy Perennial, 1 ft. Seed very difficult to germinate. 6d. per packet.

No. 260.—Fuchsias, Mixed.

## GERANIUM (See Pelargonium.)

A.S.

## GEUM

Pretty, free-flowering, showy plants, splendid for cut blooms. Hardy Perennials.

267 **Atrosanguineum fl. pl.**—Double scarlet, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

268 **Coccineum**—Scarlet, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S.

## GILIA

Pretty dwarf Annuals very hardy, growing well in any situation; free bloomers, flowers borne in clusters.

269 **Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

S.

## GLADIOLUS

270 **Childsi**—A very interesting new class, producing many colours never seen before. They far outrank all other Gladiolus in size of spike, size of bloom, vigour, and freedom of bloom. The seed should be sown in the spring, in pots or pans under glass. Seedlings generally bloom the second summer, 3 ft. Hardy Perennials. Mixed colours, 6d. per packet.

## GLOBE AMARANTH

(See Everlastings, page 52.)

## GLORY PEA

(See Clianthus puniceus.)

S.

## GLOXINIA

271 **Erect and Drooping**—Mixed. A superb genus of stove-house plants, profuse bloomers, of great beauty and diversity of colour. My strain is unequalled. (For cultivation, see page 37.) Half-hardy Perennials, ¾ ft. 1s. 6d. per packet.

No. 280.—Gypsophylla Paniculata.

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

No. 273.—Godetia—"Gloriosa."

A.S. **GODETIA**

A brilliant and profuse flowering class of plants, extremely hardy, of compact growth, and easy of cultivation. Should be in every garden. Hardy Annuals.

272 **Duchess of Albany**—A superb variety, producing large clusters of beautiful, glossy, satiny white flowers, each one when fully expanded, measuring four inches across. Exceedingly floriferous, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

273 **Gloriosa**—A beautiful new variety, with large satiny, brilliant deep blood-red flowers; very fine. 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

274 **Lady Albermarle**—Large bright, crimson flowers, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

275 **Rubicunda Splendens fl. pl.**—Brilliant red, double; new, fine, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

276 **The Bride**—Flowers white, blotched with crimson, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

277 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

**GNAPHALIUM**

(*Edelweiss*)

(See Everlastings, page 52.)

**GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL**

(See page 71.)

No. 296.—Heliotropium, Regal.

**GRASSES, ORNAMENTAL**

(See page 71.)

A.S. **GYPSOPHYLLA**

Fine for bouquets. Free bloomers excellent for rock-work, baskets, or edgings, and will grow in any soil. Hardy Annuals.

278 **Elegans**—Pink, ¾ ft. 3d. per packet.

279 **Muralis**—Rose, ¾ ft. 3d. per packet.

280 **Paniculata**—White. Excellent for cutting. Hardy Perennial, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **HAWKWEED**

281 **Mixed**—Very showy plants, of free growth. Hardy Annuals, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

**HEARTSEASE**

(See Pansy.)

S. **HELIANTHUS**

(*Sunflower*)

Tall-growing plants, with large and showy flowers, fine for shrubberies and large gardens. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September. Hardy Annuals.

282 **Finest Mixed**—3d. per packet.

283 **Globosus Fistulosus**—Large double sunflower; bright orange flowers, 5 ft. 3d. per packet.

284 **Globosus Multiflorus**—Very fine and floriferous, 5 ft. 3d. per packet.

285 **Henry Wilde**—Tall, single. The flowers are small, and consist of a small, jet-black centre, surrounded by a row of bright golden petals, overlapping each other. Very effective, 5 ft. 6d. per packet.

286 **Large Russian**—Very large single variety, 5 ft. 3d. per packet, 6d. per oz.

287 **Miniature**—A dwarf, free-flowering variety, producing an abundance of small, bright, golden-yellow flowers with a dark centre; very decorative, and highly useful for cutting, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

288 **New Double Miniature**—The seed offered was gathered only from the best double flowers, the exterior petals of which have almost disappeared. They vary in colour from tender light yellow to the darkest golden-yellow, including a nearly white variety, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

289 **Oculatus Viridis fl. pl.**—Densely double, with green centre, 5 ft. 3d. per packet.

290 **Orion**—A beautiful new single sunflower, the petals of which are twisted like a Cactus-shaped Dahlia. Excellent for bouquets. Very novel and interesting, 4 ft. 6d. per packet.

291 **Perkeo**—A charming new, perfectly dwarf variety of the well-known Miniature Sunflower (*Helianthus cucumerifolius*). The plants of this Annual form regular dwarf, round, and compact bushes, that measure, when fully developed, about 10 to 12 inches in height, and 14 to 16 inches in diameter. Above the dark-green small leaves are borne on wiry strong stems the single-ray floret flowers, that are of the same size, like those of *Helianthus cucumerifolius*. The ray florets are of a pretty yellow colour, while the centre of the flower is black. The seed offered will come about eighty per cent. true. 6d. per packet.

No. 291.—Sunflower—"Perkeo."

292 **Peruvianus**—Fine, compact habit; flowers double yellow, striped black, 5 ft. 3d. per packet.

293 **Silver Queen**—A very showy, single variety, with beautiful silvery foliage. Exceedingly floriferous, 6 ft. 6d. per packet.

294 **Stella**—A new miniature flowered variety, producing bright, golden-yellow flowers, with a dark centre; very floriferous, 4 ft. 6d. per packet.

**HELICHRYSUM**

(See Everlastings, page 52.)

A.S. **HELIOTROPE**

(*Cherry Pie*)

Popular, sweet-scented, bedding plants. Hardy Perennials. Height, 1½ ft. to 2 ft.

295 **Queen Marguerite**—A new and beautiful dwarf variety, producing in abundance immense heads of deep dark-blue flowers, richly perfumed; splendid, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

No. 287.—Miniature Sunflower.

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

No. 309.—Hunnemannia Fumariæfolia.

296 **Regal** (*New Dwarf Giant-flowered*)—The umbels are enormous, from 8 to 12 inches in diameter, like those of *H. Regina Margarita* and *H. giganteum*. The prevailing colours are light-blue, deep dark-blue, light and dark-violet, lilac, and pale lavender. The seed will produce exclusively dwarf, giant-umbelled plants. It possesses all the fine qualities which make a Heliotrope valuable, with dwarf and compact growth, sweet-scented, rich, and early-blooming, 1 ft. 1s. per packet.

297 **Mixed**—6d. per packet.

A.S. ## HEUCHERA

A beautiful class of Perennials, producing long, graceful flower spikes, which furnish splendid material for bouquets. Highly recommended

No. 299.—Heuchera Alba.

298 **Sanguinea**—Rich crimson, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

299 **Alba**—White, very fine, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

S. ## HIBISCUS

300 **Crimson Eye**—A new variety, with very large flowers, often measuring 20 inches in circumference. The colour is of the purest white, with a large spot of deep, velvety crimson in the centre. A well-developed plant will produce several hundred of these flowers in a season. It is a robust grower, and perfectly hardy, blooming the first year from seed sown in the open ground, 4 ft. 6d. per packet.

301 **Sunset**—A new, shrubby, Perennial variety; flowers rich, deep cream, with velvety maroon centre, each petal having a dark maroon blotch. An early and continuous bloomer, 4 ft. 6d. per packet.

302 **Mixed**—Exceedingly showy plants. Hardy Annuals, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. ## HOLLYHOCK

Well-known garden favourites, which need no description. The seeds offered were saved from the collection of a celebrated grower; the flowers being so very double that they yielded but little seed. (For cultivation, see page 37.) Hardy Perennials.

303 **Double**—Choicest mixed, 5 ft. 6d. per packet.

304 **Chater's Prize Strain**—Splendid mixed. Unsurpassed by any other in cultivation, 5 ft. 1s. per packet.

(For Collections of Hollyhocks, see page 75.)

A.S. ## HONESTY

(*Satin Flower*)

Old-fashioned English flowers. The seed vessels are flat and broad, and look like transparent silver, and when cut and dried are exceedingly useful for Winter decorations when mixed with ornamental grasses. Hardy Biennials.

305 **Purple**—2ft. 3d. per packet.

306 **White**—2ft. 3d. per packet.

307 **Variegated-leaved**—A variety with green and white foliage; very fine. Comes true from seed. 6d. per packet.

S. ## HUMEA

308 **Elegans**—Graceful, sweet-scented plant, producing feathery flowers of a ruby red. Half-hardy Biennial, 4 ft. 1s. per packet.

## HUMULUS JAPONICUS

(*Annual Japanese Hop*)

(See Climbers, page 47.)

S. ## HUNNEMANNIA FUMARIÆFOLIA

309 A Beautiful Annual, with bright yellow tulip-like flowers supported on long stems; useful for cutting. A great acquisition; seed germinates very slowly, 2½ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. ## IBERIS

(*Perennial Candytuft*)

Very showy, profuse blooming plants, 1 ft. Hardy Perennials.

No. 310.—Iberis Gibraltarica.

310 **Gibraltarica**—A large-flowered variety, with rose-coloured flowers; magnificent. 1s. per packet.

311 **Sempervirens**—White, very fine. 6d. per packet.

312 **Tenoriana**—Pale lilac. 6d. per packet.

## ICE PLANT

(See Mesembryanthemum.)

## IMPATIENS

313 **Sultani**—Very pretty half-hardy Perennial Balsam, with brilliant rosy-scarlet flowers, produced in the greatest profusion. As a decorative plant for the stove, conservatory, or dinner table, it will be found invaluable. Height, 1⅓ ft. 1s. per packet.

## INDIAN PINK

(See Dianthus.)

## IPOMŒA

(See Climbers, pages 47 and 48.)

No. 314.—Incarvillea Delavayi—"Pride of China."

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

No. 324.—Dwarf Rocket Larkspur.

A.S. **INCARVILLEA**

314 **Delavayi (Pride of China)** — A most beautiful perennial, with Gloxinia-like flowers of a rosy carmine colour, with yellow and brown at the base. It is exceedingly hardy, and worthy of extensive cultivation. In England, where it has lately been grown with much success, it has created a perfect furore. 1s. 6d. per pkt.

A.S. **IPOMOPSIS**

Handsome plants, with long spikes of dazzling coloured flowers, 2 ft. Hardy Biennials.

315 **Aurea**—Orange. 3d. per packet.

316 **Sanguinea**—Scarlet. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **IRIS**

317 **Kæmpferi** (*Giant Japanese Iris*).—A fine species, with beautiful, large, tripaloid clematis-like, both single and double flowers. Sow the seed in pots or pans under glass, 3 ft. Hardy Perennials. Mixed colours. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **IXIAS**

318 **Fine Mixed**—Very pretty South African bulbs. The growth is in spikes, with the blossoms facing one way, somewhat after the style of a miniature Gladiolus. They prefer a sheltered sunny position, 3 ft. Hardy Perennials. 6d. per packet.

No. 337.—Linaria Reticulata Aurea Purpurea.

S. **JACOBÆA**

319 **Double Mixed**—Beautiful free-flowering Hardy Annuals producing dense heads of bloom, which are valuable for bouquets, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **KAULFUSSIA**

Pretty Hardy Annuals for small beds or borders, ¾ ft.

320 **Amelloides**—Bright blue. 3d. per packet.

321 **Rosea**—Rose. 3d. per packet.

322 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

**KENILWORTH IVY**

(See Linaria Cymbalaria).

**LADY'S SLIPPER, OR TOUCH-ME-NOT**

(See Balsam.)

A.S. **LANTANA**

323 **Mixed**—Shrubby bedding plants, with large heads of flowers of various colours, 4 ft. Hardy Perennials. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **LARKSPUR**

(*Annual Delphinium*)

Very showy Hardy Annuals; suitable for beds. These interesting plants are justly esteemed for their great variety, beauty of colour, and elegant habit of growth.

324 **Dwarf Rocket**—Finest mixed double, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

325 **Dwarf Candelabrum** — Mixed, dwarf branching varieties; very pretty, 15 in. 6d. per packet.

326 **Emperor**—Choice double mixed, of splendid pyramidical and compact habit, with fine foliage, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

327 **Tall Rocket**—Finest mixed double, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Larkspur see page 75.)

S. **LAVATERA**

(*Tree Mallow*)

328 **Mixed**—Very showy plants for large borders. Hardy Annuals, 3ft. 3d. per packet.

S. **LEPTOSIPHON**

A most useful class of profuse blooming plants, well adapted for beds or rockwork. Hardy Annuals.

329 **French Hybrids** — Mixed, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **LEPTOSYNE**

(*Giant Yellow Marguerite*)

330 **Maritima**—A valuable acquisition, as it is covered with large golden-yellow flowers, much larger than a Marguerite (which plant it somewhat resembles), right through the Winter, when flowers are at a premium. Excellent for cutting. Hardy Annual, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

331 **Stillmani**—A new variety of recent introduction, with golden-yellow flowers, blooming abundantly five to six weeks after sowing. Hardy Annual. 9d. per packet.

S. **LILIUM**

332 **Auratum** (*Golden-rayed Japan Lily*)—A beautiful large-flowered variety, white, with yellow-striped and brownish-red spots, of powerful and delicious fragrance. Sow in pots or pans under glass. Will bloom the second season from seed, 3 ft. Hardy Perennial. 1s. per packet.

No. 331.—Leptosyne Stillmani.

333 **Lancifolium, Mixed**—A very pretty hardy class of Lilies, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **LIMNANTHES**

334 **Douglasi** — A very pretty free-flowered plant, growing best in a shaded situation; flowers yellow and white. Hardy Annual, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **LINARIA**

(*Toad Flax*)

Exceedingly pretty dwarf plants, with small Antirrhinum-shaped flowers, useful for borders and rockeries. Hardy Annuals.

335 **Cymbalaria** (*Kenilworth Ivy*)—A very pretty Perennial trailing species for covering rockwork; most useful for hanging vases; flowers rich violet. 6d. per packet.

No. 330—Leptosyne Maritima.

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

No. 354—Lupinus Albo-Coccineus Nanus.

336 **Maroccana Carminea** — Flowers bright rosy carmine, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

337 **Reticulata Aurea Purpurea** — Large heads of yellow and maroon flowers; very effective, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

338 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

A.S.

## LINUM

(*Flowering Flax*)

Excellent for clumps or edgings; one of the best and most showy plants for bedding. Hardy Annuals.

339 **Rubrum**—Brilliant scarlet, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

340 **Cœruleum**—Blue, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

341 **Flavum**—Yellow, free-flowering Perennial, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

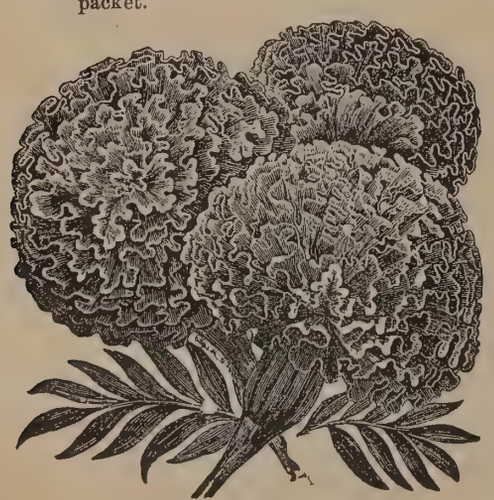
A.S.

## LOBELIA

Exceedingly pretty, profuse blooming plants of widely different styles of growth, and of great value to the flower garden, being almost indispensable for beds, edgings, baskets, vases, etc. Hardy Annuals.

342 **Cardinalis, "Queen Victoria"** — Very dark leaves, and beautiful flowers of brilliant scarlet; splendid, 2 ft. Perennial. 1s. per packet.

343 **Cobalt Blue**—Deep blue, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 363—African Marigold.

344 **Crystal Palace Compacta**—The best bedding variety, flowers deep blue, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

345 **Emperor William**—Dark blue, compact large-flowering, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

346 **Barnard's Perpetual** — Flowers brilliant ultramarine blue, with a pure white marking at the base of the two lower petals. A very compact and beautiful variety, ¾ ft. 6d. per packet.

347 **Prima Donna**—In habit it is very compact and dwarf, whilst the rich, velvety-crimson maroon flowers are equal in size to those of Lobelia Speciosa, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

348 **Royal Purple**—A new variety, with dark stalks and deep blue flowers, with distinct white eye; splendid, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

349 **White Gem**—Most perfect white variety in cultivation, compact habit, profuse bloomer, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Lobelias, see page 75.)

## LOPHOSPERMUM

(See Climbers, page 48.)

## LOVE-IN-A-MIST

(See Nigella.)

A.S.

## LUPIN

The ordinary varieties of garden Lupin are dear to everyone, and few plants are more interesting, from the neatness of their foliage and graceful spike of bloom, 3 ft. Hardy Annuals.

350 **Blue**—3d. per packet.

351 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

352 **White**—3d. per packet.

353 **Yellow**—3d. per packet.

A.S.

## LUPINUS

This class of plants is among the most beautiful of our border flowers; will flourish in almost any place or soil. Hardy Annuals.

354 **Albo-Coccineus Nanus**—Of dwarf branching habit; numerous spikes of crimson white-tipped flowers. Exceedingly pretty, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

355 **Arboreus**—A Perennial with bushy and bright yellow flowers, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

356 **Arboreus Albus, "Snow Queen"** (*Snow-white Tree Lupin*)—A beautiful new variety, forming dense bushes about 4 ft. high, completely clothed to the ground with elegant racemes of snowy white flowers; the vivid green background of foliage adds an additional charm to the effect. As a border shrub it will be highly appreciated, while market-growers will find it valuable for the quantity of bloom it produces in the early Spring when good white flowers out of doors are scarce. 1s. per packet.

357 **President Cleveland**—A double variety, producing purple flowers, striped and shaded with rose, yellow, and crimson. The flower stalks are from six to eighteen inches in length very floriferous, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

358 **Tricolor Elegans** — White, lilac, and purple, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S.

## LYCHNIS

Showy herbaceous plants, with brilliant coloured flowers. Hardy Perennials.

359 **Fulgens**—Brilliant scarlet, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 359.—Lychnis Fulgens.

A.S.

## MALOPE

The Malope, with its large and very showy flowers, is of the easiest culture. Well adapted for large beds and borders, 2 ft. Hardy Annuals.

360 **Grandiflora**—Mixed. 3d. per packet.

A.S.

## MALVA

361 **Moschata Alba** — (*White musk-scented Mallow*)—This is an attractive garden plant, growing 1 to 2 ft. high, blooming the first season from seed, and produces numerous white flowers an inch across. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

## MANDEVILLEA

(See Climbers, page 48.)

## MARGUERITE, or PARIS DAISY

(See Chrysanthemum Frutescens.)

S.

## MARIGOLD

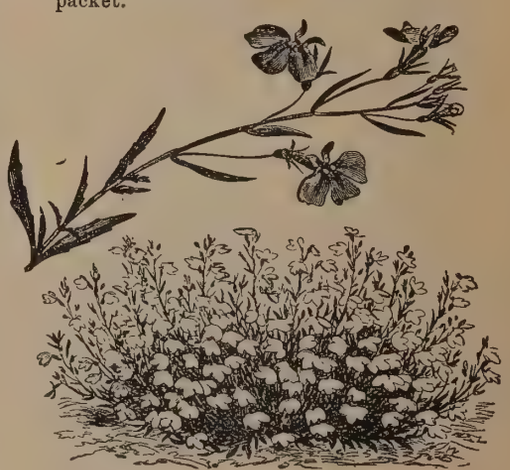
Well-known free-flowering plants, with handsome double flowers of rich and beautiful colours. The African is the most striking in large beds or borders. Hardy Annuals.

362 **African, Lemon**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

363 —— **Mixed**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

364 —— **Orange**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

365 **French, Choicest Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 344—Lobelia—"Crystal Palace Compacta."

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

No. 361—Malva Moschata Alba.

366 **French, Scotch Prize** — Selected with the greatest care for several years, nothing having been allowed to seed but the very best flowers, both as to colour and form, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

367 —— **Legion of Honor**—A single variety, producing flowers of a bright golden yellow colour, relieved by a broad purple blotch. Very novel, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Marigolds, see page 75.)

## A.S. MARTYNIA

368 **Fragrans**—Handsome Annual, with large crimson, sweet-scented flowers, 1¼ ft. 3d per packet.

## A.S. MARVEL OF PERU

(*" Four o'Clock"*)

This class of plants well deserves extensive cultivation, and deservedly so, for they produce a grand effect from their mass of bloom and dense foliage. Hardy Perennials.

No. 392.—Myosotis Robusta Grandiflora (Forget-me-not).

369 **Mixed**—2 to 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

370 **Tom Thumb Mixed** — Of very dwarf and compact habit, ¾ ft. 3d. per packet.

(For German Collections, see page 75.)

## S. MATHIOLA

(*Evening Scented Stock*)

371 **Bicornis**—A very pretty little plant, of delicious fragrance as soon as the sun has set. Lilac, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

## MAURANDIA

(See Climbers, page 48.)

## S. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM

Beautiful dwarf edging-plants, flowering most profusely. They are also well adapted for rockeries, old stumps of trees, etc. will stand drought well and the hottest sun. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September.

372 **Album**—White, ½ ft. Half-hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

373 **Crystallinum** (*Ice Plant*)—White, ½ ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

374 **Cordifolium Variegatum**—A very pretty variegated-leaved variety, excellent for growing in fern tubs, hanging baskets, etc., etc. Perennial. 6d. per packet.

375 **Tricolor**—Crimson and white flowers, ¾ ft. Half-hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

## A.S. MIGNONETTE

Universal favourites. Golden Queen is a very distinct variety, of pyramidal habit and exceedingly floriferous. Machet, another variety, very deliciously-scented, especially valuable for pot culture. Hardy Annuals.

376 **Large-flowered**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

377 **Golden Queen**—Distinct yellow spikes of flowers, exceedingly bright and showy ; one of the best, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

378 **Machet** — Very dwarf and vigorous, with dark-green foliage, and deliciously-scented red flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

379 **Fiametta** — A new dwarf variety, with large umbels of sweet-scented, dark-reddish flowers. It is one of the most beautiful, if not the best, of all the Resedas. Excellent for cutting; very constant. 1½ ft. 6d. pkt.

380 **Golden Machet**—A distinct new variety. The plants are of strong compact habit, with the large crinkled leaves peculiar to the Machet, and bear long massive spikes, crowded with golden-yellow blossoms. A great acquisition. 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 378.—Mignonette—"Machet."

381 **Goliath** — A new giant-flowered variety, and one of the most beautiful Mignonettes in existence. It has a candelabrum-like compact growth with a rich green foliage. The flower spikes are strong, stiff, and erect-standing; but of the most striking effect are the giant trusses of flowers, which have sometimes a length of 7 inches, and a diameter of more than 2 inches at the base. The single flowers attain a diameter of up to half-an-inch. The colour of the flowers is a magnificent pure bright red, by far surpassing all other red-flowering Mignonettes. 1½ ft. 9d. per packet.

382 **Bismarck**—A splendid new variety, with large spikes of deep red flowers; a great improvement on "Machet." 9d. per packet.

(For Collections of Mignonette, see page 75.)

No. 382.—Mignonette—"Bismarck."

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

No. 399.—Nemophila Insignis.

S. **MIMOSA**

(*Sensitive Plant*)

383 **Pudica**—A very interesting and curious plant, leaves closing if touched or shaken. Half-hardy Perennial. Pink, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **MIMULUS**

(*Monkey Flower*)

A genus of exceedingly handsome, profuse blooming plants, singularly-shaped, brilliantly-coloured flowers, splendid for greenhouse and conservatory. (For cultivation, see page 37.) Half-hardy Perennials.

384 **Clapham's Superb Strain**—Mixed. Remarkable for the great size and superb colouring of the flowers, ¾ ft. 1s. per packet.

385 **Emperor**—This variety was raised by crossing the well-known old duplex Mimulus with flowers of the large-flowering strain. The calyx is very large, and of the same rich and wonderful colouring as the flower itself. Awarded a large silver medal by the Floral Exhibition at Frankfort-o-M., 1888, 1 ft. 1s. per packet.

386 **Tigrinus Duplex** (*Hose in Hose*)—Beautiful double tigered and spotted varieties, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

387 **Tigrinus Grandiflorus**—Very large flowering, new tigered and spotted varieties; most beautiful, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

**MORNING GLORY**

(See Convolvulus.)

A.S. **MUSK**

388 **Moschatus**—The well-known scented variety of Mimulus. Flowers bright yellow; largely grown in pots, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

389 **Moschatus Compactus**—A great improvement upon the preceding; it forms round and compact bushes. An excellent pot plant, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **MYOSOTIS**—(*Forget-me-not*)

These beautiful little flowers are well known and highly esteemed; they succeed best in moist situations. Hardy Perennials.

390 **Dissitiflora**—Flowers blue, larger than any other Myosotis, ¾ ft. 6d. per packet.

391 **Palustris**—Blue, 1 ft. 6d. per pkt.

392 **Robusta Grandiflora**—A remarkably fine large-flowered variety, the central blooms of which are double; habit pyramidal, 1 ft. 6d. per pkt.

393 **Sylvatica**—Pale blue, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

394 **"Victoria"**—A splendid new variety, of dwarf and regular habit, sky-blue flowers, with double centre. One of the finest Forget-me-nots, ¾ ft. 6d. per packet.

S. **NASTURTIUM**

The dwarf-improved varieties of Nasturtium are among the most useful and beautiful of garden favourites for bedding, massing, or ribboning; their close, compact growth, rich-coloured flowers, and the freedom with which they bloom, all combine to place them in the category of first-class bedding plants. Hardy Annuals.

**Tall Mixed**—See Climbers, page 48.

395 **Tom Thumb, Crystal Palace Gem**—Sulphur-coloured flowers, spotted maroon, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

396 **Tom Thumb, Empress of India**—A very compact variety, with dark-green foliage. Flowers deepest scarlet-crimson, very rich, and full of fire, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

397 —— **Finest Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 397.—Dwarf Nasturtium.

A.S. **NEMOPHILA**

(*Love Grove*)

This is the most charming and generally useful genus of dwarf-growing Hardy Annuals. All the varieties have a neat, compact, and uniform habit of growth, with shades and colours the most strikingly beautiful, so that ribboned, sown in circles, or arranged in any style that fancy may suggest, the effect is pleasing and very striking.

398 **Atomaria Cœrulea**—Rich deep-blue, white eye, surrounded with black spots. New, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

399 **Insignis**—The variety most frequently grown; beautiful, light-blue flowers, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

400 —— **Alba**—White, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 402.—Nemesia Strumosa Suttoni.

401 **Maculata**—White flowers, spotted with black, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Nemophila, see page 75.)

S. **NEMESIA STRUMOSA SUTTONI**

402 One of the most charming Annuals introduced for many years. The plants are of irregular, branching habit, and about a foot high. The flowers, of unique and fascinating form, are of almost endless diversity of colours or shades, including white, yellows from cream to ochre, orange, reds from rosy carmine to magenta purple. Mixed colours, 1 ft. 1s. per packet.

S. **NICOTIANA**—(*Var. Tobacco Plant*)

403 **Affinis**—Produces splendid, long, white flowers, on long, terminal tubes, which renders it valuable for bouquets. Very deliciously scented, 4 ft. Hardy Biennial. 3d. per packet.

No. 410.—Nycterinia Selaginoides.

No. 403.—NICOTIANA AFFINIS.

404 **Colossea**—A very fine, ornamental-foliaged plant, 5 ft. 6d. per packet.

405 **Sylvestris**—A beautiful plant, producing large clusters of pendant, tubular, white flowers, which are deliciously perfumed, 4 ft. Hardy Biennial. 3d. per packet.

S. **NIEREMBERGIA**

406 **Gracilis**—Pretty little plant, excellent for edgings or hanging baskets. Flowers lilac and white. Hardy Perennial, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **NIGELLA**

(*Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-the-Bush*)

VERY interesting, free-flowering plants, with curious-looking flowers and seed pods, 1½ ft. Hardy Annuals.

407 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

A.S. **NOLANA**

408 **Mixed**—Very pretty trailing plants, well-adapted for rockwork, hanging baskets, etc., ½ ft. Hardy Annuals. 3d. per packet.

S. **NYCTERINIA**

NEAT, compact little plants, covered with pretty, sweet-scented, star-shaped flowers valuable for edgings, etc.

409 **Capensis**—White, brown centre, ½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

410 **Selaginoides**—Pink, with yellow centre, ½ ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **NYMPHÆA** (*Water Lily*)

411 **Alba**—The well-known old white variety. 6d. per packet.

412 **Cœrulea**—Blue. 1s. per packet.

A.S. **ŒNOTHERA**

A BEAUTIFUL, free-flowering class of plants, very useful for mixed beds, borders, rockwork, etc., 1 ft. Hardy Annuals.

413 **Acaulis**—A dwarf variety, with large white flowers, ½ ft 6d. per packet.

414 **Bistorta Veitchiana**—Yellow, with crimson spots. 3d. per packet.

415 **Drummondi**—Light yellow. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **OXLIP**

416 **Mixed**—A distinct variety of Polyanthus, very pretty and novel. Hardy Perennials, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **OXYURA**

417 **Chrysanthemoides**—Showy Hardy Annual; produces blooms in great abundance. Flowers lemon-coloured, with a whitish margin, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

## PANSY—My Great Speciality.—*Heartsease.*

I make Pansies one of my specialities, and spare no expense or trouble in procuring, direct from the growers, the finest strains obtainable, and have every confidence in recommending them as being very superior. Seed should be sown as early as possible, say from **January to April, if good blooms are wanted.** (For Cultivation, see page 37.) Hardy Perennials.

No. 437.—GIANT PANSY—"MADAME PERRET."

"I have forgotten to tell you before how pleased I am with the result of your 'Incomparable' Pansy seed obtained from you in February. It was really magnificent, far beyond any seed I have previously imported. The plants started blooming early in July, and the majority of them are still producing first-class blooms. Everyone who has seen them have admired them greatly."—A. CHATTO, Donnybrook, W.A. 24/11/04.

"I am a great lover of Pansies, and have grown them for years. I can truthfully state that I have never before had such lovely blooms, nor been so pleased with any other Pansies as with your 'Madame Perret' and 'Masterpiece' last season."—Mrs. H. G. BROWNE, Auckland, N.Z. 5/3/04.

"I am very pleased with the Pansy seed I got from you some time ago; they turned out a beautiful lot of plants, very fine colours and shape."—Mrs. ROBINSON, "Armidale," Dutson, via Sale. 6/9/04.

"I wish to write to you to let you know how successful the Pansy seeds turned out; they are very beautiful and have been admired by everyone. I am sure they will be a great advertisement to your firm."—Mrs. J. COOKSLEY, Church Street, Dimboola. 26/10/04.

"You will be pleased no doubt to hear that the Pansies grown from seed procured from you this season are the admiration of all who saw them. I took some blooms up the city on Saturday last, and all my friends who saw them wanted badly to know where I got the seed. I, of course, told them from you, so no doubt you will have fresh clients next season."—EDWARD H. C. HOWARD, "Waratah," Rice Street, Ballarat East. 4/10/04.

"The 'Incomparable' collection of Pansy seed which I received from you last March has been a great success. My Pansies have been greatly admired for their size and beautiful colours. Nothing like them have been seen here before. I am constantly being asked where I got the seed from."—Mrs. LANGFORD, West Warburton. 21/10/04.

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

## Giant Trimardeau Pansies.

BEAUTIFUL class, of very vigorous growth, with flowers of great size. Several new colours are offered for the first time.

418 **Giant Azure Blue**—6d. per packet.

419 **Giant Fire King**—Crimson and gold. 6d. per packet.

420 **Giant King of the Blacks**—6d. pkt.

421 **Giant Freya**—Silver-edged. 6d. pkt.

422 **Giant White**—With purple eye. 6d. per packet.

423 **Giant Snowflake**—6d. per packet.

424 **Giant Yellow**—With large black eye. 6d. per packet.

425 **Giant Mixed**—6d. per packet.

**The Collection of Giant Trimardeau Pansies, 1 packet of each, 2s. 6d.**

## Various Named Pansies.

426 **Emperor Frederick**—Dark red, bordered with orange scarlet. 6d. pkt.

427 **Improved Peacock** — A giant-flowered variety, slate blue, with white edge. 1s. per packet.

428 **Mourning Bride**—Black purple, with red or white edge. 6d. per packet.

429 **President Carnot** — Pure white petals, each adorned with a deep violet blotch. 6d. per packet.

430 **Pretiosa**—The flowers of this novelty are similar to those of "Masterpiece Pansy." Each petal is marked with a very large blotch of deep violet colour; these blotches are surrounded by a brilliant rose ground colour, and the ground colour is margined with a pure white edge. A very effective and bright variety, and is sure to please in every way. 1s. per packet.

"INCOMPARABLE" COLLECTIONS OF PANSIES. *See page 61.*

430A **Psyche**—A new variety of very winning appearance. The plant is perfect in habit and very floriferous. Each flower is elegantly curled and undulated, and in every respect a beauty in form and colour. The characteristic five velvety violet blotches or eyes are surrounded by a broad white edge. Comes quite true from seed. (See cut, page 61.) 1s. per packet.

431 **Victoria**—Wine red. 6d. per packet.

## Finest Strains of Mixed Pansies.

432 **Non Plus Ultra**—A very rich mixture, containing several very fine varieties; very effective. 1s. pkt.

433 **"Incomparable" Mixed**—This splendid mixture cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction, containing as it does no less than ten different strains imported direct from all the most noted growers of Pansies in England, Scotland, America, France, and Germany. Highly recommended. 2s. 6d. per pkt.

434 **English and Scotch**—Splendid Mixed. 1s. per packet.

435 **Giant Five-Spotted, Mixed**—The *ne plus ultra* of all varieties. Very large and of good substance; rich and brilliant shades of colours; very fine. 1s. 6d. per packet.

436 **Giant Striped, Mixed**—The perfection of all the striped varieties; the growth of the plants being vigorous and robust, whilst the flowers are of enormous size. 1s. 6d. per packet.

437 **Giant "Madame Perret"**—The Introducer says:—"This strain is distinct from all others by its foliage, which is very large and of intense deep green, and very strong and vigorous. The flowers, which measure from 3¼ to 3⅝ inches in diameter, pass through all the shades of red, from light rose to pink, lively red striped to the darkest red, and are very effective. This strain will prove a great acquisition to all lovers of this beautiful flower." 1s. 6d. per packet.

EXTRACT FROM "THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE," ENGLAND.

"EARLY PANSY.—Messrs. Cooper, Taber & Co. write:—'We send herewith a few flowers of the charming French Pansy Mme. Perret. This is a break from the Trimardeau

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

Pansy, having a great range of colours, all the flowers being tinged with red wine colour We may say that these flowers are picked from plants that have stood on our Witham farms all through the winter, and were raised from seeds sown in the open ground in June last. Comparing it with other strains of Pansy, we find this to be the earliest large-flowering variety now in culture.' The flowers were not only large in size, being 2½ inches across, but also delightfully sweet."

438 **Giant Ruffled, "Masterpiece."** — This strain represents really the highest perfection yet attained in the Giant five-spotted Pansies, and for this reason it has been named "Masterpiece." The plants are strong growers, bushy and compact, and flower freely well into the Summer. The enormous large flowers, which are borne well above the foliage on strong stems, possess great substance, are perfectly round, and contain the richest combination of colours that have ever been offered in a five-spotted strain of Pansies. Each petal is distinctly marked with a very large dark blotch, and most of the flowers are margined with a light white or yellow edge. 1s. per packet.

439 **Parisian Giant Improved** — A remarkably fine strain of the old favourite Parisian five-spotted Pansy, the result of a careful and continuous selection for many years. The flowers are enormous, as oftentimes in the height of the season, under high cultivation, flowers are produced measuring 4 inches across. The shades of colour are charmingly numerous, and the delicate perfume of the flowers may fairly entitle them to be called the Sweet-scented Pansies. 1s. per packet.

440 **Bugnot's Superb Blotched, Mixed**—Very beautiful, but shy-seeding new class; extra large flowers with very broad blotches, the two upper petals finely lined; yields a great diversity of the handsomest colours only. 1s. 6d. per packet.

441 **Empress Mixture**—This selection is more striking and rich in colour than any Pansies yet sent out, and more floriferous than most of the leading named fancy varieties. It comprises the magnificent varieties specially selected for the Royal gardens at Frogmore. 2s. per packet.

442 **Wrede's Prize German**—A magnificent strain, containing many beautiful gold and silver-edged varieties. 1s. 6d. per packet.

443 **New Tufted Varieties**—The plants grow in dense, compact little bushes, which are completely covered with their bright flowers from early Spring until late in the Winter. The colours range in all shades of white, pink, blue, purple, yellow, as self-colours or in combinations. Excellent for borders. Although grown in England for many years, but always propagated by cuttings, they have never been offered in seed before. 6d. per packet.

430A.—New Pansy—"Psyche."

444 **Fine Mixed**—Containing several named varieties. 6d. per packet.

445 **Mixed**—Excellent for bedding purposes. 3d. per packet.

# THE "INCOMPARABLE" COLLECTION OF PANSIES.

This Collection contains one packet each of the following superb strains:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Giant Five Spotted, Mixed** | **Empress Mixture** | **Giant Madame Perret Mixture** |
| **Giant Striped, Mixed** | **Wrede's Prize German, Mixed** | **Non Plus Ultra, Mixed.** |

**Price. 3s. 6d. per Collection.** **(No Half-collections supplied.)**

**CAUTION.**—Owing to the great success attained by my "Incomparable" Mixture (No. 433), other Seedsmen have been induced to offer inferior strains under the same name and at a cheaper rate.

(For German Collections of Pansies, see page 75.)

No. 455.—Petunia—Fringed Yellow-Throated.

A.S. **PELARGONIUM**
(*Geranium*)

Beautiful showy free-blooming plants, saved from the finest named varieties. Hardy Perennials.

446 **Large-flowered, or Show** — Choicest mixed. 2s. per packet.

447 **Zonale**—Finest mixed. The ordinary single well-known Geranium. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **PENTSTEMON**

Handsome herbaceous Perennials, and deservedly rising in repute as bedding plants, their long tubular flowers being very ornamental.

448 **Mixed**—Height, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

449 **Wrighti**—A lovely variety, with large, brilliant scarlet flowers; one of the best, 3 ft. 1s. per packet.

S. **PERILLA**

Ornamental foliage plants, very useful for beds or ribbon borders. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September. Half-hardy Annuals.

450 **Atropurpurea Laciniata**—Similar to P. Nankinensis, but leaves finely laciniated and deeper in colour, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 448.—Pentstemon.

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

No. 452.—Petunia—"Giants of California."

453 **Grandiflora Fimbriata fl. pl.** — Double fringed, large flowering, comprising many shades of colour. 2s. 6d. per packet.

454 **New Giant Double** —This new class of Giant Double Petunias was offered recently for the first time, after years of patient experiments on the part of the introducer. About 30 per cent. of seedlings will yield enormous double flowers of almost globular shape, the diameter varying between 5½ and 6½ inches. When well grown, these gigantic flowers, in spite of their size, are produced in great number on one plant, and it may be added that they display all the variety of colour hitherto known among Double Petunias. 1s. 6d. packet.

A.S. ## PETUNIA

This flower, from its beauty, fragrance, and duration in bloom, is a great favourite, and equally effective whether grown in pots or in mixed borders, 1½ ft. (For cultivation, see page 37.) Hardy Perennials.

451 **Single**—Finest mixed. 6d. per packet.

452 **"Giants of California"**—A giant strain of great size, often 4 to 5 inches across. Most of the flowers are either ruffled or fringed on the edges, but their chief merits are the many varieties of colours, markings, veinings, blotchings, and stripings in the most grotesque and beautiful combinations; some with charming deep throats of yellow, white, black, green, or maroon running off into intricate veins. Some of the colours are rich and gorgeous, and others of lovely delicate shades. Very fine; highly recommended. 1s. 6d. per packet.

No. 459.—Petunia—Double Fringed.

455 **Intus Aurea** (New Fringed Yellow-throated Varieties).—A beautiful new class, with quite a number of fresh and very delicate shades, making altogether quite a wonderful display of colouring. All the beautifully fringed flowers are marked by a sharply defined golden-yellow throat, which hitherto had only appeared in the even-edged class, and the effect is remarkably fine. 1s. 6d. per packet.

456 **Single, Large-flowered**—Superb mixed. From show flowers; unequalled. 2s. per packet.

457 **Double Striped and Blotched**—Choicest mixed, producing about 25 per cent. of double flowers. 1s. 6d. per packet.

458 **Hender and Sons' Single Fringed**—2s. 6d. per packet.

459 —— **Double Fringed**—2s. 6d. per packet.

Hender and Sons are the most celebrated rowers of Petunias in the world. During the past season their strains have produced as many as sixty per cent. of really first-class owers.

(For Collections of Petunias, see page 75).

A.S. ## PHACELIA

Very pretty, free-flowering plants, allied to the Whitlavia.

460 **Campanularia** — Flowers rich deep blue. Hardy Annual, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

461 **Parryi**—Flowers purplish violet, with pure white spot at the base. Hardy Annual, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 460.—Phacelia Campanularia.

## PHASEOLUS CARACALLA

(*Snail Flower*)

(See Climbers, page 48.)

## PHEASANT'S EYE

(See Adonis Aestivalis.)

S. ## PHLOX DRUMMONDI

The several varieties of this flower are noted for the extreme richness of colour, profuseness of blossom, and length of duration in bloom; of first-rate habit, and whether in clumps or masses, look equally beautiful. No garden should be without this favourite, for if sown from August to November it will bloom continuously throughout the Summer and Autumn. Hardy Annuals.

462 **Choicest Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

463 **Grandiflora** — Choice mixed. A great improvement on the older Phloxes, the flowers being much larger, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

464 **Extra Choice Mixed** — A selection of brilliant colours of all the tall classes. 1s. per large packet.

No. 463.—Phlox Drummondi Grandiflora.

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

No. 471.—PHLOX DECUSSATA (Perennial).

465 **Double Mixed** — Produces semi-double varieties. Very fine for bouquets, doubles best in sandy soils, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

466 **Cuspidata** (*The Star-shaped Phlox*)—Finest mixed. Produces flowers of a star-like form, whilst the plants are of compact habit. Novel and beautiful, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

467 **Fimbriata**—Finest mixed. An elegant and novel class, with fimbriated petals, all of which are distinctly bordered with white. A charming addition to this favourite flower. 6d. per packet.

468 **Alba**—Pure white, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

469 **Grandiflora Stellata Splendens** — Vivid crimson, with white eye; very fine, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

470 **Nana Compacta**—Finest mixed. A distinct section, distinguished by its dwarf and compact habit; a really handsome class, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

471 **Decussata**—Perennial mixed. Saved from named varieties, 2 ft. Sow the seed early in Autumn. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Phlox, see page 75).

## S. PHYSALIS

472 **Franchetti** (*Giant Japanese Winter Cherry*)—A remarkable showy Annual, the branches of which are covered with large bright red cherry-like fruits, each encased in an enormous balloon-like semi-transparent calyx, about three inches long by seven to eight inches in circumference, at first pale green, then gradually changing as they mature to orange, then finally to crimson. It is very effective in the open ground in the Autumn, or as a pot-plant in the greenhouse. The fruit is edible to those that like it. 6d. per packet.

## A.S. PICOTEE

473 **Choice Mixed**—Saved only from the finest stage plants. Hardy Perennials, 1 ft. 1s. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Picotees, see page 75.)

## A.S. PINK

474 **Turner's Show** — Extra choice double mixed, from show flowers, 1 ft. Hardy Perennials. 1s. 6d. per packet.

## S. PLATYSTEMON

475 **Californicum**—A very showy dwarf Annual, with bright lemon-coloured flowers, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

## A.S. POINCIANA

476 **Gillesi** (*Bird of Paradise Flower*)—A very pretty and novel shrub of easy culture. The flowers, which are produced in large trusses, are of a rich golden yellow, while the large pistils are of a bright crimson colour and spread out in fan-like form. The foliage is similar to that of an Acacia, 6 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

## S. POLYANTHUS

BEAUTIFUL class of plants; well adapted for borders and pot culture, producing immense trusses of bloom, ¾ ft. Hardy Perennials.

477 **Choice Mixed**—6d. per packet.

478 **Duplex** (*Hose-in-Hose*) — Mixed colours. 1s. 6d. per packet.

479 **Gold Laced**—Mixed. 1s. per packet.

## S. POPPY

GORGEOUSLY coloured plants; very effective for large mixed beds or shrubbery borders. In gathering for house decoration, it is most important to take a jug of water out to the bed, and as each flower is cut, at once to drop it into the water, else if the white viscid juice is allowed to become dry at the cut end, the flowers are sure to fade. They should, too, be gathered early in the morning, and only the newly-opened or opening ones plucked. Treated thus, they will last in water two or three days well. The seed of the Perennial varieties takes a long time to germinate.

### S. Annual Varieties.

Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October, and November.

480 **Double Carnation, Mixed**—The flowers are very double, and slightly fringed, 2½ ft. 3d. per packet.

481 **French Dwarf**—Finest mixed. A beautiful race of Poppies, producing bright semi-double flowers, having thin paper-like petals, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

482 **Glaucum** (*Tulip Poppy*)—A very distinct and beautiful variety, producing flowers of the most vivid scarlet, resembling, in both shape and colour, scarlet Duc Van Thol Tulips. It commences to bloom very early, and continues for a period of about eight weeks, 1¼ ft. 6d. per packet.

483 **Shirley**—A new strain of the Ranunculus flowered family (semi-double), of marvellous beauty. The colours range through all shades of delicate rose, pink, carmine, etc.; some are edged with white, and the petals have a glossy, silk-like texture, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 483.—POPPY—"SHIRLEY."

484 **Snowdrift** — A beautiful double-white fringed variety, 2 to 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

485 **The Mikado** (*Striped Japanese Poppy*)—A very attractive double-fringed variety, white at the base, shading off to pink and rose above. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Poppies, see page 75.)

### A.S. Perennial Varieties.

486 **Alpinum Album**—A pure white variety; charming, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

487 **Bracteatum Nanum Splendens** — A very fine dwarf variety, with large, single orange-scarlet flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. per pkt.

488 **Nudicaule** (*Yellow Iceland Poppy*) — Beautiful clear yellow, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

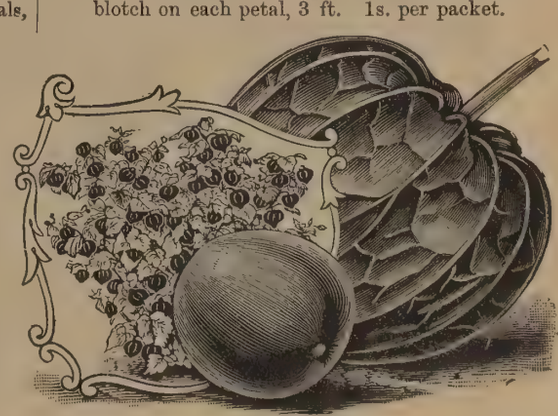
489 —— **Album** (*White Iceland Poppy*)—This is one of the most hardy plants in cultivation, either for decorative purposes or cutting, having pure white flowers, and forming a compact plant, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

490 —— **Aurantiacum** — (*Orange Iceland Poppy*)—Bright orange, very beautiful and effective, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

491 **Iceland Poppies**—Mixed. 6d. per packet.

492 **Iceland Poppies**—Double mixed. The seed offered will produce about 50 per cent. of double flowers. 6d. per packet.

493 **Oriental** (*The Large Oriental Poppy*)—A charming, showy, Summer-flowering Perennial, producing numerous leafy stems about 2½ ft. high, which are covered with deep crimson flowers, having a conspicuous black blotch on each petal, 3 ft. 1s. per packet.



No. 472.—PHYSALIS FRANCHETTI.

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

No. 477.—Polyanthus.

494 **Oriental, New Hybrids, Mixed**—Containing several charming new colours—salmon, glowing scarlet, pink-blotched purple, reddish-orange, etc., etc. Very fine. 1s. per packet.

## S. PORTULACA

Most brilliant class of Annuals in cultivation. Their dwarf, compact habit, and profusion of bloom, give them a highly-attractive appearance. A sunny situation is best for them. Sow the seed from September to December. Half-hardy Annuals.

495 **Grandiflora**—Finest single mixed, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

496 **Choicest Double Mixed**—½ ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Portulaca, see page 75.)

## A.S. POTENTILLA

Beautiful, hardy, herbaceous plants, with strawberry-like foliage. Excellent for mixed borders. Hardy Perennials.

497 **Single Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

498 **Double Mixed**—1 ft. 9d. per packet.

## A.S. PRIMROSE

Well-known Spring flowers. Succeed best in a cool situation. Hardy Perennials.

499 **Common Yellow**—Yellow, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

500 **Extra Choice Mixed**—Splendid, ½ ft. 1s. per packet.

501 **New Blue**—A very distinct variety, developing many shades of blue, from pale lavender to deep violet. The flowers are freely produced on foot stalks rising well above the foliage. 1s. per packet.

## PRIMULA SINENSIS

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, page 38.)

## A.S. PYRETHRUM

(*Feverfew*)

Excellent for bedding and edgings. Some of the varieties are excellent for cutting. Hardy Perennials.

502 **Cinerariaefolium**—Californian Insect Powder Plant, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 489.—White Iceland Poppy.

No. 496.—Double Portulaca.

503 **Golden Gem**—Bright golden foliage, the best for edgings, ¾ ft. 3d. per packet.

504 **Hybridum fl. pl.**—Very handsome herbaceous plants; a large percentage of double flowers are obtainable from seed, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

505 **Roseum**—Persian Insect Powder Plant, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

506 **Roseum Hybridum Grandiflorum**—A new variety, producing flowers often 4 inches in diameter. They vary in colour between light rose and deep carmine. The splendid long-stalked, ray-shaped flowers are of exceptional value for cutting, 2 ft. 1s. per packet.

## A.S. RANUNCULUS

Among dwarf flowers, the Ranunculus is unrivalled for its lovely form and its brilliant and attractive colours—white, crimson, yellow, purple, and black. They represent nearly a round of the most gorgeous colours, combined with a compactness and symmetry unequalled in any other flower. As a cut flower, it is quite as useful as the Rose, while for bedding and massing in separate or distinct colours, the effect is magnificent. Easily raised from seed, and flowers the same season if sown early. Hardy Perennials; 6 inches.

507 **Asiaticus Superbissimus**—Finest mixed. 3d. per packet.

## RHODANTHE

(See Everlastings, page 52.)

## A.S. RICINUS

(*Castor Oil Plant*)

508 **Cambogiensis** (*The Beautiful Cambodium Palma-Christi*)—A rapid-growing foliage plant, with large, palm-like leaves, of a bronzy-red maroon colour, with large red veins. The leaf, stems, and younger growth are of rich reddish-brown, while the main stem or trunk is of ebony black. Splendid for sub-tropical effects on the lawn or border, 6 ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 512.—Rudbeckia Bicolor Superba Semiplena.

S. **ROMNEYA**

509 **Coulteri** (*The great white Californian Tree Poppy*)—This fine Perennial is of supreme and stately beauty. The flowers are very large, four to five inches across, pure white, with a fine bunch of yellow stamens resembling large white single Pæonies. The seed of this beautiful plant takes several months to germinate. 1s. per packet.

A.S. **ROSA MULTIFLORA POLYANTHA**

(*New Dwarf Polyantha Rose*)

510 It produces flowers about an inch across, usually very double, but occasionally semi-double, and single, and are borne in many-flowered clusters. What is most remarkable, they grow only ten inches high, and commence blooming in a few weeks after the seed is sown. At first the flowers are isolated, but they group themselves as the plant advances, and continue year after year to bloom in uninterrupted profusion. Although they bloom the first season from seed, yet it is not until the second year that they present the best effect. Before sowing the seed, the pods should be broken open. 6d. per packet.

No. 510.—Rose—New Dwarf Polyantha.

S. **RUDBECKIA**

511 **Bicolor Superba**—A lovely new Annual variety, growing about 2 feet in height, forming a many-branched, dense bush, producing its long-stemmed flowers in the greatest abundance. The disk is brown, the ray florets are yellow, with large velvety-brown spots at the base. Very effective, and exceedingly useful for cutting. 6d. per packet.

512 **Bicolor Superba Semiplena**—A new variety, growing to a height of 2 to 2½ feet and covered with large semi-double golden yellow to brownish yellow flowers which have a central dark brown ring and disk. On account of their long stems they are very useful for cutting. 9d. per packet.

A.S. **SAINTPAULIA IONANTHA**

(*African Violet*)

513 This Violet makes a neat and compact plant; the dark green leaves form as it were a rosette, in the centre of which springs up quite a bouquet of flowers violet-like in colour, borne on stalks 2 to 3 inches high. Not only is the Saintpaulia very free-flowering, but it commences blooming while quite young. As soon as the leafy rosette is formed the flowers commence to spring up, and continue their display almost uninterruptedly. The seed is very fine, and should be carefully sown in fine soil. 1s. per packet.

A.S. **SWEET ROCKET**

(*Dame's Violet*)

514 **Mixed** — Early-flowering herbaceous plants, free in growth and fragrant, 1½ ft. Hardy Perennials. 3d. per packet.

S. **SALPIGLOSSIS**

Beautiful large-flowering plants, with remarkably handsome flowers, curiously marked and pencilled. Hardy Annuals.

515 **Grandiflora**—Finest mixed, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

516 **Multiflora, Tom Thumb**—New dwarf mixed, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

517 **New Emperor**—Finest mixed. It forms only one single leading stem, which often grows as thick as a finger, and bears on its end a bouquet of the most beautiful flowers. Every one of them is richly veined with gold, and considerably larger than those of the old "Grandiflora" type. The throat is wide, open, and short. The edge of the flower is not so deeply incurved as with the old variety, which gives it a more round shape. In short, this novelty is so extraordinary and beautiful that everybody, even the greatest experts, pronounce it as something really of unusual excellence. 6d. per packet.

No. 511.—Rudbeckia Bicolor Superba.

**Collection of Emperor Salpiglossis, 4 distinct Varieties, 1s. 6d.**

(For Collections of Salpiglossis, see page 75.)

S. **SALVIA**

(*Flowering Sage*)

Handsome free-flowering Perennials; fine for large beds. S. Patens is one of the brightest and purest of all blue-flowered plants. S. Splendens has fine large scarlet blossoms.

No. 494.—Poppy—Oriental, New Hybrids Mixed.

No. 519—Salvia—"Little Lord Fauntleroy."

518 **Ingenieur Clavenad**—This is one of the earliest flowering and most graceful varieties in cultivation. The plants grow about 3½ feet high, and form dense bushes, branched from base to top. The very large and long flower-spikes of charming fiery scarlet-red flowers appear in great multitude and continuously until the frost puts an end to them. Highly recommended. 1s. per packet.

519 **Little Lord Fauntleroy** — This new variety grows only 18 inches high from the ground to the tips of the flower spikes, while the foliage rises no more than ten inches from the ground, the 8-in. flower spikes standing erect and clear above the handsome dark green leaves. The plant is of very compact and bushy habit, being as broad as it is high, while the number, size, and brilliancy of the flower spikes, which are of the brightest scarlet, surpass anything ever seen in Salvias before. 1s. packet.

520 **Patens**—Blue, 2 ft. 1s. per packet.

521 **Splendens**—Scarlet, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

## A.S. SANVITALIA

Dwarf-growing, free-blooming plants, suitable for rockwork and edgings. Hardy Annuals.

522 **Procumbens** — Rich brown and yellow, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

523 **Procumbens, fl. pl.** — Very double, golden yellow, ½ ft. 3d. per pkt.

## A.S. SAPONARIA

Charming little Annuals, which literally cover themselves with beautiful star-like flowers; excellent for beds, rockeries, or ribbon borders. Hardy Annuals.

524 **Mixed**—½ ft. 3d. per pkt.

525 **Ocymoides** — An elegant trailing Perennial, suitable for rockeries, with pretty rose-coloured flowers. 3d. per packet

## A.S. SCABIOSA

(*Sweet Scabious*)

Well-known Hardy Annuals; are very useful for cut flowers.

526 **Mixed**—3 ft. 3d. per packet.

527 **Nana fl. pl.**—Double mixed, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

## A.S. SCHIZANTHUS

Beautiful showy, compact plants; suitable for beds and borders. Schizanthus, from its curious and fantastic form, resembles the Orchid, 1½ ft. Hardy Annuals.

528 **Papilionaceus** (*Butterfly Flower*) — A charming variety; the flowers resembling some varieties of Orchids. 3d. per packet.

529 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

## A.S. SCHIZOPETALON

530 **Walkeri**—A very fragrant and delicately pretty Hardy Annual. White, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

## SENSITIVE PLANT

(See Mimosa Pudica.)

No. 544—Stock—"Excelsior."

## STATICE

(See Everlastings, page 52.)

## A.S. STOCK

These universally known, admired, and delightfully fragrant flowers are indispensable for the flower garden; they remain in bloom for a long time, and are very useful for bouquets, etc. All the seed offered is saved from pot-grown plants.

### Ten-Week Varieties.

(*Hardy Annuals.*)

535 **Dwarf German**—Very finest mixed, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

536 **Dwarf White**—1½ft. 6d. per packet.

537 **Giant Perfection** — Mixed. A splendid race of pyramidal growth, with long spikes of beautiful large double flowers, 2½ ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 517.—Salpiglossis—"New Emperor."

## A.S. SILENE

Bright coloured free-flowering plants; very showy, and suitable for rockwork, etc. Hardy Annuals.

531 **Pendula, Single Mixed**—Flowers bright rose; makes a fine show in early Spring, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

532 —— **Double Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

## SNAPDRAGON

(See Antirrhinum.)

## A.S. SPHENOGYNE

533 **Speciosa**—A very pretty plant, known also under the name of Ursinia Pulchra. Its dwarf habit, elegantly cut foliage, and creamy-yellow flower heads like those of a single Chrysanthemum, which are produced in long succession, render it a very desirable plant. Hardy Annual, 15 in. 3d. per packet

## A.S. STEVIA

534 **Serrata**—Excellent for cutting purposes; large heads of small white flowers of graceful effect. Hardy Annual. Height, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 534—Stevia Serrata.

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

No. 538—German Large Flowered Ten-Week Stock.

538 **Large-flowering** — Finest mixed, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

539 **Newest Perpetual** — Finest mixed. A splendid race of Stocks of strong growth and fine branching habit, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

540 **Princess Alice** — A magnificent white variety, of strong growth. Excellent for cut flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

541 **Snowflake** — Very valuable and effective Wallflower-leaved variety, the earliest of the whites; excellent for forcing; large spikes of snow-white flowers, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

542 **Wallflower-leaved**—Mixed. Distinguishable from other kinds by their glaucous foliage, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 535—Dwarf German Ten-Week Stock.

543 **Princess May**—A new variety; flowers most delicate primrose colour; bears immense trusses, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

544 **Excelsior**—A new giant variety of remarkably vigorous growth, producing one single and absolutely straight flower spike to a height of from 24 to 30 inches. The flowers are extremely large, of the purest white, and very fragrant. A great acquisition. 6d. per packet.

545 **Dwarf German** (Open-ground saved seed.) —Mixed, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

### Winter or Brompton Varieties.

(*Hardy Biennials.*)

546 **Early Large-flowering** — Finest mixed, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

547 **Giant White**—Massive spikes of pure white flowers; very fine, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

548 **Cottager's Scarlet** — Splendid, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 554.—Auricula-Eyed Sweet William.

549 **Empress Elizabeth**—A splendid variety of recent introduction, growing about 18 inches high. Both main and side stems are covered with large, rose-shaped flowers, of a beautiful carmine-rose. The whole plant forms a grand, pyramid-shaped bouquet, the effect of which is enhanced by the bright-green foliage, which is a feature of this variety. It comes in early, and produces about 70 per cent. of double flowers. Very fine. 1s. per packet.

### Intermediate Varieties.

550 **East Lothian**—Finest mixed. A splendid race of Stocks, 1½ ft. Hardy Annuals. 6d. per packet.

550A **Queen of the Whites** — A magnificent snow-white flowering variety. It grows to a height of about 3 ft., and about the same in diameter, and is covered with a mass of flowers. The spikes of bloom range from 6 to 9 inches in length, and the individual pips from 2 to 3 inches in diameter. As it takes 6 months to bloom, a succession can be obtained throughout the Winter and Spring, when white flowers are scarce. For florists' work it is indispensable. Highly recommended. 1s. per packet.

No. 555.—Sweet William—Double Mixed.

551 **Victoria**—A new, pure white, Winter-flowering variety of dwarf, robust habit. For florists it is invaluable, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Stocks, see page 75.)

## SUNFLOWER

(See Helianthus.)

## SWAN RIVER DAISY

(See Brachycome.)

A.S. ## SWEET SULTAN

552 **Mixed**—Fine, sweet-scented, hardy border Annuals, of easy culture, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

553 **Yellow**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. ## SWEET WILLIAM

(*Dianthus Barbatus*)

Well-known favourites, producing large heads of rich and beautifully-coloured flowers, effective for beds or mixed borders. Hardy Biennials.

554 **Dean's Auricula-Eyed** — Finest mixed, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

555 **Finest Double Mixed**—1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

## TACSONIA

(See Climbers, page 48.)

A.S. ## TECOMA

556 **Smithii**—A most beautiful hardy Perennial shrub, bearing large heads of orange and lemon-coloured flowers. Highly recommended; height, 12 ft. 1s. per packet.

No. 556—Tecoma Smithii.

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

No. 557.—Torenia.

S. **TORENIA**

557 **Fine Mixed** — Beautiful plants for vases, baskets, etc.; also do well in the open ground in the Summer. Height, 6 to 12 inches. Perennials. 6d. per packet.

**THUNBERGIA**

(See Climbers, page 48.)

**TROPÆOLUM CANARIENSIS**

(See Climbers, page 48.)

**TRUMPET FLOWER**

(See Datura.)

A.S. **TULIPA HORTENSIS**

(*The Tulip*)

558 **Mixed**—The well-known old English Tulip. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **VALERIAN**

(*Jacob's Ladder*)

559 **Mixed**—Well-known garden plants; grow freely in any good garden soil. Hardy Perennials, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **VENUS' LOOKING GLASS**

560 **Mixed**—Very pretty, free-flowering Hardy Annuals, ½ ft.; excellent for rockeries, etc. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **VERBENA**

Handsome and free-flowering trailers; suitable for beds. Hardy Perennials.

561 **Choice Mixed**—6d. per packet.

No. 575.—Virginian Stock.

562 **Italian Striped**—Mixed. 6d. per packet.

563 **Mammoth**—Mixed. Produces a small percentage of plants with very large flowers. 1s. per packet.

A.S. **VINCA**

(*Madagascar Winkle*)

Compact-growing, free-flowering, evergreen shrubs, with beautiful foliage and handsome flowers. Hardy Perennials.

564 **Alba**—White, with crimson eye, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

565 **Rosea**—Rose, with dark eye, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **VIOLET**

Great favourites, on account of their fragrance and profusion of bloom. Hardy Perennials.

566 **Admiral Avellan**—Dark purplish crimson. a new shade; long stems. 1s. per packet,

567 **Common Blue**—½ ft. 3d. per packet.

568 **Czar**—Large, fragrant, purple flowers, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

569 **Princess of Wales** — One of the largest and finest violets in cultivation. The flowers, which are bright blue in colour, are borne on long stems. Highly recommended. 1s. per packet.

570 **White**—Flowers pure white, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 571.—Viola—"Admiration."

A.S. **VIOLA**

Valuable Perennial bedding plants, profuse bloomers; excellent for bedding purposes; hybrids between a Pansy and a Violet. Height, ½ ft.

571 **Admiration**—Dark-blue; splendid. 6d. per packet.

572 **White Perfection**—6d. per packet.

A.S. **VIRGINIAN STOCK**

One of the most popular of Hardy Annuals; very floriferous, and excellent for small beds and edgings or ribbon borders; will grow freely in any ordinary garden soil.

573 **Crimson King**—Crimson, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

574 **White**—½ ft. 3d. per packet.

575 **Mixed**—½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **VISCARIA**

(*Rock Lychnis*)

Very ornamental and brilliant flowering Annuals, and easy of cultivation. Hardy Annuals.

576 **Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 588.—Zinnia—"Tom Thumb."

A.S. **WALLFLOWER**

Old-fashioned English favourites; very fragrant and effective for mixed borders. Hardy Perennials.

**Single Varieties.**

577 **Blood Red**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

578 **Extra Early Parisian** — The special feature of this variety is its extraordinary earliness. It produces a great abundance of golden-yellow flowers in six months after sowing the seed. Very useful for bouquets, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

579 **Harbinger** — One of the earliest Wallflowers; brown flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. per pkt.

580 **Tom Thumb, Single Mixed**—These new varieties, which range in colour from light and dark yellow, light brown, chamois, violet and dark red, average in height from 6 to 8 inches. They are compact in habit, and come true from seed. 9d. per packet.

581 **Finest Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Wallflowers, see page 75.)

No. 578.—Extra Early Parisian Wallflower.

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

No. 582.—Double Wallflower.

**Double Varieties.**

582 **Tall Sorts**—Choice mixed, 2½ ft. 6d. per packet.

583 **Dwarf Mixed**—A very pretty dwarf strain ¾ ft. 1s. per packet.

(For Collections of Wallflowers, see page 75.)

A.S. **WHITLAVIA**

Good, useful, free-blooming Hardy Annuals, with pretty bell-shaped flowers.

584 **Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

**XERANTHEMUM**

(See Everlastings, page 52.)

S. **ZINNIA**

(*Old Age*)

One of the most brilliant of Annuals, and a general favourite. The double varieties are an immense improvement upon the single. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September. Hardy Annuals.

585 **Finest Double Mixed**—Height, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

586 **Grandiflora Robusta Plenissima** (*New Giant Zinnias*)—A very robust growing strain, producing perfectly-formed double flowers of immense size (often five inches across), 2 ft. Finest mixed. 6d. per pkt.

587 **Keating's Exhibition Strain**—A magnificent strain of Zinnias, which produces extra large double flowers, perfect in form, and of the most brilliant colours, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

588 **Tom Thumb**—Double mixed. Charming little plants. The seed will produce a great diversity of colours. Very free blooming; flowers as large as the ordinary Double Zinnia, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 585.—Finest Double Mixed Zinnia.

589 **Zebra**—Double striped. The seed offered was saved from the most characteristic blooms, which produce about 50 per cent. of very fine striped varieties, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

590 **Curled and Crested**—Double mixed. Charming new varieties, unique in appearance, with twisted and curled petals, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Zinnias, see page 75.)

# Collections of Flower Seeds.

## 12 VARIETIES (My Own Selection).

## *FOR SPRING & AUTUMN SOWING.*

CONTAINING

**12**

**POPULAR VARIETIES**

Retailed singly at 3d. per packet.

SPLENDID VALUE,

**1s. 1d.** Post Free.

CONTAINING

**12**

**EXTRA CHOICE VARIETIES**

Retailed singly at 6d. and 3d. per packet.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE,

**2s.** Post Free.

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

# THE "VICTORIA" COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

BOUQUET OF FLOWERS, RAISED FROM BRUNNING'S "VICTORIA" COLLECTION OF FLOWER SEEDS.

**Easily grown from Seed.**

**For Autumn and Spring Sowing.**

THESE Collections contain only seeds of the best quality and of the most popular varieties, and will produce an abundant supply of bloom. Specially recommended for Ladies' and Amateurs' gardens.

*Post Free to any part of the World, 2s. 6d. each.*

## FOR AUTUMN SOWING.

*Contains the following :—*

PKT.
1 Stock, German, Ten-week. Finest Mixed.
1 Candytuft, Mixed.
1 Dianthus Chinensis fl pl., Mixed.
1 Linaria reticulata aurea purpurea.
1 Mignonette, Machet.
1 Pansy, Fine Mixed.
1 Saponaria, Mixed.
1 Canterbury Bells, Mixed.
1 Foxglove, Finest Mixed.
1 Larkspur, Dwarf Rocket, Mixed.
1 Godetia, Duchess of Albany.
1 Chrysanthemum Burridgeanum.
1 Calliopsis Lanceolata.
1 Gaillardia Lorenziana, Mixed.
1 Antirrhinum, Tom Thumb, Finest Mixed.
1 Kaulfussia Amelloides.

## FOR SPRING SOWING.

*Contains the following :—*

PKT.
1 Aster, Finest Mixed.
1 Balsam, Double, Finest Mixed.
1 Zinnia, Double, Mixed.
1 Phlox Drummondi Grandiflora, Mixed.
1 Linum Rubrum.
1 Calliopsis, Mixed.
1 Brachycome, Mixed.
1 Sweet Peas, Mixed.
1 Collinsia bicolour.
1 Virginian Stock, Mixed.
1 Marigold, French, Mixed.
1 Cosmos, Mixed.
1 Salpiglossis, Finest Mixed.
1 Poppy, Shirley, Mixed.
1 Sunflower, Miniature.

## FERN SEEDS.

**Greenhouse Species, Mixed**—1s. per packet.
**Tree Varieties, Mixed**—1s. per packet.

## Choice Collections of Flower Seeds. Post Free.

**Collection A.**—Price, 2s. 6d.; post free. A choice assortment of twelve varieties, Hardy Annuals.

**Collection B.**—Price, 5s.; post free. A choice assortment of twenty-four varieties, Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals.

**Collection C.**—Price, 7s. 6d.; post free. A choice assortment of thirty-six varieties, Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals and Biennials.

**Collection D.**—Price, 10s. 6d.; post free. A choice assortment of fifty varieties, Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials.

**Collection E.**—Price, 21s.; post free. A choice assortment of forty-five varieties, Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials, including Calceolaria, Cineraria, and Chinese Primrose.

FERNS.

# HONEY-YIELDING PLANTS for BEES.

## EASILY RAISED FROM SEED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alyssum | Collinsia | Melilotus Cœruleus | Scabious |
| Anchusa | Collomia | Mignonette | Schizanthus |
| Asperula | Echium | Nasturtium | Stocks |
| Calliopsis | Gilia | Nemophila | Sunflower |
| Centaurea | Jacobæa | Œnothera | Sweet Sultan |
| Cerinthe | Leptosiphon | Petunia | Sweet Peas |
| Chrysanthemum (Annual) | Limnanthes | Phacelia | Virginian Stock |
| Clarkia | Lupins | Phlox Drummondi | Wallflower |
| Cleome Pungens | Malope | Poppies | Whitlavia |
| Clover, Bokhara | Martynia | Portulaca | |
| | Marvel of Peru | Salvia | |

**Collection of 12 Varieties (my own selection) - 2s., Post Free.**
**Collection of 24 Varieties - - - - - - - - 3s., Post Free.**
**Imported German Selections of 12 Varieties - - 2s., Post Free.**

☞ **All Flower Seeds Post Free to any part of the World.**

BOUQUET OF ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

USEFUL FOR EDGINGS, CENTRES OF BEDS, RIBBONS, BOUQUETS, ETC.

# Ornamental Grasses.

**Sow in the open border, and thin out or transplant, giving each plant plenty of room.**

❋ ❋ ❋ ❋

591 **Agrostis nebulosa** — Very ornamental grass, of graceful habits, suitable for bouquets and vases, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual, 3d. per packet.

592 **Andropogon argenteus**—Majestic grass. with splendid silvery spikes, 6 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

593 **Arundo conspicua** — This exceedingly ornamental grass is well adapted for contrasting with other plants of large growth. It produces elegant silver plumes, and requires plenty of water in Summer, 7 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

594 **Avena sterilis** (*Animated Oats*)—Very curious, 2 to 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

595 **Briza gracilis**—Small quaking grass, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

596 **Briza maxima**—Large quaking grass, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

597 **Eleusine indica** — A curiously horned grass, very effective in bouquets, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

598 **Eragrostis elegans** (*Love Grass*)—Very ornamental, and suitable for bouquets, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

599 **Erianthus ravennae** — Fine handsome grass, 5 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

600 **Eulalia japonica** — Magnificent giant grass, with pale violet panicles, 5 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

601 **Festuca Rigida**—Very pretty dwarf grass, suitable for bouquets and edgings, ½ ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

602 **Gynerium argentium** (*Pampas Grass*)—Bears magnificent plumes, greatly used for decorative purposes. Hardy Perennial, 8 to 10 ft. 3d. per packet.

603 **Hordeum jubatum** — The handsome plumes of this variety look well in bouquets. 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

604 **Lagurus ovatus** (*Hare's Tail Grass*)—Indispensable for bouquets, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

605 **Panicum plicatum**—Very graceful, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

606 **Pennisetum longistylum** (*Villosum*)—A lovely grass, excellent for anything. Highly recommended, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

607 **Pennisetum Ruppelianum** — A most beautiful new variety; excellent for bouquets, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 6d. per packet.

608 **Setaria alopecuroides nigra**—A new variety with graceful black spikes. Very fine, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet

609 **Stipa pennata** (*Feather Grass*)—It presents a most attractive appearance in borders, and when cut is elegant for bouquets, 2 ft. Hardy perennial. 3d. per packet.

610 **Tricholaena rosea** — Producing magnificent feathery panicles, 2 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

611 **Uniola latifolia**—Beautiful for bouquets. 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

612 **Zea japonica gigantea quadricolor** (*New Giant Striped Japanese Maize*)—Leaves bright green, silver, white, sulphur yellow, and rose striped; most effective. 6d. per packet.

613 **Mixture of Dwarf and Semi-Dwarf Annual Varieties**—3d. per packet, or 2s. per oz.

**Imported German Collections of Ornamental Grasses** - No. 750—**12 varieties, 2s.**; No. 751—**6 varieties, 1s.**

Ornamental Grasses *Post Free.*

# ORNAMENTAL GOURDS.

ALL GOURDS *Post Free.*

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS make excellent climbers, whilst the fruit they produce is remarkable as regards shape and markings. Whether on trellis-work or trained on walls, they never fail to excite admiration. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before the end of September. Annuals **6d. per packet.**

**Japanese Climbing**—A very novel variety, producing fruit about the size of a cherry; light green, striped with white.

**Nest Egg**—A rapid-growing climber, producing fruit exactly the size, colour, and shape of an egg; very useful for nest eggs.

**Dish Cloth, or Bonnet**—This remarkable Japanese Gourd will not only shade your porch with its rapid growing foliage and beautiful yellow flowers, but the matured fruit, with its peculiar lining, will furnish you a Natural Dishcloth, sponge-like and porous, such as are sold in our prominent Chemists' shops; it will also make a neat Summer Bonnet. Excellent as a substitute for a sponge.

**Spoon**—A small Gourd, which is both useful and beautiful. Colour creamy-yellow, capped, and striped green. Shell very hard and durable, so that when Gourds are cut open (the large part) we have a unique spoon or ladle, with a fine round handle. A most useful article in many ways. Free, rank grower.

**Sugar Trough. Syphon**—The fruits make very useful household requisites.

**Pear Shaped**—Green, white striped.

**Angora. Hercules' Club. Serpent. Double Bottle. Turk's Turban. Snake. Finest Mixed.**

**Imported German Collections of Gourds, 6 varieties, 1s.**

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

No. 620.—Blanche Burpee.

## GENERAL COLLECTION of

# Tall Sweet Peas.

**Dainty, Delicate, Lovely.**
**Everyone Should Grow Them.**

***This Collection contains all the Newest, Best, and Most Distinct Varieties.***

THE improvement in Sweet Peas the last few years has been marvellous. There is no flower so deserving of more extensive cultivation; they are excellent for cutting—the more you pick from them the more they yield. To have them early, commence sowing in June; but, to have a long succession of flowers, several sowings should be made. The seeds should be planted not less than two inches deep, and as the plants become established, bank the soil against them, repeating this two or three times in a season. They must not be expected to thrive in soil too poor for anything else, or in a sunless location; they do best in a good-worked, enriched soil. Give the plants occasionally some liquid manure, such as guano, using about a handful to four gallons of water; cow-manure liquid is also very beneficial. If the flowers are allowed to mature and form seeds, the blooming period will be very short; but if all the flowers are kept cut, and no seed pods allowed, then the plants will continue to yield an abundance of their sweet-scented blooms for quite a long time. When cut, the flowers will last for several days in water, and are most useful for the vase, bouquet, or buttonhole.

If gathered in the bud, and placed in a cool structure, Sweet Peas may be retarded a little; or they may be hastened by gathering them whilst in the bud, and placing them in a warm structure—buds will open beautifully in one night, and have good colour.

Where space can be given, the Sweet Pea looks well grown as a hedge, with branches of dead brushwood to scramble over or clumps of about a dozen plants standing singly, dotted about here and there in the flower borders, look very well. Care must be taken not to crowd the plants.

**Price—3d. per packet.**
**except where otherwise priced.**

No. 648.—Hon. F. Bouverie.

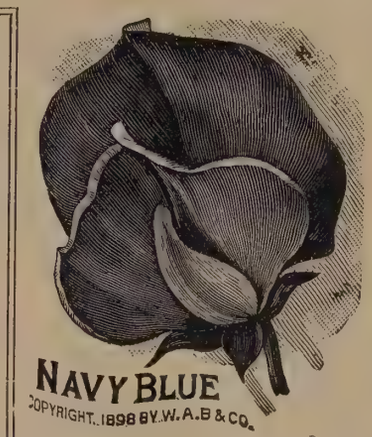
## CHOICE COLLECTIONS,

Selected from the following Varieties:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Distinct Varieties | = | 2/- |
| 24 | ,, ,, | = | 3/3 |
| 30 | ,, ,, | = | 4/- |
| 36 | ,, ,, | = | 4/6 |
| 42 | ,, ,, | = | 5/6 |
| 60 | ,, ,, | = | 7/6 |

**My Own Selection. All Post Free.**

***Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk are Novelties of 1904.***




No. 665.—Navy Blue.

614 **Admiration**—A charming new and distinct variety, of a most delicately-beautiful pinkish-lavender throughout. As it is of most perfect form and size, "Admiration" will be particularly valuable for cut flowers. It is the first of a new shade that is sure to become immensely popular.

615 **Alice Eckford**—A very dainty creamy-white, with just a tinting of purplish-violet. Awarded first-class certificate.

616 **America**—A heavy, blood-red, striped sort, the finest of the cardinal stripes; very distinct.

617 **American Queen**—Tall-growing plants of extremely vigorous growth, bearing uniformly three large flowers on a long stem and most profuse in bloom. The standard is extra large, of unusual height, erect and pointed at the top; colour a clear "salmon-red," the large wings being of a bright deep rose.

618 **Aurora**—A giant-flowered variety, the standards and wings being flaked and striped on a white ground with bright orange-salmon. Awarded first-class certificate.

619 **Black Knight**—Colour a deep maroon self, clear and shining, the standard bearing a bright metallic polish; flowers well expanded, also well placed on the long, stout stem; the plants are of vigorous growth and very free-flowering.

620 **Blanche Burpee**—A giant-flowered, pure white variety; very fine.

621 **Blanche Ferry**—Pink and white.

622 **Brilliant**—Deep scarlet.

623 **Calypso**—Rich bright magenta standard, flushed mauve; the wings a delicate mauve; a most beautiful and bright flower for all kinds of decoration; the plants are strong growers; the flowers are produced on long stout stems; quite an acquisition, being a decided novelty in colour.

624 **Captain of the Blues**—Bright purple and pale blue.

625 **Captivation**—Rosy-purple, inclining to light magenta; a distinct colour.

626 **Cardinal**—Crimson-scarlet.

627 **Celestial**—A large-flowered variety; colour tender aërial-blue.

No. 618.—Aurora.

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

## SWEET PEAS—Continued.

628 **Chancellor**—Standards bright orange, wings bright orange-pink, just a shade lighter than the standards; it is really a self-coloured flower, of intense glowing colour, grand form, good substance, large size, usually three-flowered, well placed on long, stout stems.

629 **Coquette**—Deep primrose colour, just shaded fawn, suffused with a pleasing and subtle tint of pinkish-rose.

630 **Countess of Latham**—A charming delicate pink self; this is a very pleasing and effective novelty; the flowers, borne on long stout stems, are of splendid substance and lasting qualities; it is a pleasing addition to those soft colours that are so much in favour.

631 **Countess of Powis**—Glowing orange, suffused with light purple, with a beautiful satin polish. Novel in the extreme. Awarded three first-class certificates.

632 **Countess of Cadogan**—Reddish-mauve standard; wings violet-blue.

633 **Countess of Aberdeen**—White, margined with pale pink.

634 **Creole**—Standard light pinkish-lavender, while the wings are of a pure lavender.

635 **Crown Jewel**—Creamy-primrose ground, shaded and veined with violet-rose.

636 **Daybreak** — Crimson-scarlet on white ground, wings white.

637 **Dorothy Tennant**—Dark mauve.

638 **Duke of York**—Bright rosy-pink standards, wings, primrose, tinted white; distinct and fine.

639 **Earliest of All**—A very early variety, fully two weeks before any other; flowers pink and white. Excellent for florists. A great acquisition.

640 **Eliza Eckford**—Pale rose, flaked with deeper rose; pretty and attractive.

641 **Emily Henderson** — A distinct and valuable white variety.

642 **Fascination**—This is a flower very difficult to describe correctly. It has been greatly admired by every one who has seen it growing, and also at the several Horticultural Exhibitions where it has been shown. The standards are delicate magenta-mauve, flushed mauve, wings deep mauve; robust plant, long stout stems.

643 **Fashion**—A sport from "Captivation." Colour between a reddish-mauve and rich crimson. Large flowers, fine form and substance, and borne generally three upon a stem.

644 **Gaiety**—Lively stripes of bright crimson on white.

645 **Golden Gate**—Pinkish-mauve and lavender; upright wings. A very novel variety.

646 **Gorgeous**—Erect, broadly-expanded standards of rich orange-salmon deepening in the veins. Wings quite large, of suffused orange-salmon, deeper in shade than the standard. A vigorous grower, bearing the large gorgeous flowers, generally in threes, at the end of long, stout stems.

647 **Gray Friar** — Large shell-shaped flower, white clouded, and minutely dotted with reddish lilac.

648 **Hon. F. Bouverie**—Awarded two certificates of merit. Standards a most beautiful coral pink, wings slightly lighter of same colour; a charming flower of grand shape and substance.

648A ***Janet Scott**—This might also be called a new shade of deep pink, with Golden Gate-shaped wings. The unusual size of the wings, in connection with the large, substantial, hooded standard, give the flowers an appearance of enormous size. The flowers are considerably deeper and richer in colour than the favorite Katherine Tracy, while, unlike that variety, they are generally borne three on a stem. A very taking variety. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet.

649 **Juanita**—Large shell-shaped flower; white, delicately flaked and striped, rosy lavender.

650 **Katherine Tracey**—Soft carmine-pink; very fine.

651 **Lady Grisel Hamilton**—Pale lavender-blue; very fine.

652 **Lady Nina Balfour** — Very beautiful; mauve.

653 **Lord Kenyon**—A most perfect self; rose-magenta, flushed crimson, deepening towards the edges; this is a flower of splendid size and substance; a grand addition; good robust habit, long stout stems, very effective in the row or clump, also when bunched for table.

654 **Lottie Hutchins**—After the style of "Ramona," white, delicately flaked with pink. The flowers are large in size and finely formed; borne on heavy substantial stems.

655 **Lovely** — Soft shell-pink. Truly most "lovely."

656 **Maid of Honor** — Beautiful flowers, shaded light blue on a white ground, and edged violet.

657 **Majestic**—The flowers are of the largest size and most perfect form, slightly hooded. They are practically a self colour, much richer and deeper than "Her Majesty," but softer in shade than "Salopian." The standard is a deep rose-pink, of rich tone, while the wings are also deep rose, but even softer in tone. A most lovely Sweet Pea.

658 **Mars**—Bright scarlet.

659 **Meteor**—Bright orange-salmon, wings light pink.

660 **Mrs. Dugdale**—One of the finest and largest flowered varieties in cultivation; colour light carmine rose. A beautiful flower for cutting.

661 **Mrs. Fitzgerald**—This flower has come in for general admiration; colour soft creamed flushed and edged delicate rose; almost a self flower; when bunched for table or other decoration, has an effect and captivating charm possessed only by these advanced shades; the plant is robust, and the flowers are produced on long stout stems.

662 **Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain** — White, striped and flaked heavily with bright rose.

663 **Mrs. Gladstone**—Delicate soft pink, with rosy blush wings.

664 **Mont Blanc**—This is without doubt the earliest and finest white variety in existence. Its great value lies in its extreme earliness. In trials it proved itself to be earlier than other varieties sown at the same time by 14 to 18 days. Highly recommended.

665 **Navy Blue**—An entirely distinct colour. General colour-effect, dark-blue; standards, brilliant royal purple; wings, pure violet. A most vigorous grower.

666 **Oddity**—A novel variety, with curled standards, pale carmine, edged with bright rose.

667 **Oriental**—Orange-salmon colour.

668 **Pink Friar** — A large-flowered variety. Colouring a soft carmine rose, delicately suffused on a white ground. The wings are widely expanded, slightly recurved at the edges, and the whole surface is suffused in soft rosy-carmine on a crystalline white ground.

669 **Prima Donna**—A splendid variety; very large and finely formed; colour bluish-pink.

670 **Primrose**—Pale primrose-yellow, novel and distinct.

670A **Queen Victoria**—Colour a soft primrose-yellow, slightly overlaid with faint purple.

671 **Ramona**—A giant-flowered variety, creamy-white, daintily splashed with pale pink; beautiful.

672 **Royal Rose**—The standards are deep rosy-pink; the wings are a most charming light rosy-pink—almost a self-coloured flower, of handsome shape and immense size.

673 **Sadie Burpee**—Finest new giant white variety in cultivation. Awarded four first-class awards of merit.

674 **Salopian** — A beautiful variety. Colour deep crimson, tinged with mulberry-red, suffused with rich orange-scarlet. Awarded four first-class certificates.

674A ***Salvation Lassie**—This is an entirely new departure in Sweet Peas. The standard is unusually wide and well expanded, yet curving so curiously over the wings as to suggest a Salvation lassie's bonnet. In colour a soft shade of deep rose throughout. The flowers are of large size, borne profusely on stiff stems, and generally four flowers on a stem. 6d. per packet.

675 **Senator** — Chocolate, creamy-white, fine large well-formed flowers.

676 **Sensation**—This variety bears three and often four large flowers, all facing one way on the top of long stiff stems. Flowers blush-white

677 **Shahzada**—Rich dark maroon, with a shade of purple; is most distinct and attractive.

678 ***Snapdragons Mixed (Hooded Sweet Peas)**—This new mixture contains five colours (including one not yet introduced separately) of the curiously formed and deliciously fragrant "Snapdragon" Sweet Peas. Besides their unique beauty in bouquets of assorted flowers, these "Snapdragons" are superior to the regular Sweet Peas for boutonnieres. 6d. per packet.

679 **Splendor**—Coppery crimson, suffused with rosy-pink; very rich.

680 **Stanley** — A magnificent large flower; standard rich mahogany brown; wings garnet maroon.

681 **Stella Morse**—A large-flowered variety, of a delicate primrose colour. A strong grower, and profuse bloomer, splendid.

681A ***Sue Earl**—This distinct and beautiful new Sweet Pea is a cross of Lottie Eckford and Mrs. Exford, but comes perfectly true, and takes after both parents. The standard is primrose, with mauve at the edges; wings almost pure primrose, with only a suggestion of light mauve. The last blossom produced at top of stem always remains of a clear primrose colour, while the other flowers become later of a deep mauve, making a most charming contrast. The flowers are uniformly of large size and hooded form, borne three on a long stem. 6d. per packet.

682 **Sunproof Salopian**—The best Scarlet Sweet Pea in cultivation; does not burn under a hot sun, as is the case generally with Scarlets.

683 **Triumph** — An enormous flower. The standard is bold and well expanded, of the most exquisite bright orange-pink; the wings white, slightly flushed with delicate purple; a perfect flower.

684 **Wawona**—Quite a new colour; a beautiful heliotrope, distinctly striped with white. Flowers of large size and fine form.

## MIXED SWEET PEAS.

685 **Tall Fine Mixed**—3d. packet; 6d. oz.

686 **Best-named Mixed**—A splendid mixture of all the best varieties. 6d. pkt; 1s. oz.

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

# TALL SWEET PEAS.

Arranged in Colours and in Order of Merit, as adapted by the National Sweet Pea Society, England.

**White**
Blanche Burpee
Sadie Burpee
Emily Henderson
Mont Blanc

**Lavender**
Lady G. Hamilton
Lady Nina Balfour
Princess May
Celestial
Creole

**Rose and Carmine**
Mrs. Dugdale
Royal Rose
Majestic
Lord Kenyon
Splendor
Fashion
Eliza Eckford
Salvation Lassie (Novelty of 1904)

**Orange Shades**
Gorgeous
Chancellor
Countess of Powis
Oriental
Meteor

**Bicolors**
Triumph
Blanche Ferry
Duke of York
Earliest of All

**Yellow & Buff Shades**
Queen Victoria
Primrose
Sue Earl (Novelty of 1904)

**Maroon and Bronze**
Othello
Black Knight
Stanley
Shahzada

**Mauve**
Dorothy Tennant
Admiration
Fascination

**Pink**
Prima Donna
Lovely
Hon. F. Bouverie
Countess of Latham
Janet Scott (Novelty of 1904)
Katherine Tracey
Mrs. Gladstone
Royal Rose

**Stripes and Flakes**
(Purple and Blue.)
Senator
Grey Friar
Wawona
Juanita

**Stripes and Flakes**
(Red and Rose.)
America
Aurora
Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain
Pink Friar
Gaiety

**Magenta**
Captivation
Calypso

**Blue**
Navy Blue
Countess of Cadogan
Captain of the Blues

**Crimson**
Salopian
Mars
Cardinal
Brilliant
Sunproof Salopian

**Blush**
Sensation

**Picotee-edged**
Maid of Honor
Golden Gate

**Fancies**
(Those with more than two distinct shades.)
Lottie Hutchins
Stella Morse
Coquette
Mrs. Fitzgerald
Ramona
Alice Eckford
Crown Jewel

# New Dwarf "Cupid" Sweet Peas.

**Collection of 6 Cupids, 1/3**
**„ 12 „ 2/-** } Post Free.
**„ 15 „ 2/3**

A NEW race of Dwarf Sweet Peas, growing only from six to seven inches high, and covering a circumference of about eighteeen inches. They throw up innumerable short branches of green foliage, which soon become studded with flowers equal in form and beauty to those of the tall varieties. They are easily cultivated, and for pot culture, edgings, and small beds they are unique and beautiful.

**PRICE—3d. per Packet.**

687 **Alice Eckford**—The standards are a rich creamy-white, suffused or blended with a delicate shading of soft flesh-pink; the wings are silvery-white, with a faint pink blush in the centre portion.

688 **Apple Blossom**—The flowers are of a fine form and large in size, coloured in the same combination of exquisite shades of pink and silvery white as the original tall variety of the same name.

689 **America**—The standard and wings are very broad and spreading, being of the true Grandiflora form, showing effectively the bright blood-red stripings on silvery-white ground. The colour is most showy and pleasing.

690 **Beauty** — Standard delicate rose colour, lightening to nearly white at the edges, and slightly striped with carmine at the base. The wings are suffused rosy-carmine, deepening at the edges.

691 **Boreatton**—Self-coloured in a rich wine-brown, with heavier veinings of darker shade.

692 **Captain of the Blues**—An improvement on the tall variety "Captain of the Blues" as to the flowers, which are larger and finer.

693 **Countess of Radnor**—Standard large and of delicate lavender, suffused in centre with soft rose. Wings broad, widely spread—not recurled—of a clear, light lavender throughout.

694 **Firefly** — Standard large and erect, of pointed form when fully open, and of deep glowing scarlet. Wings large, and curling close to keel, and of rich rose colour.

695 **Her Majesty**—The flowers are the same in form and colouring as those of the tall "Her Majesty," and are even larger in size, the standards being much broader at the base. They are self-coloured in a soft shade of rosy-crimson, slightly deeper in the wings than in the standards.

696 **Lottie Eckford**—The flowers are of large size, with broad, slightly rolled standard, and the broad wings widely spreading. Both standard and wings are clear silvery-white, outlined or edged with rich purple-lavender, with fainter shapings of the same colour frequently shading the inner portions.

697 **Pink**—Standard bright rose-pink; wings either pure white or blush.

698 **Primrose**—Rich creamy-white.

699 **Royalty**—Deep rosy pink standards, light pink wings; a most beautiful variety.

700 **Stella Morse**—The ground colour a rich creamy buff, tinted apricot in centre of the standard, the inner part of the wings shaded rosy carmine.

701 **White**—Pure white.

702 **Cupids, Mixed** (50 varieties).

No. 703.—DOUBLE SWEET PEAS.

NEW DWARF "CUPID" SWEET PEAS.

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

# DOUBLE SWEET PEAS.

A NEW race of great beauty. The plants are of very robust growth, with richly fragrant flowers; the flowers are extra large, frequently measuring over two inches across.

They have from two to three standards, and frequently three wings. All of the petals composing the flower are beautifully incurved and daintily frilled. The effect of the extra number of petals is to throw tinted and varying shadows into the depths of the flower, intensifying the colouring, and bringing the high lights into strong relief. The seed offered will produce about 30 per cent. of Double flowers.

703 **Double Mixed**—Price, 3d. per packet.

NEW BUSH SWEET PEA.

## NEW BUSH SWEET PEAS.

**3d. per packet.**

THE Bush Sweet Peas grow in perfect bush form. They require no trellis like the tall Sweet Peas; neither do they hug the ground, verbena-like, as does the Cupid race. An average bush grows 16 to 18 inches high, by from 12 to 14 inches wide. One of the largest plants measured was 17 inches high, and branched so vigorously that it measured 24 inches across. All the flowers are borne on top of the plant, and the proper way to treat this new type will be to plant the seed in a row, to make a neat, even edge, when no supports whatever will be required. Grown as separate, individual plants, the slight support of a light stick should be furnished, just such as would be required for a dwarf, bushy Marguerite carnation.

704 **Blanche Burpee**—Superb, pure white; immense size, perfect form.

705 **Gray Friar**—Beautiful greyish lavender on white ground.

706 **Monarch**—Fine large flowers of a deep claret or wine-brown colour.

707 **Prima Donna**—Flowers of a beautiful soft pink tint.

708 **Senator** — Flowers silvery grey, heavily striped with brownish claret, changing to a violet-purple as the flowers remain open.

709 **Bush Varieties, Mixed** (48 varieties).

# COLLECTIONS OF CHOICE GERMAN SEEDS.

*Imported from the best German Firms and sold in their original sealed packets as received.*

Please give the Marginal Numbers only, and Date of Manual.

| | | PER COLLECTION. |
|---|---|---|
| **Asters—** | | |
| 710 | Cocardeau or Crown ... | 6 varieties 1/6 |
| 711 | Comet ... ... ... | 6 „ 2/- |
| 712 | Dwarf Bouquet ... ... | 6 „ 1/6 |
| 713 | Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered ... ... | 12 „ 2/6 |
| 714 | Pæony-flowered Perfection | 12 „ 2/6 |
| 715 | Pæony-flowered Perfection | 6 „ 1/6 |
| 716 | Pæony-flowered Globe ... | 12 „ 2/6 |
| 717 | Quilled German ... ... | 12 „ 2/- |
| 718 | Quilled German ... ... | 6 „ 1/- |
| 719 | Victoria ... ... ... | 6 „ 1/6 |
| 720 | *White flowering ... ... | 6 classes 2/- |
| 721 | *Mixed Colours ... ... | 12 „ 3/- |
| 722 | *Mixed Colours ... ... | 6 „ 2/- |
| | *Highly recommended. | |
| **Antirrhinum—** | | |
| 723 | Tall (*Snapdragon*) ... | 12 varieties 2/6 |
| **Balsams—** | | |
| 724 | Improved Camellia-flowered | 6 „ 2/- |
| 725 | Camellia-flowered or Spotted | 12 „ 3/- |
| 726 | Rose-flowered ... ... | 6 „ 1/6 |
| 727 | **Calliopsis** ... ... | 12 „ 2/- |
| 728 | **Carnation** ... ... | 6 „ 1/6 |
| 729 | **Centaurea** (*Cornflower*) | 6 „ 1/- |
| 730 | **Climbing Plants** ... | 6 „ 1/6 |
| 731 | **Coleus** ... ... ... | 6 „ 2/- |
| 732 | **Dianthus** ... ... | 12 „ 2/- |
| 733 | „ ... ... | 6 „ 1/- |
| 734 | **Everlastings** ... ... | 18 „ 3/- |
| 735 | „ ... ... | 12 „ 2/- |
| 736 | **Hollyhock,** Double ... | 18 „ 3/6 |
| 737 | „ Double ... | 12 „ 2/6 |
| 738 | „ Double ... | 6 „ 1/6 |
| 739 | „ Chater's Superb Double ... ... ... | 6 „ 2/- |

| | | PER COLLECTION. |
|---|---|---|
| **Larkspur—** | | |
| 740 | Dwarf Rocket ... ... | 12 varieties 2/- |
| 741 | Hyacinth-flowered ... | 12 „ 2/- |
| 742 | Hyacinth-flowered ... | 6 „ 1/- |
| 743 | Tall Rocket ... ... | 12 „ 2/- |
| 744 | **Lobelia** ... ... ... | 6 „ 1/6 |
| 745 | **Marigold,** French and African ... ... ... | 12 „ 2/- |
| 746 | **Marvel of Peru** ... | 10 „ 2/- |
| 747 | **Mignonette** ... ... | 6 „ 2/- |
| 748 | **Nemophila** ... ... | 12 „ 2/- |
| 749 | **Ornamental Gourds** ... | 6 „ 1/- |
| 750 | „ **Grasses** ... | 12 „ 2/- |
| 751 | „ „ ... | 6 „ 1/- |
| 752 | **Ornamental-leaved Plants** ... ... | 12 „ 3/- |
| **Phlox Drummondi—** | | |
| 753 | Ordinary Class ... ... | 18 „ 3/6 |
| 754 | Ordinary Class ... ... | 12 „ 2/6 |
| 755 | Ordinary Class ... ... | 6 „ 1/3 |
| 756 | Grandiflora (large-flowered) | 18 „ 4/6 |
| 757 | Grandiflora (large-flowered) | 12 „ 3/6 |
| 758 | Grandiflora (large-flowered) | 6 „ 1/6 |
| **Pansy—** | | |
| 759 | Pansy ... ... ... | 18 „ 4/6 |
| 760 | Pansy ... ... ... | 12 „ 3/6 |
| 761 | Pansy ... ... ... | 6 „ 1/6 |
| **Petunia—** | | |
| 762 | Large-flowered, Single ... | 12 „ 3/6 |
| 763 | Large-flowered, Single ... | 6 „ 2/6 |
| 764 | Fringed, Double ... ... | 12 „ 4/6 |
| 765 | Fringed, Double ... ... | 6 „ 2/6 |
| 766 | **Picotee** ... ... ... | 6 „ 1/6 |
| 767 | **Poppy, Dwarf French** | 6 „ 1/6 |
| 768 | **Plants for Hanging Baskets** ... ... ... | 6 „ 2/- |

| | | PER COLLECTION. |
|---|---|---|
| **Portulaca—** | | |
| 769 | Single ... ... ... | 8 varieties 1/6 |
| 770 | Double, Large-flowered ... | 8 „ 2/- |
| 771 | Double, Large-flowered ... | 6 „ 1/6 |
| **Stocks—** | | |
| 772 | Autumnal East Lothian ... | 4 „ 1/6 |
| 773 | Dwarf German Ten Week | 12 „ 2/6 |
| 774 | Dwarf German Ten Week | 6 „ 1/6 |
| 775 | Giant Perfection Ten Week | 12 „ 2/6 |
| 776 | Giant Perfection Ten Week | 6 „ 1/6 |
| 777 | Large-flowered Ten Week | 12 „ 2/6 |
| 778 | Wallflower-leaved Ten Week | 12 „ 3/- |
| 779 | Brompton (Biennial) ... | 12 „ 3/- |
| 780 | Brompton (Biennial) ... | 6 „ 1/6 |
| 781 | Large-flowering Emperor (Biennial) ... ... | 12 „ 3/6 |
| 782 | Large-flowering Emperor (Biennial) ... ... | 6 „ 2/- |
| 784 | **Salpiglossis** ... ... | 12 „ 2/- |
| 785 | **Verbenas** ... ... | 6 „ 2/- |
| 786 | **Wallflower,** Double ... | 12 „ 3/6 |
| 787 | „ Double ... | 6 „ 2/- |
| 788 | „ Single ... | 6 „ 1/6 |
| 789 | **White-flowered Annuals,** for cutting purposes ... | 12 „ 2/- |
| **Zinnia—** | | |
| 790 | Zinnia Elegans fl. pl., Double | 12 „ 2/6 |
| 791 | Zinnia Elegans fl. pl., Double | 10 „ 2/- |
| 792 | Zinnia Elegans fl. pl., Double | 6 „ 1/6 |
| 793 | Zinnia Elegans fl. pl., Dwarf Double ... ... ... | 6 „ 2/- |
| 794 | **Annuals for Bees** ... | 12 „ 2/- |

## *Pictorial Collections of Choice German Annual Flower Seeds.*

CONTAINING—
Asters, Balsams, Stocks, Pansy, Dianthus, Phlox Drummondi, Grandiflora, Salpiglossis, &c., &c.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 795 | Collection | B | containing | 8 | varieties | - 2/- |
| 796 | „ | F | „ | 18 | „ | - 4/- |
| 797 | „ | H | „ | 24 | „ | - 5/- |
| 798 | „ | K | „ | 30 | „ | - 6/- |

Highly Recommended.

**Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.**

# General List of Bulbs, Tubers, etc., for 1905.

**POSTAGE Charged Extra on all Bulbs.**

**NOTE.—Any Variety not offered in this List can be supplied at Catalogue Rates.**

## AGAPANTHUS (GREAT AFRICAN LILY.)

THESE are perfectly hardy in any common garden soil. The flowers are produced in immense clusters, on flower-stalks three to four feet high. They require plenty of water during the Summer. Excellent flowers for button-holes. Highly recommended for any garden.

Umbellatus, Albiflorus, White—1s. 6d. each.
" Blue—1s. each.
" Flore Pleno—A new variety, with large bouquets of double blue flowers. 1s. 6d. each.
" Folius Variegatus—2s. each.
" Maximus—Leaves, flowers, and bouquets much larger than the old varieties; immense heads of blue flowers, a foot across. 1s. 6d. each.

**Obtainable from April to September.**

## AMARYLLIS.

FROM their large, handsome, and attractive bell-shaped flowers, added to the ease with which they can be cultivated, these are most desirable for decorative purposes.

Belladonna (Belladonna Lily)—Pure white, striped pink, sweet-scented; similar in habit to the Guernsey Lily. 1s. each.

Belladonna Blanda—Noble umbels of white blossoms; most charming variety. 1s. 6d. each.

Belladonna Minor—Pearly rose and white; very fine. 1s. each.
" Purpurea—Rosy purple; grand colour. 1s. 9d. each.
" Spectabilis Bicolor — White, carmine stripes. 1s. 6d. each.

Brighti—Bright scarlet, marked with white; very fine. 2s. 6d. each.

Formosissima (Sprekelia Formosissima, Jacobæa Lily)—Blood crimson; a beautiful flower; hardy. 1s. each.

Purpurea (Valotta Purpurea)—Sanguine red; extraordinary free blooming, very beautiful; easy of cultivation. 1s. 6d. to 2s. each.

**Obtainable from April to September.**

## ANEMONES (WINDFLOWER.)

THE ANEMONE takes a foremost place among the Spring-flowering bulbs. It succeeds well in this State, in almost any soil which is well-drained. Plant two-and-a-half to three inches deep, by four to five inches apart. These flowers are exceedingly beautiful, the growth neat and compact, and when planted in groups, arranged either in distinct colours or mixed, they produce a unique effect. The single varieties are somewhat similar to single poppies, only that they possess tints of colour unknown in the poppy.

ANEMONES—SINGLE AND DOUBLE.

Double Chrysanthemum-flowered Mixed—This beautiful class differs entirely from the other Double Anemones, the petals, all of the same shape, being regularly imbricated, like those of the Chrysanthemum-flowered Chinese Aster; the plants are vigorous and very floriferous. 2s. 6d. per doz.

Double, Named Varieties—2s. per doz.

Double Mixed—1s. 6d. per doz.
Single Blue—2s. per doz.
Single Mixed—1s. 6d. per doz.
Single Scarlet—2s. per doz.
Single White (The Bride)—2s. doz.
St. Brigid (Crown), Mixed—A beautiful strain, with large, handsome double and semi-double flowers. Very interesting. Highly recommended. 3s. per doz.

### GIANT FRENCH POPPY-FLOWERED ANEMONES.

"Beauty of Cannes" (Double), Mixed Varieties—Very pretty indeed. 2s. per doz.

**Obtainable from February to May.**

## ANEMONES, VARIOUS.

Fulgens (Scarlet Windflower)—Brilliant crimson; splendid and grand acquisition to the Spring-flowering tubers; very hardy, and blooms profusely. 2s. 6d. per doz.

Fulgens fl. pl.—Fine double form of the fiery Anemone, of great merit. 2s. 6d. per doz.

Hortensis (Star Windflower, Stellata)—Single mixed. 2s. 6d. per doz.

Hortensis fl. pl.—Double scarlet. 2s. 6d. per doz.

Nemerosa Alba (Wood Anemone)—Well-known old English flower; requires a cool, shady situation; flowers pure white. 1s. each.

The varieties of A. Stellata (the Star Anemone) are very beautiful.

**Obtainable from February to May.**

BABIANAS.

## BABIANAS.

A MOST charming species, dark green hirsute foliage, and showy spikes of the most brilliant flowers, produced in the utmost profusion, and many of them are sweetly scented. One of the most desirable of the Cape bulbs.

Named Varieties, 2s.; Mixed, 1s. 6d. per doz. **Obtainable from February to April.**

**Choice Collections of Bulbs from 5s. to £4 4s. (See Page 84.)**

# BEGONIAS (TUBEROUS-ROOTED.)

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS are easily grown, but they must not be coddled. They require no artificial heat whatever (fire heat is fatal to their well-doing), simply a cold green-house, or in some very sheltered spot outside, or under a bush house. My own experience is that a cold green-house is the best place to grow them in; and, like most other plants grown under glass, they should be shaded during the hottest part of the day. After they have done flowering, and when the bulbs are thoroughly ripened, they can be lifted out of the ground, placed in a pot, and stowed away in any corner of the green-house, or under the stages, where no drips can get at them, but they must first be covered with dry sand or soil to prevent them shrivelling. Those that have been grown in pots can be dried off and remain in pots. In the Spring, when they show signs of starting, they should be shaken out of the old soil, and re-potted, using moderately open porous soil, not pressed too hard in the pots; and as growth proceeds, shift them to larger pots, as they require it. During the blooming season, a little weak liquid manure should be given them two or three times a week.

Extra Selected Seedling Varieties—2s. 6d. each, or 24s. per dozen.

**Dry Bulbs obtainable from June to August.**

Single and Double Named Varieties (choicest)—3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. each.

Single Seedling Varieties—1s. 6d. each, or 15s. per dozen.

# CANNAS.

THERE is probably no class of plants that have been so greatly improved upon during the last three or four years as Cannas.

I have lately been paying particular attention to this class of plants, and have recently introduced from Europe some most magnificent varieties, which I now offer.

Cannas are a class of plants particularly suited for out-door cultivation in this and in the Northern States. They are stately in their appearance, and their broad massive foliage, relieved by rich crimson-scarlet, orange, or yellow flowers during the Summer and Autumn months, render them eminently adapted for our gardens; in fact, there is no class of plants which produce such a gorgeous effect. They bloom profusely for months together; and even though their flowers are destroyed by an occasional hot wind, they soon recover, and are in full bloom again in two or three days afterwards, and for cut flowers for table decoration they are equally as showy as Gladioli. Their culture is very easy, merely requiring a plentiful supply of water during the blooming season. Named Varieties, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each; obtainable in pots at any time.

LILY OF THE VALLEY (CONVALLARIA MAJALIS.)

# CONVALLARIA.

Fortunei (Lily of the Valley)—A new and very large flowered variety; quite distinct. 1s. each.

Majalis Alba (Lily of the Valley)—Beautiful small white bell-shaped flowers, sweet scented; a great favourite. (See cut.) In pots, 1s. each; strong tubers out of the ground, 7s. 6d. per dozen.

Majalis Rosea (Rose-coloured Lily of the Valley)—Flowers rosy white. 1s. each.

Polygonatum (Solomon's Seal)—Flowers cream coloured, tipped with green. 1s. each, or 9s. per dozen.

**Obtainable from March to June.**

# CROCUS.

ONE of the prettiest of our early blooming flowers. It is a genuine favourite, and easy of culture. They grow in nearly any soil or situation, and must be planted about three inches deep and two inches apart.

Blue, yellow, striped, white, purple, and mixed, 2s. per dozen.

**Obtainable from February to April.**

# DAHLIAS.

DRY TUBERS of many of the sorts can be supplied during Winter, and Spring-struck plants of all the varieties in November. Price, 1s. each, or if the selection is left to myself, 10s. to 12s. per dozen for best Show Varieties.

Bouquet Varieties—1s. each, or 9s. per dozen.

Cactus Varieties—1s. each, or 10s. per dozen.

Large-flowered Varieties—1s. each, or 10s. to 12s. per dozen.

Single Varieties—1s. each, or 10s. per dozen.

# TREE DAHLIA—"IMPERIALIS."

A TREE-GROWING species, attaining a height from seven to ten feet, producing an abundance of single papery-looking kind of flowers; colour rosy white, invaluable for cutting purposes, flowering late in Autumn and Winter, and when in full bloom has an unusually grand appearance. 1s. 6d. each.

# FREESIAS.

"ONE of the most charming introductions of recent years. Their beautiful flowers last for a long time when cut. All the varieties of Freesias have their own distinct perfume. It is quite surprising what power these plants have in perfuming a room, and yet their fragrance, though strong, is never overpowering."—*Garden.*

Leichtlini—White, passing to primrose, with orange veinings; strongly scented. 1s. 3d. per dozen.

Leichtlini Major—Yellow, marked with orange, fragrant. 1s. 3d. per dozen.

Refracta Alba—White, sweet scented. (See cut.) 1s. per dozen.

**Obtainable from February to April.**

FREESIA—"REFRACTA ALBA."

**Choice Collections of Daffodils from 7s. 6d. to £5.** **(See Page 80.)**

## GLADIOLI.

No class of hardy flowers of the present day can equal the brilliancy and diversity of colour of this beautiful genus, comprising as they do almost every shade of white, pink, scarlet, violet, etc. They do exceedingly well in our climate, and their culture is very easy, merely requiring to have the soil well broken up, and a liberal quantity of decayed manure forked in, planting the bulbs three inches deep. As cut flowers, too, they have much to recommend them, and will continue in all their brilliancy for ten days or a fortnight in water, developing every unopened bud. Where it is required to have a succession of flowers they may be planted at intervals, from August to January. The new varieties I have added to my collection during the last five or six seasons are simply grand; I imported them direct from Europe, being the finest procurable, and having worked up a nice stock, I have considerably reduced the prices.

| | |
|---|---|
| 12 Very Best Varieties - - - 15s. | 12 Good Distinct Varieties - - 10s. |
| 12 Fine Varieties - - - - 12s. | 12 Good Sorts - - - - - 8s. |

## GLADIOLI—VARIOUS SPECIES.

**Colvilli Albus—"The Bride."**—A miniature variety; flowers pure white, of medium size; magnificent bouquet flower. A variety that should be in every garden. 3d. each, or 2/6 per dozen.

**Lemoine.**—A beautiful large-flowered class, very distinct. 1s. each, or 10s. per dozen.

**Nanceianus ("Butterfly" Gladiolus).**—The newest, largest, and most brilliant Gladiolus ever introduced. In varieties, 1s. 6d. each, or 16s. per dozen.

**Obtainable from February to July.**

## HYACINTHS.

The Hyacinth is a most valuable and beautiful flower. It thrives well in the open ground; is hardy, free blooming, deliciously perfumed, and effective for masses. They do well in any light garden soil. Turfy loam, with a plentiful admixture of sand and well-decayed manure, is perhaps the best of soils for them; and if the natural soil be so stiff and adhesive as to requiring modifying, these are the materials that should be used. The bulbs should be planted with their crowns four inches below the surface, covering the ground after planting with two inches of loose pulverised manure. Hyacinths planted out of doors seldom require any water.

Named Single Varieties, 9s. per dozen.
Named Double Varieties, 15s. per dozen.
Good Mixed Varieties, 4s. per dozen.

☞ In ordering Hyacinths, I would advise my customers to leave the selection to myself, when only the largest bulbs of the best and most distinct sorts will be sent. Double varieties are again very scarce this season indeed, and the bulbs very small.

Hyacinths.

Giant Japanese Iris.

## HYACINTHS—VARIOUS SPECIES.

**Feather (Muscari Comosus Monstrosus).**—Singular and remarkably beautiful; flowers purplish-lilac. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen.

**Grape (Muscari Botryoides Cœrulea).**—Dwarf blue; very pretty; early. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen.

**Grape (Muscari Botryoides Albus).**—One of the prettiest of bulbs; flowers of the purest white. 6d. each, or 4s. 6d. per dozen.

**Musk (Muscari Moschatus).**—Greyish yellow, powerfully scented, flowers in dense clusters, 6d. each.

**Obtainable from February to May.**

**Hyacinthus Candicans (Galtonia).**—An entirely distinct and very noble plant, producing spikes five feet long, covered with bell-shaped flowers of the purest white; quite hardy, and valuable for table decoration; extra large bulbs. 1s. each.

**Obtainable from May to July.**

## IRIS.

**Spanish.**—Earlier in blooming, but smaller than the English Iris. Flowers of the most distinct and beautiful shades of purple, blue, white, yellow, and violet-purple.

Separate Colours, 3s. per dozen. Mixed, 3d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen.

**Obtainable from February to May.**

## GIANT JAPANESE (IRIS KÆMPFERI).

The varieties of this fine Japanese species, now offered, will be found most valuable additions to the hardy Perennial class. Their large tripetaloid clematis-like, both single and double flowers, from five to seven inches in diameter, are perfectly distinct from all other species. They are exceedingly beautiful. The colours range from the finest white, through various shades of violet-blue to the darkest purple, several being what may with propriety be called selfs, while very many are charmingly striped in varying degrees of density, or are suffused tenderly with harmonious tints, or have patches of gold on the segments. (See cut.) 1s. 6d. each, or 12s. per dozen. **Obtainable from April to July.**

## IRIS—VARIOUS SPECIES.

**Alata (Scorpoides).**—Flowers pale blue; a very remarkable and pretty variety. 2s. 6d. each.

**Aurea.**—Golden yellow, from Cashmere; very fine. 1s. each.

**Cristata.**—Rich amethystine blue, with yellow star, beautifully fringed; very dwarf. 1s. 9d. each.

**Germanica (German Iris).**—A grand section, which should be in every garden; exceedingly free blooming, and very beautiful; varieties. 1s. each, or 8s. per dozen.

**Iberica.**—Satiny white, lower petals crimson-purple, spotted black; flower very large. 1s. 9d. each.

**Lorteti.**—The pink variety of Susiana; flowers of large size; very novel. 3s. 6d. each.

**Lupina (Wolf's Fur Iris).**—Deep purple. 2s. 6d. each.

**Ochroleuca.**—Large white and yellow blooms, three to four feet high. 1s. 9d. each.

**Pavonia (Peacock Iris).**—Flowers pure white, with three bright blue spots, one on each petal; exceedingly beautiful; a general favourite. (See cut.) 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

Iris Pavonia (Peacock Iris).

**Choice Collections of Bulbs from 5s. to £4 4s. (See Page 84.)**

**IRIS—Continued.**

IRIS—"SUSIANA."

Pumila—Violet purple. 1s. each.

Reticulata—Of exquisite beauty; very early sweet-scented sort, of a fine purple-blue colour, lower petals of a darker shade, with yellow and white stripes, spotted black. 1s. each.

Robinsoniana—A very strong and tall-growing variety—The Wedding Flower of Lord Howe's Island. The expanded flower is of a pure white colour, except at the inner base of the outer and large petals, which are marked by irregular lines of a bright golden-yellow hue. The fully-developed flower measures four inches across. Probably the finest Iris yet known. Strong plants. 2s. each.

Stylosa—Fine foliage; loveliest blue, golden bands and blotches; very sweet scented. 1s. each, or 10s. 6d. per dozen.

Susiana—Grows two feet high, and produces flowers of great size of a fine greyish blue, richly netted with chestnut lines; very fine. (See cut.) 1s. 9d. each.

Tuberosa (The Snake's Head Iris)—Very early; large and fantastic flower, the interior petals green, the exterior velvety black, edged with deep green; curious. 1s. each.

**Obtainable from February to June.**

IXIAS.

## IXIAS.

FOR their refined colouring and graceful habit, Ixias never fail to win the admiration of those who possess a cultivated taste. The growth is in spikes, with blossoms facing one way, somewhat after the fashion of a Gladiolus on a miniature scale. Wherever these flowers are once grown, they become established favourites. Excellent for cut flowers. They prefer a sheltered sunny position, where the delicate flowers will not get damaged by the high winds.

FOR CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF BULBS, *See page 84.*

Named Varieties, 1s. 9d.; Mixed Varieties, 1s. 3d. per doz.

**Obtainable from February to May.**

FOR CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF BULBS, *See page 84.*

## JONQUILS, OR SCENTED DAFFODILS.

MOST excellent for early blooming; charming large golden and deliciously perfumed flowers freely produced; of the finest effect for the open garden. May be successfully grown by everyone.

Campernelle—The original variety; fine yellow. Excellent for cutting; used greatly by florists. 3d. each, or 1s. 3d. per dozen.

Double—Rich yellow; very handsome. 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Queen Anne's Double Jonquil—Yellow; very double, and extremely pretty. 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Rugulosus—One to three flowered. Very rich in colour, and greatly prized for forcing and cutting. 3s. per dozen.

Single, sweet-scented—Bright yellow. 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Tenuior—The Silver Jonquil. Perianth sulphury white; cup yellow; in neat compact clusters, richly perfumed. 6d. each, or 4s. 6d. per dozen.

**Obtainable from February to May.**

## LACHENALIAS (CAPE COWSLIPS.)

VERY pretty plants, with spotted leaves, and spikes of pendent bell-shaped flowers of lively colours; well suited for pot culture. They should have abundance of water, when they will produce leaves two inches across, and spikes of flowers double the size of those commonly met with.

Aurea—Pure yellow, fine. 6d. each.

Bicolor—Yellow-edged purple, spotted leaves. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

Pendula—Yellow; splendid. 4d. each, or 3s. 6d. per dozen.

Tricolor—Very free flowering; spotted leaves; yellow flowers, margined with green and red; early. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

**Obtainable during February and March.**

LACHENALIAS.

## LILIES (LILIUM.)

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possesses so many charms. Rich and varied in colour, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety and of delicious fragrance, they stand prominently out from all other hardy plants. Nearly all of them are deliciously fragrant, and as cut flowers are most excellent for the table. Plant about eight inches deep. They can be had in flower from September to April. This list contains all the best and most rare varieties.

Auratum (Golden-rayed Japan Lily)—A beautiful large-flowered variety, white, with yellow-striped and brownish-red spots, of powerful and delicious fragrance. 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.

Candidum (Common White Lily)—Has a strong upright stem, about three feet, with large diverging odorous blooms; most beautiful; the Madonna Lily of the Italians. 1s. each.

**Choice Collections of Daffodils from 7s. 6d. to £5. (See Page 80.)**

## LILIES (LILIUM)—Continued.

Humboldti—Rich golden yellow, spotted dark crimson; noble species and large flowers, 5 ft. 3s. each.

Lancifolium Album—Pure alabaster-white blooms. 1s. each.

Lancifolium Rubrum—White, spotted and shaded crimson. 1s. each.

Longiflorum — Fine pure white, forces well, deliciously fragrant, flowers trumpet-shaped, six to eight inches long, yellow stamens. 9d. each.

Longiflorum Harrisii (Bermuda Easter Lily)—A splendid and desirable variety, differing from the type in being more floriferous, and producing larger flowers of finer substance. The flowers are pure white, of most delicious fragrance, averaging four to five inches in length, and well opened at the mouth; excellent for forcing. 1s. 6d. each.

Pardalinum—Orange, spotted. 1s. each.

Speciosum Punctatum—Frosted white, rich pink spots, yellow anthers; very beautiful. 2s. each.

Testaceum—White. 2s. 6d. each.

Thomsonianum—Delicate rose blooms, charming and free blooming; highly recommended. 1s. each, or 9s. per dozen.

Thunbergianum—Varieties. 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.

Tigrinum (Tiger Lily) — Rich red, black spots; splendid. 1s. each.

Tigrinum fl. pl.—Immense flowers, nearly six inches across, very double, deep scarlet, large black spots; magnificent. 1s. 6d. each.

Tigrinum Splendens — Very fine, large, rich scarlet and black spotted blooms. 1s. each.

**Obtainable from May to July.**

## Popular Plants known under the name of LILIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| AFRICAN LILY ... ... | Agapanthus |
| AMAZON LILY ... ... | Eucharis Amazonica |
| AMERICAN WOOD LILY | Trillium |
| BELLADONNA LILY ... | Amaryllis Belladonna |
| BERMUDA EASTER LILY | Lilium Longiflorum Harrisii |
| BRISBANE LILY ... ... | Eurycles Australasica |
| CANADIAN LILY ... ... | Lilium Canadense |
| CUBAN LILY... ... ... | Scilla Peruviana |
| DAY LILY ... ... ... | Hemerocallis Flava |
| EASTER LILY ... ... | Lilium Candidum |
| GOLDEN-RAYED LILY OF JAPAN ... ... ... | Lilium Auratum |
| GUERNSEY LILY ... ... | Nerine Sarniensis |
| JACOBÆA LILY ... ... | Amaryllis Formosissima |
| LENT LILY .. ... ... | Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus |
| LILY OF THE NILE ... | Calla Æthiopica |
| LILY OF THE VALLEY | Convallaria Majalis |
| MADONNA LILY ... ... | Lilium Candidum |
| MEXICAN TIGER LILY... | Tigridia |
| ORANGE LILY ... ... | Lilium Croceum |
| PERSIAN LILY ... ... | Fritillaria Persica |
| QUEEN'S LILY ... ... | Tritoma Uvaria |
| SCARBOROUGH LILY ... | Amaryllis Purpurea |
| THE GOLDEN LILY ... | Lycoris Aurea |
| THE NATAL LILY ... | Crinum Natalense |
| TIGER LILY ... ... ... | Lilium Tigrinum |
| TRUMPET LILY ... ... | Calla Æthiopica |
| TURK'S CAP LILY (scarlet) | Lilium Chalcedonicum |

FOR CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF BULBS SEE PAGE 84.

## DAFFODILS—MAGNI-CORONATI GROUP.

### AJAX, OR SINGLE TRUMPET DAFFODILS.

FOR CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF BULBS SEE PAGE 84.

**Self Yellow Varieties.**

Ard-Righ, or Yellow King—Perianth and trumpet rich yellow; one of the earliest and most useful varieties for market purposes yet introduced. 6d. each, or 4s. per dozen.

Emperor—A splendid variety, with pale yellow outer petals and bright orange trumpet-shaped centre; the finest Daffodil in cultivation. (See cut.) 6d. each, or 4s. 6d. per dozen.

General Gordon (Coronatus) — Perianth pale yellow, trumpet rich yellow; an immense flower. 1s. each, or 9s. per dozen.

Golden Plover—Perianth and trumpet rich yellow; excellent for florists. 9d. each, or 7s. 6d. per dozen.

Golden Spur—In the way of Trumpet Maximus, rich yellow in colour. One of the largest and finest Daffodils in cultivation. 9d. each.

Henry Irving — Broad yellow perianth, large yellow trumpet; of grand substance and habit. 8d. each, or 7s. per dozen.

Johnstoni (Queen of Spain)—Very distinct from all other bulbs both in colour and outline. Perianth and trumpet rich sulphur. 1s. each, or 10s. per dozen.

Major—Trumpet and perianth rich yellow. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

Maximus (Hale's Vase of Beaten Gold)—One of the best Daffodils in cultivation, with its bold rich orange-coloured appearance, both in perianth and trumpet. 1s. each.

Nanus—A narrow-leaved variety; bright yellow. 4d. each.

Obvallaris (the famous Tenby Daffodil)—Quite distinct from all others; very early. Trumpet and perianth bright yellow, fine for cut bloom. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

Rugilobus—Sulphur perianth, with golden trumpet; a lovely variety for cutting. 8d. each.

Shirley Hibberd — Deep yellow expanded trumpet, lighter yellow perianth, slightly twisted. 9d. each.

Spurius—Very distinct, self yellow, with a broad, imbricated, hooded perianth, large expanded-trumpet. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

### NARCISSUS CORBULARIA, OR BULBICODIUM.

**The Crinoline (or Hoop Petticoat) Trumpet Daffodils.**

Album—Pure white, dwarf and early. 1s. each.

Citrinum—A bold and handsome flower of soft sulphur. 1s. each.

Conspicuus—Deep yellow flowers. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

## Choice - - - Collections of DAFFODILS.

**12 Long Trumpet Varieties,** 12 varieties, **7s. 6d.**
**12 Long Trumpet Varieties** (extra fine sorts), 12 varieties, **10s.**
**12 Short Trumpet Varieties,** 12 varieties, **7s. 6d.**
**12 Short Trumpet Varieties** (extra fine sorts), 12 varieties, **10s.**
**12 Polyantha Varieties,** 12 varieties, **4s.**
**Other Choice Collections, 21s., 30s., 40s., 60s., 80s., & 100s. each.**

*All Collections to the value of 10s. 6d. and upwards delivered CARRIAGE FREE to any Railway Station in Victoria.*

**Choice Collections of Bulbs from 5s. to £4 4s. (See Page 84.)**

## DAFFODILS—MAGNI-CORONATI GROUP—Continued.

DAFFODILS—"EMPEROR" AND "EMPRESS."

### WHITE-WINGED BICOLOR VARIETIES.

THE meaning of the word bicolor is that the perianth or petal is distinct in colour from the tube.

**Bicolor**—Pure white perianth, rich yellow trumpet. 1s. each.

**Cambricus (Welsh Lent Lily)**—Whitish perianth, yellow trumpet; very early. 9d. each.

**Dean Herbert**—Perianth full primrose changing to sulphur, trumpet deep yellow; stiff, erect habit; very fine. 1s. 3d. each, or 12s. per dozen.

**Empress**—Somewhat similar to "Horsefieldi," but a larger and stronger grower; white perianth, extremely stiff in substance; trumpet rich yellow, serrated and flanged at the edges; most excellent and beautiful variety for cutting. (See cut.) 8d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

**Grandis**—Pure white perianth, finely imbricated, large yellow trumpet; a fine variety, and one of the latest in this section. 9d. each, or 7s. 6d. per dozen.

**Horsefieldi**—A general favourite; it is often called the "Queen of Daffodils"; pure white perianth, rich yellow trumpet; a very fine large variety for cutting. 1s. each.

**James Walker**—Silvery-white perianth, twisted and gracefully imbricated, light yellow trumpet; very fine. 9d. each.

**Lobularis, or Dutch Minor**—Perianth sulphur, trumpet yellow; dwarf and distinct; very early. 6d. each.

**Michael Foster**—Large sulphury-white perianth, thick-set and very firm in quality, trumpet yellow. 1s. each.

**Mrs. Walter Ware**—The finest bicolor. 2s. each.

**Princeps**—Perianth sulphur-white, trumpet yellow, large flower; early and showy; one of the best for cutting. Very largely grown by florists. 3d. each, or 1s. 6d. per dozen.

**Pseudo-Narcissus of England**—The native garland or Lent Lily of England; most valuable, the commonest form having a whitish perianth and yellow trumpet. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

**Scoticus (Scotch Garland Lily)**—Perianth white, trumpet yellow, elegantly serrated; very early. 4d. each, or 3s. 6d. per dozen.

**Variiformis**—Large white perianth, large canary-yellow expanded trumpet, brim elegantly lobed, flowers variable, erroneously sold under the names of Nobilis and Maw's Bicolor. 1s. each, or 10s. per dozen.

### WHITE AND SULPHUR VARIETIES.

**Albicans**—Perianth white, trumpet primrose passing to white, elegantly recurved at brim. 8d. each.

**Bishop Mann (Syn. Butterfly)**—Similar to Cernus, but much taller in height. 1s. each.

**Cernus Pulcher**—Perianth silvery-white, with a large spreading primrose trumpet, passing to white; a beautiful flower; extra. 1s. each.

**Cernus**—Perianth and trumpet silvery-white, and of the same length; early and very beautiful. 8d. each.

**Exquisite**—One of the finest white varieties. 2s. each.

**Lady Grosvenor**—Perianth white, trumpet sulphur-white, brim elegantly recurved; very distinct. 3s. each.

**Leda (Syn. Tortuosus and Sarnian Belle)**—Perianth pure white, twisted, somewhat shorter than the trumpet, which is pale sulphur passing to a snow-white; exhales a delightful perfume. 1s. each.

**Moschatus**—Perianth and trumpet first opening a straw colour, changing to pure white; a handsome flower. 9d. each.

**Moschatus (Snow-white Daffodil of Spain)**—Variable in size of flower; a charming dwarf variety. 9d. each.

**Mrs. F. W. Burbidge**—Perianth white, trumpet straight, primrose passing to snow-white. 2s. each.

**Mrs. J. B. M. Camm**—Perianth white and elegant, trumpet sulphur-white, very graceful and distinct; extra. First-class Certificate R.H.S., England. 4s. each.

## DAFFODILS—MEDIO-CORONATI GROUP.

### Incomparabilis, Peerless, and Chalice-cupped Daffodils (Star Narcissi).

**Aurantius**—A small form of Sir Watkin; excellent for cutting. 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

**Cynosure**—Large primrose perianth, changing to white, with large, conspicuously stained orange-scarlet cup, remarkably showy; a very handsome and effective variety for cutting. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

**Figaro**—Perianth yellow, cup large-spreading and stained orange-scarlet; flower large and well formed. 6d. each.

**Frank Miles**—Large yellow perianth and cup; very elegant. 6d. each.

**Goliath**—Large white perianth, barred yellow, large yellow cup. 1s. 6d. each.

**Lorenzo**—Large primrose perianth, changing to white, cup yellow; a very distinct, beautiful variety. 6d. each.

**Mary Anderson**—A medium-sized flower, divisions white, with bright scarlet cup; very pretty. 1s. 3d. each.

**Princess Mary**—Perianth creamy-white, broad and well imbricated, cup yellow, stained orange-scarlet; large, very much expanded; the cream of the Peerless Daffodils. 1s. each.

**Semi-Partitus**—Perianth pale primrose, cup sulphur, deeply lobed; a very distinct form. 8d. each.

**Sir Watkin (Giant Welsh Chalice Flower)**—A magnificent large-flowered variety, of rich sulphur; very fine. (See cut.) 6d. each, or 4s. 6d. per dozen.

**Stella**—Very large, narrow petalled, perianth pure white, slightly drooping over; cup large, pure yellow, one of the handsomest of this section; largely grown for cut bloom for Covent Garden, England. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

DAFFODIL—"SIR WATKIN."

### Narcissus Backhousei.

**Wm. Wilks**—Closely imbricated spreading primrose perianth, with striking orange-yellow trumpet, foiled brim. 6d. each, or 4s. per dozen.

**Choice Collections of Daffodils from 7s. 6d. to £5. (See Page 80.)**

**DAFFODILS—Continued.** **BARRI VARIETIES. Shortened Chalice-cupped Daffodils.**

Conspicuus — Large broad-spreading yellow perianth, broad short cup, conspicuously edged bright orange-scarlet; a flower of great beauty and refinement; extra. First-class Certificate, R.H.S., England. 9d. each.

General Murray—Creamy-white perianth, canary cup, elegantly edged, orange, very distinct, beautiful and free flowering. 6d. each.

Maurice Vilmorin—Very distinct from the above; broad cream perianth, lemon cup, stained with orange scarlet; very fine and early 9d. each.

Miriam Barton—Perianth and cup soft delicate primrose; beautiful. 6d. each.

Vivian—Perianth twisted and sulphur, cup yellow. 1s. 6d. each.

**LEEDSII VARIETIES. Leeds' Eucharis-flowered Chalice-cupped White Daffodils, most fragrant.**

Acis—White, with apricot cup. 6d. each.

Amabilis—Silver white, lemon crown, very large flower. 4d. each.

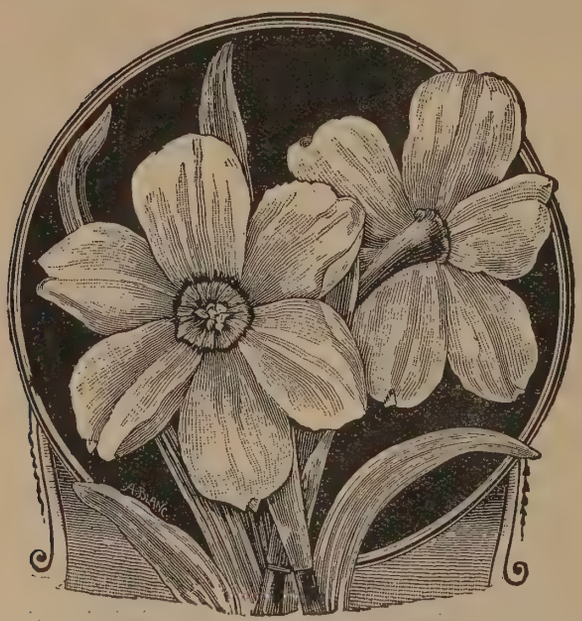
Circe—White, canary cup; very chaste. 6d. each.

Leedsii—White starry flowers; sweet scented. 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Minnie Hume—Large white perianth, cup large and spreading, passing from canary to white; a very handsome flower. First-class Certificate, R.H.S., England. 1s. each.

Mrs. Langtry—Perianth white and broad, with large white cup, edged bright canary yellow, beautiful; very free bloomer. 1s. each.

Princess of Wales—Small neat white perianth, large spreading, elegantly filled white cup; a gem. 2s. 6d. each.



Narcissus Poeticus—"Pheasant's Eye" Daffodil.

**NARCISSUS TRIDYMUS. Three-crowned Daffodils.**

S. A. De Graaff—Large, bold, well imbricated yellow perianth, yellow cup. 1s. each.

**NARCISSUS NELSONI. Nelson's Daffodils, with goblet-shaped cup.**

Nelsoni Major—Perianth white and large, cup yellow, straight, and usually suffused with orange on opening. 1s. each.

Nelsoni Minor—Perianth white, cup yellow, and comparatively dwarf, with the pistil projecting beyond the brim of the cup; very distinct. 1s. each.

## DAFFODILS—PARVI-CORONATI.

**NARCISSUS POETICUS, or the Poet's Daffodil. Excellent for cutting.**

Burbidgei—Divisions pure white, cup edged bright scarlet; early and fine. 4d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Ornatus—Pure white perianth and beautifully formed, eye rosy scarlet; three weeks earlier than Poeticus. 4d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Poetarum—Pure white, crown margined crimson, deliciously perfumed; a charming variety. 1s. each.

Poeticus—White, crown margined red; fine. (See cut.) 3d. each, or 1s. 6d. per dozen.

## DOUBLE DAFFODILS.

Butter and Eggs (Golden Phœnix)—Rich yellow, with orange nectary. 3d. each, or 2s. per doz.

Codlins and Cream (Sulphur Phœnix)—The true variety. Large full creamy-white, excellent for wearing; very fine, 4d. each, or 3s. 6d. per dozen.

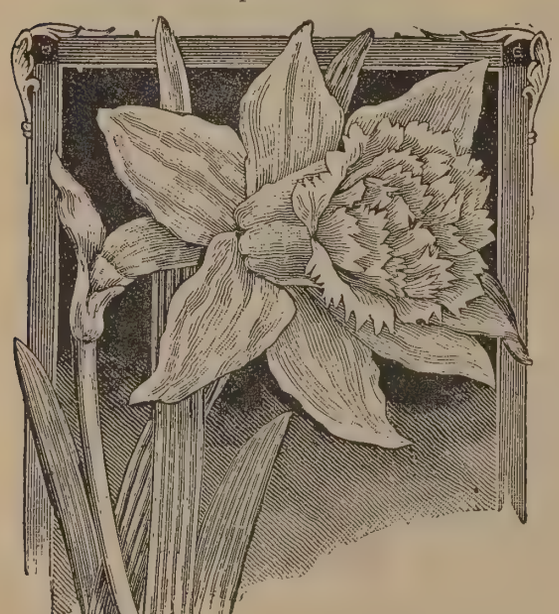
Eggs and Bacon (Orange Phœnix)—Large white, with orange centre; fine. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

Poeticus Plenus (Gardenia Daffodil)—Extra fine, with immense flowers like white roses; fragrant; a great favourite. (See cut.) 4d. each, or 3s. 6d. per dozen.

Rip Van Winkle—A little gem. The blooms are small, like a Pompom Chrysanthemum, and of a rich golden-yellow. 1s. each.

Van Sihon, or Telamonius Plenus—The Dutch variety, golden-yellow. (See cut.) 3d. each, or 1s. 3d. per dozen.

Double Daffodil—"Poeticus Plenus."



Double Daffodil—"Van Sihon."

## TAZETTAS OR CLUSTER VARIETIES.

I can supply upwards of 50 varieties of Tazettas.

**Commonly called Polyanthus Narcissus, on account of having a number of flowers borne on one stem in the same manner as a Polyanthus.**

Beautiful sweet-scented, free-flowering bulbs of the easiest culture. They do well in any soil, and are very effective when planted in groups and lines; yielding an endless amount of cut bloom when flowers are scarce, and, being hardy, with no trouble.

Double Roman—Double white, in clusters, with yellow crown; grown in enormous quantities for Covent Garden Market, England. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

Paper White (True)—A very early snow-white variety, one of the most useful for early-cutting; grown for florists in great quantities. 3d. each, or 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Paper White Grandiflora (Large-flowered)—Very fine; flowers much larger than the above. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

Queen of the Netherlands—Very fine white, with yellow cup; fine large handsome truss. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

Soleil d'Or—Rich yellow, with deep reddish orange-cup; a favourite variety; largely grown for cut flowers. 3d. each, or 2s. per doz. **Obtainable from February to May.**

**Choice Collections of Bulbs from 5s. to £4 4s. (See Page 84.)**

# PÆONIES.

A beautiful class of bulbous plants. The Tree varieties are very fine.

**Pæonia (Pæony Rose).**— Double white. 2s. each.
**Pæonia Fragrans.**—Red. 2s. each.
**Pæonia Hericartiana.**—Pink. 2s. each.
**Pæonia Reevesii Plena**—Pink. 2s. each.
**Pæonia Sinensis.**—2s. each.
**Pæonia.**—Single red. 2s. each.
**Pæonia.**—Single white. 2s. each.
**Pæonia.**—Tree varieties; very fine. 5s. to 7s. 6d. each.

*I can supply upwards of 160 varieties of Herbaceous Pæonies, new and other varieties, at 2s. each, or 20s. per doz.*

# RANUNCULI.

Among dwarf flowers the Ranunculus is unrivalled for its lovely form and its brilliant and attractive colours—white, crimson, yellow, purple, and black. They represent nearly a round of the most gorgeous colours, combined with a compactness and symmetry unequalled in any other flower.

As a cut flower it is quite as useful as the Rose, while for bedding and massing in separate or distinct colours the effect is magnificent. The roots should be planted about two inches deep and six inches apart. The claw extremities should be pressed firmly into the earth. They do well in any ordinary garden soil.

**Turban, 12 Varieties (named), 2s. 6d, per dozen.** **Turban Varieties (mixed), 2s. per dozen.**

**Persian.**—A very useful class of this grand family, either for beds or mixed borders. The flowers, whether variegated or self-coloured, are finely formed, borne in great profusion, and brilliant in colour.

**Named Varieties, 2s. 6d. per dozen.** **Mixed Varieties, 2s. per dozen.**

**Giant French.**—A vigorous and free flowering class of very rich colours, and although not always so double, they are more showy than the Scotch and Persian varieties.

**Mixed Varieties, 2s. per dozen.**

**Scotch.**—A truly gorgeous section of this grand family. Most floriferous, and in beauty of form and brilliancy of colouring leave nothing to be desired.

**Mixed Varieties, 2s. 6d. per dozen.**

**Obtainable from February to May.**

# SNOWFLAKES (LEUCOJUM).

A good substitute for the old English Snowdrop, producing spikes of snow-white blossoms tipped with green; very hardy; will do well in any soil or situation.

**L. Aestivum (Summer Snowflake).**—1s. per dozen.
**L. Vernum (Spring Snowflake).**—1s. per dozen.
**L. Pulchellus Major.**—The largest white-flowered variety in existence; nearly twice the size of the others; a great acquisition. (See cut.) 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

**Obtainable from February to May.**

The Giant-flowered Snowflake.

# SPARAXIS.

They are mostly low-growing Ixia-like plants, of gorgeous colours and rich markings. They are perfectly hardy and easy of cultivation.

**Named Varieties, 2s. 6d. per dozen.** **Choice Mixed, 2s. per dozen.**

**Pulcherrima.**—Rose. 1s. each, or 9s. per dozen. **Obtainable from February to May.**

# TUBEROSES.

Produce tall spikes of wax-like flowers, deliciously scented. Excellent for cut flowers, and, like the Gladiolus, every bud will bloom if the spike be placed in water.

**Single or Double White, 6d. each, out of the Ground. In Pots, 1s. each.**

**The Pearl**—A splendid variety of recent introduction. 9d. each. **Dry Bulbs obtainable from May to July.**

# TIGRIDIAS (THE TIGER FLOWER.)

Produce exceedingly large and beautiful tiger-spotted like flowers, about four inches in diameter; very peculiar. A single plant frequently shows a new flower every day for three weeks or a month. Considering the great beauty of these highly-coloured Iridaceous plants, the wonder is that they are not more generally grown in gardens, being very hardy, gorgeous, and attractive.

**Conchiflora Grandiflora (the Shell Plant)**—Yellow and red spotted. 1s. each.

**Grandiflora Alba (the White Tiger Flower)**—White, spotted crimson; novelty of great merit; large and beautiful. 1s. each; 8s. per doz.

**Pavonia**—Scarlet and orange-yellow, spotted. 6d. each, or 4s. 6d. per dozen. **Obtainable from May to August.**

**Choice Collections of Daffodils from 7s. 6d. to £5. (See Page 80.)**

## TRITELIAS.

Uniflora—Very exquisite little plant; flowers vary, white, tinged blue or purple mauve, of a beautiful waxy texture; sweet scented. The flowers are of a long duration, and the plant is quite hardy. 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Uniflora Alba—Pure white. 1s. 6d. per dozen.

**Obtainable from February to April.**

## TRITONIAS.

A GROUP of Iridaceous plants allied to Ixias. Exceedingly free-blooming and bright. Succeeds under the same treatment as Ixias and Sparaxis.

Separate Varieties, 2s. 6d.; Mixed, 2s. per dozen.

**Obtainable from February to May.**

## TULIPS.

FOR beauty of form and brilliancy of colour, Tulips cast all other Spring flowers into the shade. Nothing can equal, much less excel, their gorgeous appearance in beds or groups. In form they are the most perfect of all florists' flowers, whilst their wealth of colours, and the purity and variety of their markings, furnish abundant evidence of their extreme beauty and effectiveness in any and every position in which they may be placed. As they succeed well in any ordinary soil, I can recommend them with the greatest confidence. In planting, the crown of the bulb should be three inches under the surface.

Early Double, Named Varieties—3s. 6d. per dozen.

Double Mixed—3s. per dozen.

Early Single, Named Varieties—3s. per dozen.

Early Single, Mixed—2s. per dozen.

Parrot—A most interesting section. The flowers are of immense size, and extravagantly showy, and present occasional shades and markings that are marvellous. They are worth growing for the interest their flame-like flaunting flowers will afford.

Named Varieties, 4s.; Mixed, 3s. 6d. per dozen.

**Obtainable from February to May.**

## WATSONIAS.

A GENUS of hardy plants, deserving of more extensive cultivation on account of their stately appearance and brilliant colours. They succeed well in the open order, in any ordinary garden soil.

Al[illegible]—One of the most lovely of all bulbs, long spike of pure white flowers; will grow anywhere. A splendid novelty. 1s. each.

Fulgens—The finest of this family. A tall stately plant, with very showy pink flowers. 1s. each.

O'Brieni—Pure white; a beautiful variety. 1s. each.

Pendula—Crimson. 1s. each.

Rosea—Rose, fine, 2 feet; tall and handsome. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

Spicata—Lilac, very fine. 1s. each.

**Obtainable during February, March, and April.**

Choice Collections of

# Bulbs

For Planting in the Open Ground.

## My Own Selection.

These Collections contain only good flowering Bulbs, and of the most popular Varieties, and are selected so as to produce a succession of bloom.

**Collection A.**—5s.; per post, 6s. suitable for a small garden.

**Collection B.**—10s. 6d.; per post, 12s. Suitable for villa garden.

**Collection C.**—Carriage free to any railway station in Victoria, £1 1s. Suitable for a moderate-sized garden.

**Collection D.**—Carriage free to any railway station in Victoria, £1 11s. 6d. Suitable for a large garden.

**Collection E.**—Carriage free to any railway station in Victoria, £3 3s. Suitable for an extra large garden.

**Collection F.**—Carriage free to any railway station in Victoria, £4 4s. Suitable for an extra large garden.

# List of Miscellaneous BULBS, TUBERS, etc.

Allium Moly Luteum (*Golden Garlic*)—Very showy and hardy: valuable for cut flowers, which keep a long time in water. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

—— Neapolitanum—Pure white flowers, in large umbels. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

—— Roseum—Pale rose, in umbels. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

Alstrœmeria Peregrina—Flowers large and handsome; outer petals pale purple, the inner white suffused with yellow and spotted with purple. 1s. 3d. each.

—— Haemantha — Scarlet, purple, and orange. 1s. 3d. each.

Amorphophallus Rivieri — A palm-like ariod; very rare and curious; excellent for table decoration when grown in pots. 2s. each.

Anomatheca Cruenta—A charming little Irid, with Ixia-like foliage, and a profusion of brilliant red flowers. This little gem is one of the prettiest of the small bulbs. 6d. each, or 3s. 6d. per dozen.

Arum Arisarum (*Friar's Cowl*)—Dark red. 1s. 6d. each.

—— Cornutum — Red, spotted black, large curiously spotted stems. 2s. each.

—— Crinitum — Rosy pink, stem beautifully marbled; enormous flower; wonderful plant. 2s. 6d. each.

—— Dioscorides — Black purple flowers. 2s. 6d. each.

—— Palestinum (*Sanctum—the Black Calla*)—New, flowers purple; sweet scented. 2s. each.

An interesting and curious class of plants, with ornamental foliage and striking flowers.

Bessera Elegans—A most elegant plant, with drooping bell-shaped flowers, vermilion outside, streaked with rosy-white inside; very rare. 2s. 6d. each.

Bravoa Geminiflora—Large racemes of pretty crimson flowers on stems two feet high, tube coral-red, rose at the orifice; very fine and hardy. 2s. 6d. each.

Brodiæa Congesta—Blue; very fine. 9d. each.

—— Grandiflora—Dwarf blue; found in the Sacramento Valley; requires to be grown in the shade. 6d. each, or 5s. per dozen.

Brodiæas are a very fine class of bulbs, with star-like flowers.

Brunsvigia Josephine—Produces a spike two or three feet high, surmounted by an immense umbel measuring three feet in diameter, and containing fifty to sixty flowers three inches in width; bright crimson inside, exterior purplish-orange. 6s. each.

Calliprora Lutea—Yellow, striped brown free-flowering. 2s. each.

Camassia Esculenta — A beautiful hardy bulb, flower-stem from eighteen inches to two feet high; flowers purplish-blue, nearly two inches in diameter. 1s. each.

Chionodoxa Luciliæ (*Glory of the Snow*)—Blue, white centre; very fine; requires to be grown in the shade. 1s. each.

**Choice Collections of Daffodils from 7s. 6d. to £5. (See Page 80.)**

## MISCELLANEOUS BULBS, TUBERS, Etc.—Continued.

**Chlidanthus Fragrans**—Yellow flowers, four to five inches in length, very fragrant. 1s. 6d. each, or 12s. per dozen. Ready in June.

**Coburgia Incarnata**—Very beautiful, of easy culture, orange-red flowers, 4 to 5 inches long, hanging in clusters; native of Peru. 2s. each.

**Commelina Tuberosa**—Intense blue. Very elegant plant, producing flowers in great profusion. 2s. each.

**Crinum Capense**—White, free blooming, and large; very beautiful. 1s. 9d. each.

—— **Mooreii**—This variety produces long spikes of beautiful blush-coloured flowers, very handsome. 2s. 6d. each.

—— **Natalense** (*The Natal Lily*)—Pink-rayed, tall, free-flowering, noble plant. 1s. 9d. each.

—— **Pedunculatum Pacificum**—A noble species known as the Wedding Lily, introduced from Lord Howe's Island, producing immense umbels of deliciously scented pure white blossoms. The individual flowers are from 4 to 5 inches in diameter, and as many as twenty to thirty are produced in each umbel. 2s. each.

—— **Yamense**—This is by far the finest example of this family that has ever yet been introduced. The flowers are of the purest white, and borne in large spikes. I can with confidence recommend it, as it does well in any climate. 2s. 6d. each.

A magnificent class of plants, producing large clusters of grand lily-like flowers. They flower well, and will grow almost anywhere.

**Cyanella Capensis**—Most elegant, with Ixia-like blue and yellow flowers disposed in spreading panicles. 1s. each, or 9s. per dozen.

**Cyclobothra Alba** (*Alabaster Star Tulip of California*)—White, beautifully fringed, 2s 6d. each.

—— **Pulchella** (*The Golden Star Tulip*)—Fine golden-yellow. 2s. 6d. each.

These bulbs remain a long time in bloom.

**Cyclamen**—Magnificent Winter and Spring flowering bulbous plants; very hardy and handsome, both in foliage and flower. They range in colour from purest white to the deepest purple, and are in many cases strongly and pleasantly scented. Most excellent plants to cultivate in pots, and are easily managed.

—— **Persicum Grandiflorum**—Sorts, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.

**Cypella Herberti**—Very beautiful, like a Tigridia; bright orange-yellow flowers, with dark purple stripes and purple spots; blooms all the Summer. 1s. each.

**Dicentra Spectabilis** (*Dielytra*)—Sometimes called Bleeding Heart; bears heart-shaped deep pink flowers, a dozen or more being borne on a graceful drooping raceme a foot or more in length; excellent for the garden, and perfectly hardy anywhere. Price, 1s. 6d. each. Obtainable from May to August.

**Elisena Ringens**—A very grand bulb, flowers dazzling white, large and curious in shape. 3s. 6d. each.

**Epimedium Pinnatum Elegans**—Yellow. 1s. 6d. each.

**Fritillaria Persica** (*Persian Lily*)—A very curious bulb, with elegant foliage and peculiar bell-shaped hanging flowers, purplish-brown outside, yellowish inside; from Mount Ararat. 2s. each.

**Funkia Lineata Alba**—Flowers pure white and very sweetly scented; very hardy. 1s. 9d. each.

**Gloxinias**—Gloxinias rank second to no other flowers for their noble form and beauty. They are easily grown, and in this State they will flower well in an ordinary greenhouse. Price, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each, or 15s. to 24s. per dozen varieties. Selected seedlings, not named, 1s. 6d. each.

**Haemanthus Tigrinus** (*Blood Flower*)—A noble species, with bright crimson flowers appearing between the two immense leaves, which spread for two feet along the ground. 2s. 6d. each.

—— **Albiflos**—White. 2s. each.

—— **Coccineus**—Scarlet. 2s. 6d. each.

—— **Rotundiflorus**—Flesh colour. 2s. each.

**Hemerocallis Flava**—Yellow; sweet-scented. 1s. 6d. each.

—— **Fulva fl. pl.** (*Beautiful Day Lily*)—A very showy border plant; easily cultivated. Very fine plants for the conservatory or open ground. 1s. 6d. each.

**Lycoris Aurea** (*The Golden Lily*)—From China; beautiful golden flowers. 1s. each.

—— **Radiata**—From Japan; rich crimson; one of the finest bulbs in cultivation. 1s. 6d. each.

**Milla Biflora**—A very fine bulb, with ivory-white flowers, borne on a long slender stem 12 to 18 inches high. 2s. each.

**Montbretia Feu d'Artifice**—Crimson. 1s. each.

—— **Pottsi**—Fine golden-orange and scarlet, like a miniature Gladiolus; very fine and free-flowering; most effective. 1s. each.

**Nerine Fothergilli**—A superb variety, larger than the Guernsey Lily, and of a deep vermilion-scarlet colour. 2s. each.

—— **Alba**—White. 1s. 9d.

—— **Sarniensis** (*Guernsey Lily*)—A well-known plant, producing flowers of a rosy-crimson colour; very pretty. 1s. each.

Obtainable from March to May.

**Nymphæas** (*Water Lilies*)—Can be grown in any swampy piece of ground, and even in tubs of water sunk in the ground or on the surface, and even in aquariums in the house. For ponds, if a soft muddy bottom, tie the root close to a stone large enough to sink it; drop it near the shore in two or three feet of water, as the bloom is much better in shallow water. If a hard bottom, dig a small hole, and cover lightly. For tubs, take any strong barrel free from oil, tar, or spirits, saw in two, put in six or eight inches of fine loam, or pond mud, if handy; lay in the roots, being careful to straighten out the small fibres, and cover two inches deep; fill the tub gently with water, and keep full. This is all the care they need. 2s. to 10s. each.

**Ornithogalum** (*Star of Bethlehem*) **Niveum**—White. 2s. 6d. per dozen.

—— **Arabicum**—White, black eye; fragrant. 6d. each, or 4s. per dozen.

—— **Thyrsoides** (*New*)—White; very pretty. 1s. each.

—— **Umbellatum**—White. 6d. each, or 4s. per dozen.

The above varieties of the favourite Star of Bethlehem are exceedingly fine border Perennials, and bloom upon thick-set racemes, 12 to 18 inches, and continuing a long time in bloom; excellent for cut flowers.

**Oxalis Cerna fl. pl.**—Double yellow flowers. 6d. each, or 4s. per dozen.

—— **of Sorts**—2s. 6d. per dozen.

The varieties of Oxalis are very pretty, and useful for border purposes.

**Pancratium Maritimum**—White, very beautiful, hardy; requires plenty of water when commencing to bloom. 1s. 6d. each.

—— **Illyricum**—One of the finest white bulbs, very fragrant. 1s. 6d. each.

—— **Littorale**—Fine new species, pure white. 1s. 6d. each.

**Richardia Alba Maculata**—One of the most elegant plants; the leaves are of a lovely green, distinctly marked with oblong blotches of clear, transparent white. 2s. each.

**Sternbergia Lutea**—Golden-yellow, Autumn flowering; a native of Palestine, and well worthy of cultivation. 9d. each, or 5s. per dozen.

**Strumaria Crispa**—Rose-coloured flowers; very pretty. 9d. each.

**Scilla Campanulata Carnea**—Rose, distinct and pleasing. 4d. each.

—— —— **Alba**—Large drooping Campanulata-like flowers, pure white. 4d. each.

—— **Hyacinthoides** (*Nutans*) **Cœrulea** (*Bluebell*)—Fine blue, showy. 2s. per dozen.

—— —— **Alba**—Fine white free-flowering. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

—— —— **Rosea**—Distinct flesh colour. 6d. each, or 4s. per dozen.

—— **Peruviana Cœrulea** (*Peruvian Hyacinth*)—One of the finest bulbous plants. Its large corymbs of brilliant flowers are very beautiful; blue, with yellow stamens. 6d. each.

—— —— **Alba**—Large and fine, white. 6d. each.

Obtainable from February to May.

Splendid early Spring-blooming plants. All are perfectly hardy, and succeed in any soil or situation; deserving of more extensive cultivation.

**Snowdrops** (*English*)—These should be planted in clumps in shady, moist places, and left alone for years. The double-flowering variety is exquisitely beautiful; the flowers are snow-white, bell-shaped, sometimes delicately tipped with light green. These must not be confounded with "Snowflakes."

—— **(Galanthus Nivalis)**—Single. 6d. each, or 5s. per dozen.

—— **(Galanthus Nivalis fl. pl.)**—Double. 1s. each, or 9s. per dozen.

Obtainable during March and April.

**Tritoma Uvaria** (*Queen's Lily*)—Brilliant carmine-orange, makes a fine effect in the garden. 1s. 3d. each.

—— **Media**—1s. 3d. each.

The Tritomas are admirably adapted for large beds or groups, the many flame-coloured racemes forming a stately object. The lower stem grows from 4 to 5 feet high, surmounted by a spike of curious red and orange flowers a foot in length; very showy. The Tritoma is hardy almost anywhere.

**Trillium Grandiflorum** (*American Wood Lily*)—2s. each.

**Wachendorfia Brevifolia**—Pale yellow, flowers in panicles. 1s. each.

**Zephyranthes Carinata**—Flowers 3 inches across; deep rich rose and white; free-blooming. 1s. 6d. each.

**Choice Collections of Daffodils from 7s. 6d. to £5.** (See Page 80.)

# AGRICULTURAL SEEDS FORAGE CROPS.

*Samples and Prices for large quantities Post Free on application.*

**MY LEADING SPECIALTY.**

*When writing for Samples and Prices, please state approximate quantity required.*

**Important Notice.**—As I deal very largely in Agricultural Seeds of all Descriptions, and make them one of my specialties, I am enabled to supply large purchasers on unusually favourable terms, and will be pleased to give any information regarding cultivation, sowing, etc.

**NOTE.—All Agricultural Seeds are Net, no Discount Allowed.**

## AUSTRALIAN SALTBUSH.—*Atriplex.*

THIS is one of the most valuable of our native fodder plants. It is particularly adapted for a dry hot climate like ours. The plants grow from two to five feet high, are of a salty flavour, and very succulent. It continues green after all the natural grasses have been dried up, and affords feed for stock in the middle of Summer, when it is so scarce. It is a well-known fact that Saltbush is one of the most fattening of plants, and stock fed on it are always kept in good health.

CULTIVATION.—As the seeds of all the varieties are very light, it is a most difficult matter to sow them without being blown away; therefore the best method to adopt is to place, say, about six seeds in a patch, at distances of about ten yards apart, and cover with about half-inch of soil. The seed should be sown, if possible, before a rain, and the soil should be well pulverised. All the varieties can be easily propagated by cuttings, made into lengths of about one foot, and planted when the ground is sufficiently moist, early Spring or early Autumn being the best time.

The following descriptions are extracted from Baron Ferd. von Müeller's work, *Select Extra-Tropical Plants:*—

Halemoides—One of the best dwarf species for saltbush pastures. Stands the most extremes of drought. 3s. 6d. per lb.

Holocarpa—A valuable variety, largely grown in New South Wales. Stands the drought well. 3s. 6d. per lb.

Leptocarpum—This is another of the perennial saltbushes which render many of our dry, sterile tracts valuable for sheep pastures. It will bear a great amount of drought. 3s. 6d. per lb.

Nummularium (*Old Man Salt Bush*)—One of the tallest, most fattening, and wholesome of Australian pastoral saltbushes, but not so much relished by grazing animals as some of the smaller species. Sheep and cattle pastured on saltbush country are said to remain not only free from fluke, but to recover from this distoma disease and other allied ailments. 3s. 6d. per lb.

Rhagodia hastata (*Halbert-leaved Saltbush*)—This variety when cultivated grows to a height of about 5 or 6 feet and 7 feet through, and in New South Wales it has been successfully grown as a hedge. In its native state it is a divaricately branched undershrub, spreading 2 to 3 feet, and is covered with a slightly mealy whiteness, which increases with the dryness of the weather. It is valuable food for horses, cattle, and sheep. 5s. per lb.

Semibaccatum—A perennial creeping variety, very much liked by sheep, considered among the best of saline herbage of the saltbush country. Mr. Will Farrer pronounces this variety as wonderful for its productiveness and its drought-resisting power. 3s. 6d. per lb.

Vesicarium—One of the most fattening and most relished of all the dwarf varieties. Stands the drought well. A valuable variety. 3s. 6d. per lb.

## TAGASASTE.

(Commonly called Tree Lucerne.)

TAGASASTE, commonly called Tree Lucerne, is a very vigorous fodder shrub, and one that *will stand the severest frost or drought.* Cattle and horses are very fond of it, eating it greedily and fattening upon it very quickly. If it is intended for feeding purposes, it should never be allowed to grow into a tree. It succeeds well on poor land, but care should be taken that the land is well drained, for wet at the roots kills it. The seed should be sown early in the Spring or Autumn. As the young plants do not stand transplanting very well, it is advisable to sow the seed thinly where it is to remain, and if they come up too thickly, the surplus may be transplanted without damaging the others. The seed, which is very hard, should be steeped overnight in boiling water before sowing. The trees should stand ten to fifteen feet apart. In New South Wales it grew twelve feet high in six months from the time of sowing the seed. Besides its value as a fodder plant, it is exceedingly useful for shelter purposes. It is very ornamental in appearance, being covered with deliciously-scented white flowers, which are very attractive to bees. The seeds are valuable for feeding poultry. About 4 lbs. of seed is sufficient to sow an acre.

6d. per oz., 1s. ¼ lb., 1s. 6d. ½ lb., 3s. per lb.

## VELVET OR MAGNET BEAN.

A FORAGE plant of recent introduction to this State. Stock are said to readily eat the vines and leaves, and the Beans when ground with or without the pod are used in place of oats or corn. As a fertiliser it is unequalled. It should be sown in the Spring, when all frosts are over, in hills, four feet apart each way, three to five Beans to a hill. About 10 lbs. required to sow an acre.

1s. per lb.

## SHEEP'S BURNET.

THIS is a most valuable fodder plant, and should be more largely cultivated. It will thrive on the poorest chalk soils, where Sainfoin will not succeed. It is greatly liked by cattle if sown with other grasses and clovers.

Mr. Ingham, of Book Book Station, Wagga Wagga, N.S.W., thinks very highly of it, and has hundreds of acres entirely devoted to it.

1s. per lb.

## SULLA.

*Hedysarum coronarium.*

A SPLENDID forage plant of very nutritious qualities, greatly liked by cattle, both in the green and dry state. It is very largely grown in Italy, where it is highly thought of. It requires a calcareous-argillaceous heavy and good deep soil, with sufficient but never stagnant moisture, and a great deal of warmth. These conditions are essential in order to obtain a good result. The plant grows very bushy, and attains a height of about four feet.

Shelled seed, 2s. per lb.

**Samples and Prices of Agricultural Seeds Post Free on Application.**

**FORAGE CROPS—Continued.**

# Sowing Rape. DWARF ESSEX.

*Every Sheep Farmer should try it.* **The Great Feed for Sheep.** *Imported and Colonial Saved Seed.*

RAPE is without doubt one of the most useful plants for fattening sheep, containing as it does about eight per cent. of carbo-hydrates, two per cent. of albumen, and a little fat. It succeeds best in the cooler districts during the Summer, and in the warmer districts during the Winter. It likes well-cultivated land, fairly moist, and, if sown in August or September, will give a good Summer crop. If sown early in April, just after the first Autumn rains, it will provide good Winter feed. The seed should be sown broadcast on a finely harrowed surface, and the roller passed over it. This is sufficient covering, for if buried too deeply it will not germinate. Stock should never be turned into rape when hungry, otherwise they will become blown, and many will die. One acre will fatten about a dozen lambs. If not eaten too bare, its broad foliage enables it to smother the weeds; and by judicious grazing it will last throughout the season, and leave the land in good condition. It is also exceedingly valuable as green manure, for which purpose a top dressing should be given immediately after harvest, worked into the land with a scarifier, and the seed sown broadcast. It may be ploughed in as soon as large enough, or a flock of sheep may be fed on it for a few days previous to the ploughing. 4 to 6lbs required to sow an acre.

**Special Price for 5 cwt. to Ton Lots on Application.**

*TRUE DWARF BROAD-LEAF ESSEX RAPE (Imported), 4d. per lb., or 28/- per cwt.*

**I can supply good Sowing Rape at a cheap rate. Samples and Prices post free on application.**

**Not less than Half-cwt. at Cwt. rate.**

## KIDNEY VETCH, OR YELLOW SAND CLOVER

*Anthyllis vulneraria.*

THE Kidney Vetch, or Yellow Sand Clover, is a deep-rooted, herbaceous, hardy Perennial, a native of Britain. It is exceedingly valuable for dry sands and poor soils, where nothing else will thrive. Sheep, cattle, and horses are very fond of it. It flourishes during the most severe droughts, and should be included in all mixtures for dry soils, as it produces an abundance of hay. 1s. 6d. per lb.

## TARES OR VETCHES

THE Tare or Vetch is a most valuable forage plant, and also makes excellent green food. The crop should be sown in Autumn as early as the seed is able to vegetate. It is most commonly sown with Barley or Rye (which helps to support it, and thus adds to its productiveness) at the rate of half-bushel (60 lbs. bushel) to the acre, or singly, 2 bushels.

Golden, Grey, or Black — Approximate price, 10s. per bushel (60 lbs.).

KIDNEY VETCH, OR YELLOW SAND CLOVER.

## THE VILLOUS OR HAIRY VETCH

*Vicia Villosa.*

AN excellent forage plant, which can be sown at almost any time, hardy, and succeeding well in all soils, and withstands drought well. It is highly thought of by German and Austrian farmers, and is very largely cultivated by them. It is valuable for feeding green, or for cutting for silage. About 30 lbs required to sow an acre. 1s. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.

## GIANT SPURRY

*Spergula maxima.*

THE Spurry is an Annual plant which is largely grown in Russia for making hay. It is said that milch cows fed on it give superior milk and butter, and sheep excellent mutton. It grows well on poor dry sandy soil almost too poor to grow any other crop. Its value as a manurial plant on light soils is pronounced. It is readily eaten by cows and sheep. 15 lbs required to sow an acre. 1s. per lb.

## SACALINE

*Polygonum Sacchalinense.*

THIS new Perennial Fodder Plant, which is a native of the Island of Sakhalin, situated between Japan and Siberia, is likely to prove a valuable acquisition, as it is capable of **withstanding drought and resisting great cold.** It is easily cultivated, requiring no manure, and being a very vigorous grower, yields immense crops. Sheep, cattle, and horses are exceedingly fond of it. In France it succeeded well during the great drought of 1893.

It has been largely sown in many parts of the State, but as it takes some two or three years to establish itself, very little can so far be said of its merits. I have received several reports more or less in its favour.

The seed is rather difficult of germination if not properly sown and looked after.

Clean seed, without the husk, 1s. per packet, 2s. oz.; per post, 2s. 1d.

DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING.

The seed, which is very light, may be sown almost at any time, except during the Winter months, in a seedpan, box, or open frame, in a loamy soil. Cover the seed lightly, and water when required. When the seedlings are large enough to handle, transfer to their permanent quarters. The young plants do not make much growth the first year.

## SAINFOIN OR ESPARCETTE

*Hedysarum onobrychis.*

New Double Cutting.

CATTLE are very fond of Sainfoin or Esparcette, whether in its green state or made into hay. It is especially valuable for dry climates, and yields two crops a year. Sainfoin is a Perennial, grows upright, reaching a height of from two to three feet, and bearing a broad flesh-coloured flower. If the crop is intended to stand for more than one season, the ground should be clean and well-worked. 20 lbs (in the husk) required to sow an acre. 1s. per lb.

## SCOTCH BROOM

*Genista scoparia.*

The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in Winter. It is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. 1s. 6d. per lb.

## SERADELLA

A valuable forage plant, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings, in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. It may also be cured for hay. Can be sown with winter rye. About 50 lbs. to an acre. Per lb., 1s.

## LUPINS

One of the best plants known for soiling. Succeeds well in poor sandy soils, and enriches the soil by being ploughed in as manure. The seed when burned is said to be excellent manure for oranges and olives. They may be sown in Autumn or Spring. 150 lbs. required to sow an acre. 4d. per lb.

**Samples and Prices of Agricultural Seeds Post Free on Application.**

**FORAGE CROPS.—Continued.**

LUCERNE.

# LUCERNE,

## The King of the Fodder Plants.

Excellent for Cattle, Horses, Sheep, etc. Every Farmer Should Grow Some.

**MY GREAT SPECIALTY.**

**AMERICA. HUNTER RIVER. HUNGARIAN.**

THE great drought which has been experienced in many parts of Australia for several seasons in succession, should awaken those who did not prepare for such emergencies by taking time by the forelock and laying down a certain portion of land in Lucerne, as, owing to its deep-rooting qualities, it withstands drought excellently, and with only a shower or two of rain produces an abundance of fodder, which is eaten by horses, cattle, and sheep with great relish. It can be depastured on during the Winter months, if cut during the Summer, without destroying its permanence. It excels all other fodder plants for the purpose of hay, our climate and rich deep soil being especially adapted to its growth. In a very favourable season it will produce four or five cuttings from the beginning of August to the latter end of March, each cutting producing from one to two tons per acre, according to the character of the soil. This seed should be sown in good deep rich land, the roots penetrating to a great depth. The more the land is worked, the better chance there will be of producing a crop. It should be subsoiled during the Summer to as great a depth as possible. After this, cross plough, harrow, and roll, until staple is as well pulverised and the surface as smooth as it is possible to get it. Care should be taken to eradicate all couch grass from the land before the seed is sown, as it is very injurious to a Lucerne crop. The thicker the crop, the finer and better will be the quality of the hay. The seed should be sown in Autumn or Spring. 5 to 6 lbs. in drills, or 10 to 12 lbs. broadcast, required to sow an acre.

NOTE.—All seed is specially machined and hand-sieved before being sent out.

**Price 10d. per lb.**

CHEAPER BY THE ¼ CWT. AND TON.

☞ When writing for price, please state quantity required.

# TURKESTAN LUCERNE.

VALUABLE as a fodder plant for dry, arid soils. Perfectly hardy—withstands drought, heat, and cold—yields the heaviest and richest crops of fodder. The best Clover for permanent pasture and hay.

The climate of Turkestan is not unlike that of the interior states of America—being far removed from the ocean and surrounded by wide expanses of dry land. The summers are very hot and long, and in many places the evaporation exceeds the quantity of moisture that has fallen during the year. The inhabitants are mainly employed raising cattle, and here it is this Lucerne grows and flourishes.

At the Experimental Station, Brookings, United States, America, with a minimum temperature last winter of 40 degrees below zero with the ground bare, common Lucerne was killed, while Turkestan came through unharmed. At the Wyoming Experimental Station, United States, the Turkestan Lucerne was exposed to a minimum temperature of 45 degrees below zero without harm. 1s. per lb.

# TEOSINTE REANA LUXURIANS.

THIS is a highly valuable Summer forage plant, and one that will succeed in all the warm districts of the colony. It yields an immense crop of succulent fodder, one seed producing forty to sixty stalks, and growing to a height of twelve to eighteen feet. It is excellent feed for cows, and when better known will be largely cultivated. F. Madden, Esq., M.L.A., Kew, speaks in very high terms of the value of this plant, and is having it thoroughly tested. It proved a great success in this State last year, in the Government trials conducted by Dr. Howell, and will no doubt be largely tried this coming season. ¼ lb., 9d.; ½ lb., 1s. 3d.; 1 lb., 2s. 6d. 2 lbs. required to sow an acre.

# TREE LUCERNE,

## THE TRUE VARIETY.

*Medicago arborea.*

Quite distinct from the Tagasaste.

THE *Cytisus proliferous albus* was introduced some years ago, and called by the name of Tagasaste, or Tree Lucerne, which is a misnomer, and causing it to be confounded with the true variety, *Medicago arborea*, which is in every respect far superior to it as a fodder plant, and which I now offer for the first time in Australia.

A correspondent in Italy wrote me as follows:—"It thrives well in any soil, resisting drought, salt air, etc., and grows to a height of about 6 feet. The plant is covered with small leaves, like those of the Lucerne, and bears nice yellow flowers. It is an excellent fodder plant, and as rich as the Lucerne in nutritive substances."

¼ lb., 9d.; ½ lb., 1s.; 1 lb., 2s. Per post—¼ lb., 1s.; ½ lb., 1s. 5d.: 1 lb., 2s. 9d.

# FENUGREEK.

*Trigonella Foenum-graecum.*

AN annual fodder plant, growing wild on the shores of the Mediterranean. It is valuable for the seed, which is used when ground as a condiment for horses and cattle; it is also given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. It is also said to render damaged hay palatable. 1s. per lb.

# SOY BEAN.

*Soja hispida.*

RESEMBLES in habit of growth the ordinary Dwarf Kidney Bean. It is very strong and hardy, growing to a height of 20 to 24 inches. The pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and each contain four seeds. As many as 350 pods have been counted on a single plant. If cut when in flower it makes excellent fodder; or when the beans are ripe, good hay. The beans can be used green, cooked like peas or broad beans, or in the dry state like haricot beans. They are appreciated by all kinds of stock and poultry. One of the most valuable beans grown either for man or beast. **Yellow seeded.** 1s. per lb.

# COW PEAS.

A VALUABLE fodder plant, sheep being very fond of them when in flower, when they will eat the entire plant. It is also very valuable as a green crop to plough under. 1 to 1½ bushels required to sow an acre.

6d. per lb., or 17s. 6d. per bushel.

NOTE.—This price is only approximate.

SOY BEAN.

**Samples and Prices of Agricultural Seeds Post Free on Application.**

# SORGHUMS.

SORGHUMS are valuable Fodder Plants for hot and dry districts, and yield an immense quantity of forage, and can be sown from September to end of January. Early Amber Sugar Cane and Improved Undendibule Sugar Cane are the best of the saccharine varieties. Many of the other varieties, although non-saccharine, are extremely useful, the seed being an excellent food for fowls. Johnson grass (*Sorghum halapense*) is a valuable perennial variety, and should be more largely sown, as it thrives in almost any situation. Sow 6 to 8 lbs. in drills, and 12 to 14 lbs. broadcast.

KAFFIR BRANCHING CORN.

## JERUSALEM CORN.

*Var. Sorghum.*

THIS variety belongs to the non-saccharine Sorghums. It grows about three feet high, makes one large head on main stalk, and several smaller heads on side shoots, often as many as eight heads on one stalk. Claimed to be one of the best and surest grain crops for dry countries and seasons. The seed is excellent food for chickens. 9d. per lb.

## WHITE BRANCHING MILLO MAIZE.

*Var. Sorghum.*

THIS non-saccharine Sorghum when cut for feeding starts again from the stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. The seed is excellent food for chickens. 9d. per lb.

## YELLOW BRANCHING MILLO MAIZE.

*Var. Sorghum.*

NON-SACCHARINE; useful for the large amount of foliage, green feed or cured fodder that it furnishes and for its grain. The seed is excellent for chickens. 9d. per lb.

## DHOURA, OR EGYPTIAN CORN.

*Var. Sorghum.*

A NON-SACCHARINE variety of Sorghum, producing a great yield of grain. It stands drought well, and grows from six to twelve feet high, and may be repeatedly cut for green fodder. All kinds of stock are exceedingly fond of it. The seed is excellent food for chickens. 9d. per lb.

## KAFFIR BRANCHING CORN.

*Var. Sorghum.*

A NON-SACCHARINE variety of low stocky habit. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages is available for green feed. Withstands drought well, and is said to succeed on land too poor to grow anything else. The seed is excellent for chickens.

Red, White } 9d. per lb.

## EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE.

*Var. Sorghum.*

THIS is a useful and valuable fodder plant which is greatly relished by horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs. It may be fed green, or made into ensilage. If fed green it should not be used until the seed head has shot out, as before it reaches that state it has a bitter flavour. Lately a great number of cattle have been blown by being allowed to eat it before it has fully matured. 4d. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.

## JOHNSON GRASS, OR EVER-GREEN MILLET.

*Sorghum halapense.*

A VALUABLE Perennial variety of Sorghum, which has now come largely into use. It thrives well in almost all soils and situations, however warm and dry; but where it can be irrigated it produces enormous crops. Cattle, horses, and pigs are exceedingly fond of it. The seed takes a long time to germinate. 1s. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.

## SORGHUM SACCHARATUM.

*Syn. Holcus.*

THIS is a valuable plant in warm districts where the soil is good, for use as green fodder during Summer, being similar to Maize in that respect. It is found to be more fattening than milk producing, and, therefore, better adapted for store than for dairy cattle. It also requires the same kind of culture as Maize. It should be sown in drills three feet apart, put in thinly, as its habit is to tiller. The plants may be thinned for use as they progress, until the remainder stand a foot apart. 4d. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.

## IMPROVED EARLY UNDENDIBULE SUGAR CANE.

*Var. Sorghum.*

THIS is a valuable variety of recent introduction, and a very fast grower. The leading feature of this variety is solidity of stalk, which has a thin shell, and a large percentage of sugar. All kinds of stock eat it with avidity, and fatten very quickly. 6d. per lb.

## IMPHEE, OR PLANTER'S FRIEND.

*Var. Sorghum.*

A VALUABLE variety of Sorghum, and preferred by several to any other. It is largely grown in New South Wales for feeding stock. 4d. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.

## BROOM CORN.

*Var. Sorghum.*

ALTHOUGH a non-saccharine variety, it is nevertheless largely grown for fodder for dairy cattle, etc. 3d. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.

EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE.

JAPANESE MILLET.

# MILLETS.

Sow from September to December. In drills (3 feet apart), 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. Broadcast, 15 lbs. per acre.

## JAPANESE MILLET.

CALLED in America "The Billion Dollar Grass." The most wonderful Fodder Plant ever introduced. Should be grown by all Dairy Farmers. This new Millet, which was introduced about two years ago, has proved itself to be one of the most popular forage plants in the United States and Canada. It is an Annual of exceedingly rapid growth, standing six to eight feet high, and yields 10 to 12 tons per acre of green fodder, which, when cured, makes an excellent quality of hay. If cut before flowering, it starts again rapidly, and yields a second crop. Its drought-resisting qualities will also render it a valuable green food when pastures are short. This Millet will prove most desirable, being rich in milk-producing properties, and yields a much heavier crop than the grasses and clovers generally used. When ripe, it has a large loose seed-head; and as the seed is greedily eaten by all kinds of birds, it will prove invaluable for sowing in game coverts. In the Victorian Government trials conducted here last season by Dr. Howell, this variety proved a great success, and will this coming season be planted largely. 6d. per lb.

## HUNGARIAN MILLET.

A VERY quick growing variety, excellent for a Summer crop, and producing in a moist season two crops of hay. For warm districts it cannot be excelled. 6d. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.

## EGYPTIAN, OR PEARL MILLET.

CALLED in America "The Wonderful Fodder Plant." A very productive and useful forage plant, which has been grown in New South Wales with great success. It is a strong grower, and yields a great amount of green fodder. When the plant first comes up the stems are prostrate, but assume an upright position when two feet long. Stock eat it with great avidity. It can be cut three or four times, sprouting readily, and growing rapidly after each cutting. 4d. per ¼ lb.; 6d. per ½ lb.; 1s. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.

## NEW SIBERIAN, OR RUSSIAN MILLET.

A NEW and wonderfully productive forage plant from Russia, which has given excellent results in the United States, and is rapidly becoming the most popular of all millets. It is extremely hardy, withstands drought wonderfully, and is about two weeks earlier than German Millet, growing 4 to 5 feet in height. much ranker, producing more leaves than either the Hungarian or German Millet. Its stooling properties are remarkable, as high as forty-one stalks having been grown from one seed. The leaves start close to the ground and continue nearly to the top of the stem; are wide and tender, making it preferable to all other millets for hay. Yield of hay is one-third to one-half more per acre than Hungarian and German; besides, the hay is softer when cured, greener in colour, and preferred by all stock, being very nutritious and fattening. 9d. per lb.

**Special Prices for ¼-cwt. or bushel lots, together with Samples, POST FREE on application.**

# NATURAL GRASSES.

**NOTE.—No Discount allowed off Grass Seeds.**

**20lbs. represents a Bushel of Grass Seeds.**

*State approximately, quantity required when writing for quotations.*

CRESTED DOGSTAIL GRASS.

## RIB GRASS.

Botanical name, *Plantago lanceolata.*

Perennial. Height, ½ ft.

Is one of the best known of our grasses, and holds a place in almost every pasture. Its root is Perennial; its leaves are numerous, lanceolate acute, tapering towards both ends, spreading or prostrate, and of a deep green colour, and they stand upon broad, flat, ribbed footstalks, and are accompanied at their insertion with large tufts of soft, white, woolly fibres. It produces its foliage at an early period of the year, and is readily eaten by cattle, sheep, and horses, and is therefore to be recommended as an ingredient in all mixtures for Spring and Summer pasturage. Sow with other grasses, 2 lbs. to the acre. 6d. per lb.

## MEADOW FOXTAIL.

Botanical name, *Alopecurus pratensis.*

Perennial. Height, 2 ft.

THIS is one of the most desirable of all grasses for perennial pasture, being early and rapid in growth. It thrives best on well-drained, rich, loamy, and clayey soils, and makes excellent hay. It is eagerly eaten by all kinds of stock. Being somewhat coarse in habit, it is not suitable for lawns or bowling greens. It is admirably adapted for irrigation, as it grows very early pasturage, and soon revives again with water. Sow (if alone) 15 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 6d. per lb.

## TALL FESCUE.

Botanical name, *Festuca elatior.*

Perennial. Height, 3 ft. to 5 ft.

THIS is a very productive and strong growing variety, and is greatly relished by stock, both as hay and green food. It is most suitable for moist and strong soils, and is considered to be one of the best grasses in cultivation. Being very tall, it is not suited for lawn purposes. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 1s. per lb.

## CRESTED DOGSTAIL.

Botanical name, *Cynosurus cristatus.*

Perennial. Height, 1 to 1½ ft.

A VALUABLE fine short grass. It forms a close, dense turf of graceful nutritive herbage, and is little affected by extremes of weather. Stock of all kinds, especially sheep, are very fond of it, until it commences to ripen, when it becomes wiry. On account of its close-growing habit and evergreen foliage, it is particularly valuable for lawns, tennis-grounds, &c., and other places kept under by the scythe. It succeeds well in Gippsland, and is a capital Winter grass. From 3 to 6 lbs. per acre may be sown along with other grasses. The late Dr. Schomburg, of Adelaide, in one of his reports on his experimental grass plots during the continued drought of the eighties, states:—"The drought had no effect on Crested Dogstail *(Cynosurus cristatus).* All stock are fond of it, and it forms a close sward." 1s. 6d. per lb.

**Samples and Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds Post Free.**

NATURAL GRASSES—Continued.

## HARD FESCUE.

Botanical name, *Festuca duriuscula.*

Perennial. Height, 1½ ft.

A DWARF-GROWING, hardy, and robust grass. It is one of the most valuable and important of the Fescue tribe of pasture grasses. It retains its verdure during continued drought in a very remarkable manner, and is one of the best of pasture grasses. All kinds of stock eat it with avidity, but especially sheep, which always thrive well on the succulent herbage it produces. From the fineness of its foliage and evergreen appearance during Winter, it is eminently adapted for sowing in parks and ornamental grounds. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 9d. per lb.

## PRAIRIE GRASS.

Botanical name, *Bromus unioloides*

Perennial. Height, 2½ ft. to 3 ft.

This is one of the most nutritious of fodder and pasture grasses. It produces enormous crops, and can be cut four or five times a year, providing it is not allowed to go to seed. It succeeds well in almost any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist. Stock will eat it greedily, either in the green or dry state. A small proportion of it is valuable in mixtures, but upon the whole it is best alone. The demand for this grass increases year by year, proving that it will well repay cultivation. Sow (if alone) 40 to 60 lbs. to the acre. 5s. per bushel.

## YORKSHIRE FOG, OR WOOLLY SOFT GRASS.

Botanical name, *Holcus lanatus.*

Perennial. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

ALTHOUGH it is not as valuable as many of the other grasses, nevertheless it will grow well in any description of ground, whether poor or rich, swampy or dry, producing crops under the most unfavourable circumstances. In the interior of Central Australia, where rain seldom falls, it is said to succeed admirably. On marshy lands, where scarcely any other kind of grass will grow, it should be sown. Sow (if alone) 20 lbs. to the acre. 4d. per lb.

## COUCH OR BERMUDA GRASS.

Botanical name, *Cynodon dactylon.*

(See Lawn Grasses, page 94.)

## KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Botanical name, *Poa pratensis.*

(See Lawn Grasses, page 94.)

## WATER MEADOW GRASS.

Botanical name, *Poa aquatica.*

Perennial. Height, 2 to 3 ft.

THIS variety is particularly valuable for damp meadows and flooded grounds. In such places it grows luxuriantly, and produces a great quantity of herbage, and can be cut three or four times a year. Although rather coarse in growth, it is nevertheless very nutritious. Sow (if alone) 28 lbs. to the acre. 2s. 6d. per lb.

## CHEWING'S FESCUE.

Botanical name, *Festuca duriuscula var. Chewing's.*

Perennial. Height, 1 ft.

A VARIETY of Hard Fescue successfully grown in Southland, N.Z., and elsewhere. It thrives luxuriantly on the light, stony soils, and on it sheep fatten rapidly. Its habit is to form a close tuft, and by no means does its roots spread, like many of the other varieties of natural grasses. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 6d. per lb.

## SHEEP'S FESCUE.

Botanical name, *Festuca ovina.*

Perennial. Height, 1 to 1½ ft.

IT is supposed to have received its name from Linnaeus on account of sheep being so fond of it. Gmelin, the eminent Russian botanist, says that the Tartars generally pitched their tents during the Summer months in close proximity to it, on account of its value to their herds. A large proportion of this grass should be included in all mixtures for dry districts, especially for sheep grazing, as they greatly relish it. Excellent for its nutritive qualities. Being short and dense in growth, combined with its fine foliage, it is exceedingly valuable for grass plots, &c. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 1s. per lb.

## ROUGH-STALKED MEADOW GRASS.

Botanical name, *Poa trivialis.*

Perennial. Height, 1 to 1½ ft.

A VALUABLE grass for good, deep, rich, moist loams, and stiff, heavy clays. It produces a constant supply of nutritive herbage, which is greatly relished by sheep, horses, and cattle. It should be sown in mixture with other grasses for moist and congenial soils. Being very tender and succulent, it is not adapted for severe cold situations. In appearance it is somewhat like the *P. pratensis*, but very different in habit and general properties. Valuable also for lawns. Sow (if alone) 30 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 6d. per lb.

## HUNGARIAN FORAGE GRASS.

IT originated in Russia, and is recommended on account of the manner in which it has stood on the Hungary plains, where the dry sterile nature of the country and the long-continued droughts make so many plants succumb. This, however, stands well, and has been known for thirty years to stand when such robust crops as Lucerne have been destroyed. It gives a luxurious crop, particularly on fresh sandy loam soil, and where the climate is warm. It is found that animals eat it greedily, whether in the green or dry state, so that it can be used mown or saved for Winter use. The seed is sown in the early Spring. It is also useful in filling up gaps where Lucerne or Clover crops have failed. It will stand under favourable conditions for years, and give as much food in one month as Lucerne gives in three months. 1s. per lb.

SUTTON AND SONS, Reading, say :—"It is a Perennial, and in our experiments has proved to be one of the earliest grasses to start in the Spring. It grows with remarkable rapidity, and yields an immense quantity of succulent herbage, equally suitable for soiling or for ensilage. All kinds of stock eat it greedily, and the analysis made shows that it is richer in flesh-formers than the Italian Rye Grass"

## CREEPING BENT, OR FIORIN.

Botanical name, *Agrostis alba, var. stolonifera.*

Perennial. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

THIS grass, although not particularly nutritious for cattle, should be included in permanent pasture mixtures, in consequence of its value in affording herbage early in Spring and late in Autumn, before and after other grasses have commenced or left off growing. Its long fibrous roots and creeping habit render it valuable in damp or moist situations. Sow (if alone) 25 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 3d. per lb.

## PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

Botanical name, *Lolium perenne.*

Perennial. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

THIS is one of our most largely cultivated and valued grasses, and its merits are becoming more and more recognised every year. It adapts itself to almost any soil, germinating freely from seed, is easily propagated, and seeds abundantly. It is of upright habit, bearing abundance of nutritious foliage, which is at times relished by stock; it stools out freely, but does not grow in tufts; its roots are fibrous and penetrating, giving it a permanency that does not belong to many others. In selecting this seed, it is advisable to obtain the heaviest samples, which, although perhaps a little more expensive at the outset, will always prove the most satisfactory in the end. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. From 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel (20 lbs.), according to quality.

**I always carry a large stock of prime Rye Grass, and will be happy to forward samples and prices on application.**

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

**Samples and Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds Post Free.**

NATURAL GRASSES—Continued.

## WALLABY GRASS.

Botanical name, *Danthonia Semiannularis.*

A NATIVE grass which is well worthy of cultivation. The seed is light. 2s. 6d. per. lb.

Mr. F. TURNER, in his work "Australian Grasses," says:—"It grows both in the coastal districts and in the arid interior; I have seen it growing plentifully in some of the high mountain ranges where snow falls occasionally. As might be supposed it varies much in height in these different situations, but wherever grown it is one of the most nutritious grasses of Australia, and unlike most other species of this genus it will grow more or less all the year round. Stock of all descriptions are remarkably fond of it, and sheep crop it so close down in the colder parts of Australia that it gets little chance to perfect any seed. However, in the warmer parts and under ordinary circumstances it produces an abundance of seed which germinates readily after showery weather in the Autumn or Spring months. I have had this grass under experimental cultivation, and the rich succulent herbage it produced was much superior to that generally seen in pastures. If cut immediately the flower stems appear it makes capital hay. I can highly recommend the 'Wallaby Grass' for systematic cultivation, either for permanent pasture or for making into hay. On good soils the roots of this grass penetrate to a great depth, which enables the plant, when growing in the arid interior, to withstand long spells of dry weather."

## WOOD MEADOW GRASS.

Botanical name, *Poa nemoralis.*

(See Lawn Grasses, page 94.)

## SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL.

Botanical name, *Anthoxanthum odoratum.*

Perennial. Height, 1 to 1½ ft.

It is valuable on account of its delicious perfume, to which our pastures owe so much of their fragrance, that it should be included in all mixtures. The scent which it emits is not so discernible in a fresh as in a dry state. Stock relish it greatly in its young state, or when mixed with other grasses; and it is well known in England that pastures in which this grass abounds produce the finest flavoured meats. Having broad foliage, it is not well adapted for lawns. It is not so productive as some of the stronger growing varieties, such as Cocksfoot and Meadow Foxtail, but is of finer quality and comes early. Sow (if alone) 20 lbs. to the acre.

Annual Variety.—1s. per lb.

## MEADOW FESCUE.

(*English Blue Grass.*)

Botanical name, *Festuca pratensis.*

Perennial. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

One of the best of our natural grasses for permanent pastures, being very early, productive, and most nutritious. It is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock, and has excellent fattening qualities. It succeeds best in moist soils, although it does well in almost any kind of land. In some parts of North America it is said to remain green under the snow throughout the Winter, and is not uncommonly called "Evergreen Grass." Commander Mayne refers to it thus in his book, *Four Years in British Columbia and Vancouver's Island*:—"Cattle and horses are very fond of F. Pratensis or Sweet Grass, and it has a wonderful effect in fattening them. I have seen horses on Vancouver's Island, where the same grass grows, which had been turned out in the Autumn, brought in in April in splendid condition, and as fresh as if they had been most carefully treated all the time." Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 9d. per lb.

## RED, OR CREEPING FESCUE.

Botanical name, *Festuca rubra.*

Perennial. Height, 2 to 3 ft.

A VALUABLE grass of creeping habit, excellent for enduring severe droughts. Its roots penetrate so deeply into the soil that it retains its fresh green appearance when all others are burnt up. It is particularly adapted for dry pastures. When just in flower it is more nutritious than at an earlier period. Sow (if alone) 50 lbs. to the acre. 1s. per lb.

## COCKSFOOT, OR ORCHARD GRASS.

Botanical name, *Dactylis glomerata.*

Perennial. Height, 3 to 6 ft.

OF all the pasture grasses, Cocksfoot has now become the greatest favourite with stock-holders and farmers in this State, and is considered a most excellent permanent pasture grass, the selectors of Gippsland preferring it far before the Rye Grass. All kinds of stock are fond of it; sheep fatten on it, and eat it most readily; it grows well on high, ridgy land, or in shady places, and stands our Summer heat first-rate, making it a valuable grass for this climate; it is very productive during the Summer, say from the month of September to that of February; if it once gets a good root it will stand both floods and drought; it does well on high, light land, which would not be suitable for many of the other grasses referred to; it yields a large quantity of herbage, and from the rapidity of its growth after cutting or feeding off, it is a very desirable grass to introduce into all pastures; it is, perhaps, the hardiest of all the Perennial varieties. I have no hesitation in recommending this as a pasture grass that must prove of the highest value to all who are engaged in pastoral or agricultural pursuits. Sow on Scrub land 20 lbs. to the acre. 5d. to 6d. per lb.

☞ *I have always a large stock of prime samples on hand, and will be happy to forward samples and prices on application.*

## JOHNSON GRASS.

(See Forage Crops, page 89.)

## TIMOTHY GRASS.

Botanical name, *Phleum pratense.*

Perennial. Height, 2 to 3 ft.

THIS grass thrives best on moist soils on rich wheat-bearing alluvial clay lands; also on newly reclaimed moorish soils. It affords twice as much nourishment when its seeds are ripe as when it is cut in flower, and it is peculiarly valuable for either permanent grass or alternate husbandry on strong, stiff, rather moist soils, in consequence of its first yielding a hay crop and still continuing nutritious. It is of strong growth, and yields abundant feed. On dry soils Timothy forms a bulbous swelling at the base of the stems, from which next year's growth starts, therefore stock should not be allowed to pasture on it. Sow (if alone) 30 lbs. to the acre. 6d. per lb.

## TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.

Botanical name, *Avena elatior.*

Perennial. Height, 2 to 4 ft.

A MOST valuable grass for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth. It succeeds well on sandy soils, and also withstands drought better than Rye grass. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 3d. per lb.

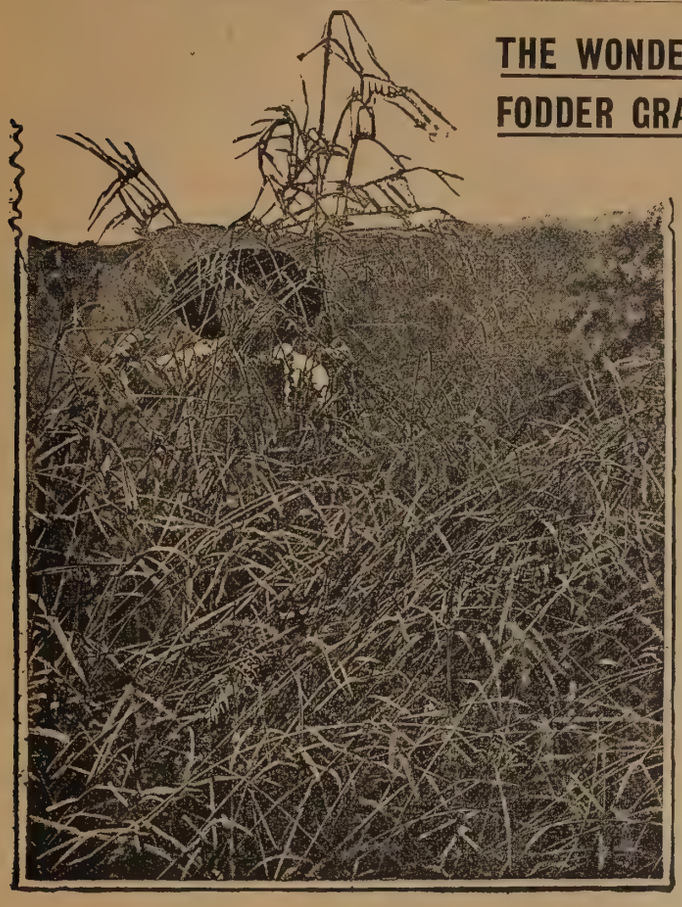
## ITALIAN RYE GRASS.

Botanical name, *Lolium Italicum.*

Biennial. Height, 1½ to 2½ ft.

A VALUABLE Biennial variety, which succeeds well in almost any soil. It yields an abundance of food in the early Spring. A little is sometimes introduced into permanent pastures on account of its early growth. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 4s. 6d. to 5s. per bushel (20 lbs)

COCKSFOOT, OR ORCHARD GRASS.



PASPALUM DILATATUM (GOLDEN CROWN GRASS.)

THE WONDERFUL FODDER GRASS

# Paspalum Dilatatum

## (GOLDEN CROWN GRASS).

Withstands Drought and is not affected by Frosts.

This wonderful Fodder Grass is one of the most valuable ever introduced into Australia, for it not only withstands drought, but frosts will not kill it. It should be sown only during the Spring and early Autumn months, say from September to April, when it will germinate easily in a month. According to my experience, it succeeds best in light sandy soils. It takes from 6 to 8 lbs. to sow an acre.

**Price for Prime Hand-Shaken Paspalum Seed.**

¼ lb., 6d; ½ lb., 9d.; 1 lb., 1s 6d. Per post—¼ lb., 9d.; ½ lb., 1s. 2d.; 1 lb, 2s. 3d.

## PASPALUM ROOTS.

To those who wish to obtain quick results, I would advise planting roots, which come away at once. Planted at a distance of 3 feet each way, it takes 4,840 plants to do an acre.

**Strong Roots**—8/- per 1,000.

## GUINEA GRASS—(Panicum Maximum).

H. MORTON WILLIAMS, Wollongbar, New South Wales, writes:—During the past three years I have given this grass a good trial, and have come to the conclusion that a couple of acres, grown in proximity to the farm buildings, is one of the most useful crops on a farm.

It is essentially a *fodder* plant rather than a pasture grass, although I am using it in my permanent pastures *as one of the mixtures* with very good results, and it seems to stand the grazing well, and the stock keep it eaten down close with the other pasture grasses. Its rapid growth is astonishing; in four or five months it will reach a height of five feet in the flag, and the seed stems run up to seven feet. It gives a vast amount of good feed, and can be cut three or four times during a favourable season. It is also a permanent crop. My plants have now been down for three years, and the crop this year is the best I have had. *Heavy* frost will cut the foliage down, but the roots start again early in the Spring, and in favourable weather will grow *two or three inches* in a day.

Horses and cattle are fond of it, and chaffed green, with a little cracked corn mixed with it, there is no better, or easier, obtainable feed for horses. In my opinion it is far superior to a feed of dry hay, chaff, or corn.

One of its great advantages over other fodder plants is that it does not deteriorate by being left to grow on without being cut for several months. Thus it is always there when wanted, and may be cut as required. It is not even necessary to chaff it, as a bundle of it put before a horse will very soon disappear. If the other fodder plants, such as Sorghum, Maize, or the Millets, are not cut when they reach maturity they rapidly spoil, and, to say the least, it is very inconvenient to be obliged to cut a crop when not particularly wanted. This is just where Guinea Grass is so useful.

The time to sow the seed is early in Spring. Plants may be put in in September. The plants should be three feet apart, and five feet between the rows. This allows a chance of good cultivation, and it may seem astonishing, but they will very soon fill up the whole space. Some idea of the amount of fodder an acre will give may be gathered from an experiment made on the Government Farm at Wollongbar. Mr. McKeown, the manager in 1896, refers to it in the *Gazette* for August. He says:—"*A single cutting was taken twelve months after planting, the crop having been left to produce seed. This yielded at the rate of* 19 *tons* 6 *cwt. of green fodder per acre.*"

Since I commenced to grow it I have no use for my hay, as the Guinea Grass chaffed green is not only a better feed, but is chaffed much more easily, and I do not hesitate to advise every farmer to grow an acre or two of it, as I have done with such practical success.

Seed—¼ lb., 9d.; ½ lb., 1s. 3d.; 1 lb., 2s. 6d. Per Post—¼ lb., 1s.; ½ lb., 1s. 8d; 1 lb., 3s. 3d

# GRASS SEED MIXTURES

**For Various Lands.**

### No. 1 Mixture for an acre.

| For Warm Districts. | LBS. |
|---|---|
| Cocksfoot Grass | 20 |
| Perennial Rye Grass | 10 |
| Rib Grass | 2 |
| Prairie Grass | 10 |
| White Clover | 1 |
| Cow Grass (Perennial Red Clover) | 1 |
| **Price per acre, 21s.** | 44 |

### No. 2 Mixture for an acre.

| For Cool Districts. | LBS. |
|---|---|
| Perennial Rye Grass | 20 |
| Prairie Grass | 5 |
| Cocksfoot Grass | 15 |
| Alsyke Clover | 1 |
| Cow Grass (Perennial Red Clover) | 1 |
| White Clover | 1 |
| **Price per acre, 18s. 6d.** | 43 |

### No. 5 Mixture for an acre.

For forest or scrub land the following mixture is highly recommended:—

| | LBS. |
|---|---|
| Cocksfoot Grass | 10 |
| Crested Dogstail Grass | 2 |
| Meadow Foxtail Grass | 1 |
| Rib Grass | 1 |
| Perennial Rye Grass | 5 |
| White Clover | 2 |
| Sheep's Parsley | ½ |
| Kentucky Blue Grass | ½ |
| **Price per acre, 16s.** | 22 |

### No. 3 Mixture for an acre.

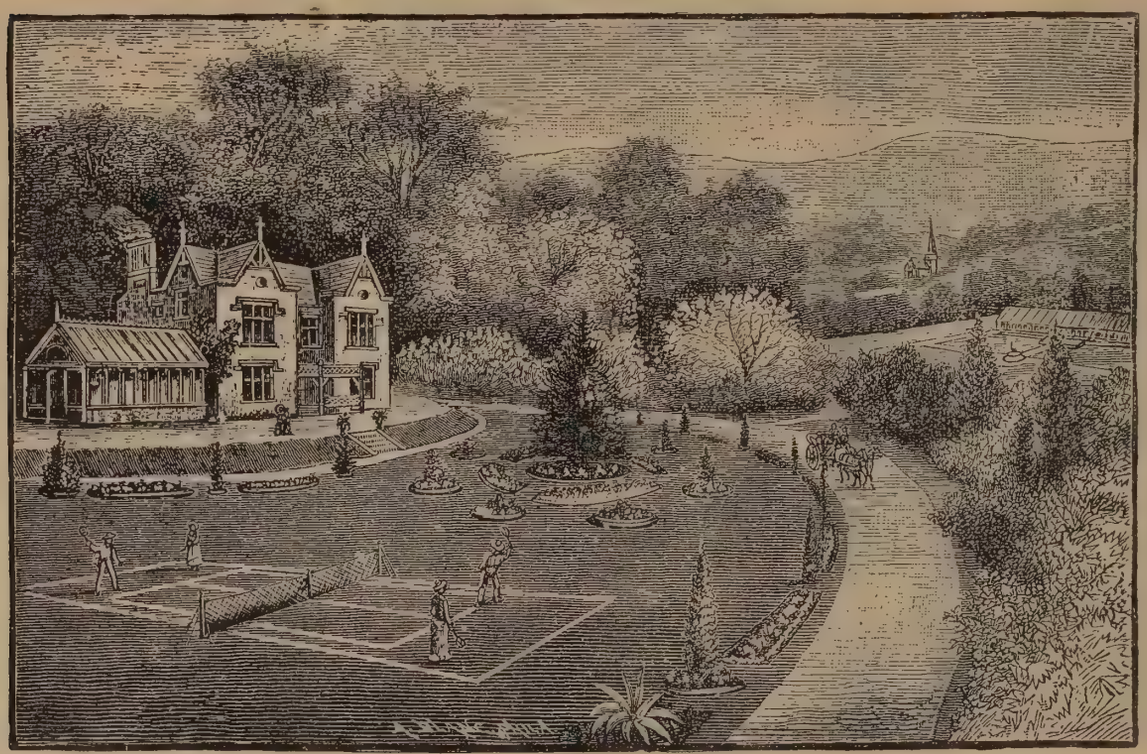
| For Very Warm Districts. | LBS. |
|---|---|
| Prairie Grass | 20 |
| Cocksfoot Grass | 10 |
| Sheep's Fescue Grass | 5 |
| Perennial Rye Grass | 6 |
| Cow Grass (Perennial Red Clover) | 1 |
| Alsyke Clover | 1 |
| Rib Grass | 2 |
| **Price per acre, 22s. 6d.** | 45 |

### No. 4 Mixture for an acre.

| For Damp Soils. | LBS. |
|---|---|
| Cocksfoot Grass | 10 |
| Yorkshire Fog Grass | 5 |
| Prairie Grass | 10 |
| Perennial Rye Grass | 15 |
| Alsyke Clover | 1 |
| White Clover | 1 |
| Trefoil Clover | 1 |
| Timothy Grass | 3 |
| **Price per acre, 18s. 6d.** | 46 |

**Samples and Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds Post Free.**

# LAWN GRASSES



...FOR...

GARDEN LAWNS,

CRICKET GROUNDS,

BOWLING GREENS,

ETC.

**Kentucky Blue Grass** (*Poa pratensis*)—This is an excellent grass for Lawns, as it adapts itself to almost any variety of soil from dry to moist. It is also distinct from the other Poas in colour of the foliage and leaves. When once established it will stand the driest summers. For lawn purposes it is exceedingly valuable, forming a thick turf of even growth. 1s. per lb.

**Wood Meadow Grass** (*Poa nemoralis*)—A valuable variety for lawn purposes, and is splendidly adapted for moist and shady places and those overshadowed by trees. 1s. 9d. per lb.

**Rough-stalked Meadow Grass** (*Poa trivialis*)—This makes an excellent lawn. In appearance it is somewhat like the *Poa pratensis*, but very different in habit and general properties. 1s. 6d. per lb.

**Couch or Bermuda** (*Cynodon dactylon*)—Valuable in dry situations. It is exceedingly useful for binding railway embankments, sand hills, dam and river banks on account of its long creeping shoots, which root at every joint. It also makes a very good lawn when kept well cut. March, April, October and November are the best months to sow, as during the cold winter months it is unlikely to germinate if put down. 2s. per lb.

**Finest Machine-dressed Rye Grass** (Free from all foreign matter)—For Bowling Greens, Cricket Grounds, Lawns, etc. Price, 6d. per lb.; 7s. 6d. per bushel (20 lbs.)

**Buffalo Grass (Roots only)**—Makes excellent Garden Lawns, and is particularly valuable for enduring drought. It will grow on any soil, running freely, and producing a good sward on pure sand. It does not seed in sufficient quantity to be of any value; cuttings of the creeping stems require to be dibbled into the soil. Price, 7s. 6d. per sack of roots; 4s. per half-sack. (Carriage charged extra.)

## BRUNNING'S "INCOMPARABLE" LAWN GRASSES.

**First Quality**—Price, 1s. 3d. per lb.; or 22s. 6d. per bushel (20 lbs.). **Second Quality**—Price, 1s. per lb.; or 17s. 6d. per bushel (20 lbs.).

**The following Cricket Clubs use my "Incomparable" Mixtures:—**
**Melbourne, East Melbourne, Port Melbourne, North Melbourne, Richmond, St. Kilda, Brighton, Williamstown, Etc., and nearly all the Bowling Clubs.**

## HOW TO MAKE A LAWN.

IN the formation of lawns two important things must be considered—viz., the preparing of the soil and the draining of the ground. The beauty of a lawn consists in the evenness of its surface and the richness of its verdure. This latter can only be produced on well-drained soils. For most soils, drains thirty inches deep are ample, and their distance apart will need to be determined by the drawing power of the soil. Another important consideration in making a lawn is to have the soil of an even depth throughout, so that the grass may be marked by a regularity of growth. The ground should be dug or trenched (the latter if the ground be shallow) to an equal depth, then a good dressing of manure should be given and forked in, after which it should be repeatedly trodden, rolled, and levelled, until at last a firm and uniform surface is obtained. As soils differ somewhat in texture, the mixture must be composed of grasses suitable to the soil. My "Incomparable" Lawn Grass is composed of the best and finest grasses, and cannot fail to suit almost any kind of soil. Clovers should be excluded, for though they soon make a beautiful surface, it will not bear the same amount of use as turf formed of the harder-textured grasses, and is liable to remain longer damp after rain or dew. The seed should be sown as soon as the ground is sufficiently moist, carefully raked in by hand, and afterwards rolled. It should be sown thickly, at the rate of 100 lbs. to the acre.

**Samples and Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds Post Free.**

## ROOT CROPS.—MANGEL *(Continued).*

Mammoth Long Red.
Mammoth Long Yellow.
Yellow Tankard ... ... } Best for deep soils.

Champion Yellow Globe.
Champion Red Globe. } Best for shallow soils.

Monarch Yellow Globe.—The finest strain of Yellow Globe grown. Highly recommended. ¼ lb., 6d.; ½ lb., 9d.; 1 lb., 1s. 6d.

## SUGAR BEET

THE Sugar Beet will thrive well in almost any climate, but for sugar-producing purposes very dry and very cold districts are against it. As regards soil, it succeeds best in good, deep, friable loam, or on land which grows good potatoes. The seed should be sown in drills, which should be about two feet apart, and the distance between the plants about one foot. September, October, and November are the best months for sowing. Superphosphate of Lime is the most suitable manure, if the ground is at all poor. About 8 lbs. of seed is required to sow an acre. 4d. per ¼ lb.; 6d. per ½ lb.; 1s. per lb. If per post, ¼ lb., 7d.; ½ lb., 11d.; 1 lb., 1s. 9d. [See article on Sugar Beet.—Extract from *The Argus.*]

(For Packages over 1 lb., see Parcels Post and Railway Rates, page 4.)

Vilmorin's Improved. Wanzleben. White Silesian.

**Extract from "The Argus," 7th July, 1902.**

"Although the cultivation of beetroot for the purpose of making sugar has so far been a failure in Victoria, dairymen are beginning to realise the value of beetroot as a fodder for their stock. The story of a very successful experiment in this direction was told recently in 'The Argus.' It seems that Mr. W. Thomas, a dairyman near Traralgon, in Gippsland, began feeding his cows on beetroot at the end of March, with the result that from 19 cows, on half an acre, his milk-cheque came to £36 17s. for two months. Mr. Thomas' next-door neighbour, Mr. Beard, was much impressed with these results, especially as from 15 cows, fed in the ordinary way, he had received £7 5s. only for the month of April. Mr. Beard therefore began to feed on beetroot at the end of April, and was gratified to find that for the month of May his milk-cheque rose to £13 7s. 1d. The publication of these facts naturally caused considerable comment by dairymen, who have not hitherto used beetroot in the feeding of their stock."

# Various AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

**NOTE.—No Discount allowed off Agricultural Seeds.** *Nothing less than Half-Bushels will be charged at the Bushel rate.*

*When writing for Samples and Prices, please state approximate quantity required.*

*Owing to the fluctuations of the market it is impossible to affix prices to several articles, but samples and quotations will be sent post free on application.*

LARGE-ROOTED CHICORY OF COMMERCE.

## CHICORY OF COMMERCE.

(Large-rooted Magdeburg, or Coffee.)

THE culture of this root should not be attempted unless the soil is of first-class quality, otherwise the expense of preparing the soil, keeping it clean, and digging and harvesting the crop, would exceed its value. The soil should be prepared as for Carrots, and the seed dropped at intervals of nine inches, in shallow drills eighteen or twenty inches apart. From August to October, according to the weather, is the best time to put in the seed. The young plants should be carefully singled as soon as large enough to handle, and the soil must be regularly cultivated throughout the season. 4 lbs. required to sow an acre in drills. 1s. 6d. per lb.

## FIELD PEAS.

60 lbs. to the bushel.

THIS is not only a profitable crop in itself, but highly valuable in rotation with cereals. The Pea is a deep-rooting plant, and if sown on land that has been repeatedly ploughed without subsoiling, the roots are unable to draw sufficient nutriment from below the hard pan formed by the plough sole; and when dry weather arrives, the plants go off prematurely, producing a much less weight of crop than if the ground had been broken up to a proper depth. If the land is not in first-rate condition, a dressing of superphosphate may be given previous to putting in the seed, and a dressing of lime would be advantageous if that is deficient in the soil. The seed may be sown broadcast in July, at the rate of 2 to 2½ bushels to the acre, and harrowed in if the land is tolerably free from weeds; otherwise drilling at eighteen inches to two feet will admit the horse-hoe to destroy the weeds before the Peas have commenced to run. 2 to 2½ bushels (60 lbs. bushel) required to sow an acre. Price on application.

Blue Prussian
Blue Imperial.
Dun

Grey or Partridge
White

(For Cow Peas, see page 88.)

## LINSEED, OR FLAX.

56 lbs to the bushel.

THIS is a most profitable crop to grow, and one to which farmers should pay attention. It is not only valuable on account of the seed, but for the fibre, which is worth £40 per ton. The seed should be sown broadcast, on well-worked soil, and either very lightly harrowed in, or both harrowed and rolled according to the condition of the soil; but it requires in every instance to lie very near the surface, for if deposited more than half an inch deep it will not germinate. It succeeds well in the Gippsland district, and should be sown very early in the Spring or Autumn at the rate of 1½ bushels for seed, and 2 to 2½ bushels for cordage purposes. Price on application.

## CATTLE PUMPKIN.

THE Pumpkin requires rich, deep soil. Seed should be sown in Spring, as early as the weather will permit, three or four seeds in a patch, twelve feet apart each way, the plants to be thinned to one or two. The only cultivation necessary is keeping the soil loose on the surface and free from weeds, but it may be covered with mulch to advantage. 1 lb. required to sow an acre.

Connecticut Field — Very productive; largely grown for feeding stock. 6d. per oz.; 5s. per lb.

Gramma—A splendid cattle pumpkin, very productive, and of great value to dairymen and others. 6d. per oz.; 6s. per lb.

Extract from the *Australasian*, 24th September, 1903 :—

"THE GRAMMA PUMPKIN.—As a fodder crop for farm stock, the value of the gramma pumpkin is not sufficiently known in this State, and I would strongly advise stockowners, dairymen in particular, to give it a trial this season. Mr. F. W. A. Downes, of Camden, N. S. Wales, has been growing it for many years, and he has a very high opinion of its feeding value. It is a wonderful cropper, and is relished by all kinds of stock. Milch cows are very fond of it, and take to it readily without any preparation, but it can be fed to them to the best advantage after being put through a turnip-cutter or similar machine. Treated in this way it makes splendid food for young calves, especially when mixed with chaff or bran. Mr. Downes says that pigs will eat grammas in preference to any other kind of pumpkin; horses also become very fond of them, and they prove an excellent substitute for carrots for horse stock. If grown on a large scale, this crop might become to the sheepbreeders of New South Wales what the swede turnip is to the farmers of New Zealand. The climate of this State is too hot for roots, but the gramma pumpkin revels in heat, and produces an enormous quantity of fodder per acre. As the rind is not hard, a crop could be fed off with sheep, the same as turnips."

Ironbark—A well-known hardy variety; useful for cattle or table. 9d. per oz.; 8s. per lb.

Mammoth—Very productive; attains a large size, often 100 to 150 lbs. 1s. oz.; 10s. lb.

Mammoth Tours—Grows to a large size; excellent for feeding stock. 6d. oz.; 5s. lb.

**Samples and Prices of Agricultural Seeds Post Free on Application.**

## BUCKWHEAT.

50 lbs. to the bushel.

In China and Japan the seed is used for making bread, and in Europe it is employed for various purposes. It is an excellent food for poultry, and also useful for bees.

Japanese—This variety supersedes both the silver Hull and the Common as regards its enormous yield and earliness. The seed is distinct in size, shape, and colour. 4d. per lb.; 10s. 6d. per bushel (50 lbs.)

## OPIUM POPPY.

The seed should be sown in drills, which may be thirty inches to three feet apart, to afford facility for cultivating the ground, and room to gather the opium. Sow in August. 1s. per oz.

## TOBACCO.

This plant requires a great amount of care throughout its growth, and an equal solicitude to prevent it from mould when kept for any length of time. As the success of the crop will depend in a great measure on the quality of the land chosen for its culture, a stiff, heavy, or poor, hungry soil should be avoided. The best adapted for the purpose is a deep chocolate, or rich sandy loam. Sow in July and August, to have the plants ready to transplant during September and October showers. The seed should be well mixed in sand or ashes, and it will distribute much more evenly. 2 ozs. of seed is sufficient to plant an acre. 6d. per packet; 2s. 6d. per oz.

Connecticut Seed Leaf | Kentucky
Havana | Virginian

## SUNFLOWER.

This plant furnishes a large yield of excellent poultry food, besides oil of a quality little inferior to that of the olive. As 40 bushels of seed, yielding as many gallons of oil, may be obtained from an acre of ordinary soil, the crop would be certainly profitable if a market could be obtained. The residue, or oil-cake, is of great fattening value for stock. The stalks are useful as fuel, leaving a large residuum of potash; they also furnish a good textile fibre. The Sunflower has the merit of occupying the soil for a short period only, the crop arriving at perfection in a few months. The seeds should be sown in drills in September, the plants left three by two feet apart, thus affording space to clean foul land. It prefers calcareous soil, and requires to be well manured. 6 to 7 lbs. of seed is required to the acre.

Large Russian—6d. per lb.

Black Seeded—Best of all for oil purposes. 6d. per lb.

## WHITE MUSTARD.

In some countries Mustard is a profitable field crop; and, when the value of rotation of crops is fully recognised, will probably come into cultivation here also. The land requires to be well worked, and the crop will pay for a considerable application of manure. The seed may be sown broadcast, or in drills eighteen or twenty inches apart, for the sake of cleaning the land, in the end of September or the beginning of October. The seed ripens in three months or less, so that it may be made available as a fallow crop. The crop should be harvested before any of the pods burst, as if seeds are scattered, they foul the land to a serious extent. It may be covered effectually by rolling, without the use of the harrow. A yield of twenty to forty bushels of seed to the acre may be expected. It is very useful for sheep food. 8 to 10 lbs. required to sow an acre. 1s. per lb.

## TICK OR HORSE BEANS.

60 lbs. to the bushel.

The Tick or Horse Bean thrives best on stiff, rich soil, and will succeed on any soil suitable for wheat. The best mode of growing Beans is to sow rather thickly, in drills wide apart—twenty-seven to thirty-six inches—and the seeds four or five inches apart. To sow an acre it will require from 2½ to 3 bushels. Price on application.

Thousand-headed Cabbage or Kale.

## FIELD CABBAGE.

The Cabbage can be cultivated in two ways: by raising young plants in a seed-bed and transplanting, and by sowing the seed in drills where the crop is to grow. For the former style, 1 lb. is sufficient for an acre; for the latter from 4 to 6 lbs. is required.

If required to be mailed, 1 oz., 1d.; ¼ lb., 3d.; ½ lb., 5d.; 1 lb., 9d. extra.

Giant Drumhead—A late variety, growing to an immense size; very solid. Largely cultivated. 9d. per oz.; 1s. 9d. per ¼ lb.; 3s. per ½ lb.; 6s. per lb.

Schweinfurt—One of the earliest and largest white varieties, excellent for stock. 9d. per oz.; 2s. 6d. per ¼ lb.; 4s. per ½ lb.; 8s. per lb.

Jersey Cow Kale—A valuable fodder for cows, sheep, etc. Highly recommended. 6d. per oz.; 1s. 6d. per ¼ lb.; 2s. 6d. per ½ lb.; 5s. per lb.

Thousand-headed Cabbage or Kale—This is invaluable as a fodder for sheep, cows, etc., on account of the immense quantity of food it produces. It grows to a height of from three to four feet, and may be fed off twice and sometimes thrice. It is a plant that produces more food per acre than any other, does not disagree with any stock, and does not impoverish the land, and never causes sheep or lambs to blow or scour. 6d. per oz.; 1s. 3d. per ¼ lb.; 2s. per ½ lb.; 4s. per lb.

S. L. Officer, Esq., Maryvale, Goroke, writes:—"The Kale seed obtained from you last year has given splendid results, and the stock are very fond of it, especially the sheep."

## HEMP.

Hemp has been cultivated with great success in Gippsland. It likes a rich, moist soil, but will grow on almost any soil that is well manured. If sown in drills, a stronger fibre will be produced than that sown broadcast. It can be sown either in the early Autumn or Spring. About 120 lbs. required to sow an acre broadcast.

## SHEEP'S PARSLEY.

A little of this ought to be used on all pastures. It is more especially valuable for sowing with Lucerne and Clovers, to prevent cattle from being blown when first put on the young grass; biennial. From half to 1 lb. of seed is sufficient for an acre when mixed with other grasses. 1s. per lb.

## CASTOR OIL OF COMMERCE.

*Ricinus communis.*

The plant is tender, and will not withstand heavy frosts. It grows in almost any ordinary soil, and produces seed profusely the first year from planting. Cattle will not interfere with it. Price on application.

## PYRETHRUM CINERARIAEFOLIUM.

*Californian Insect Powder Plant.*

Produces white flowers, which are used for making insect powder. 6d. per packet; 2s. 6d. per oz.

**Samples and Prices Post Free on Application.**

# SEED GRAIN.

**Samples and Prices Post Free on Application.**

*It must be distinctly understood that all Seed Grain is sold for NETT PROMPT CASH only. Exchange to be added to Cheques.*

**WHEAT (60 lbs. Bushel)**

Purple Straw | Red Tuscan
White Tuscan | Steinwedel

**BARLEY (50 lbs. Bushel).**

Cape | English

**OATS (40 lbs. Bushel).**

White Tartarian | Calcutta
Black Tartarian | Algerian

**RYE (60 lbs. Bushel).**

**MAIZE (56 lbs. Bushel).**

Ninety-day | White Horse Tooth
Large, or 120-day.

**Samples and Prices of Agricultural Seeds Post Free on Application.**

CEDRUS DEODARA.

# Coniferous and Pine Seeds,

*IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE COLLECTORS.*

As usual, in disposing of this class of seeds, it is with the distinct understanding that I shall not be held responsible for any failures of crops. I take every means to insure the best quality, but many of the seeds come from distant countries, and trees sometimes fail to mature their seeds, although they may look well enough to the eye. To those unacquainted with the raising of tree seeds, I would recommend the following suggestions:—Sow in September-October in boxes or pans well drained, and place under the shelter of a fence or arbour protected from the burning sun.

| | Per oz.—s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| **Abies canadensis** (*Hemlock Spruce*) ... ... | 4 | 0 |
| —— **balsamea** (*Balm of Gilead Fir*) ... ... | 2 | 6 |
| —— **Douglasi** (*Douglas's Silver Fir*) ... ... | 2 | 6 |
| —— **macrocarpa** ... | 4 | 0 |
| —— **Menziesi** (*Menzies' Spruce*) ... ... | 4 | 0 |
| —— **Mertensiana** (*Californian Hemlock Spruce* | 4 | 0 |
| —— **Williamsoni** ... | 4 | 0 |
| **Callitris quadrivalvis** ... | 4 | 0 |
| **Cedrus Atlantica** (*Silver Cedar*) ... ... ... | 2 | 6 |
| —— **deodara** (*Indian Cedar*) ... ... ... | 3 | 6 |
| **Cedrus Lebani** (*Cedar of Lebanon*) ... | 2 | 6 |
| **Cryptomeria Japonica** (*Japan Cedar*) | 2 | 6 |
| —— **Lobbi** ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 0 |
| **Cupressus funebris** (*Chinese Mourning Cypress*) ... ... ... ... | 2 | 6 |
| —— **glauca pendula** ... .. ... | 4 | 0 |
| —— **Goveniana** (*Gowan's Cypress*) ... | 3 | 6 |
| —— **Lawsoniana** (*Lawson's Cypress*) ... | 4 | 0 |
| —— **macrocarpa** (*The Large-fruited Cypress*) ... ... ... ... | 2 | 6 |
| —— **tournefortia** ... .. ... | 2 | 6 |
| —— **Corneyana** (*Corney's Cypress*) ... | 2 | 6 |
| —— **sempervirens horizontalis** (*The Spreading Cypress*) ... ... ... | 1 | 6 |
| **Cupressus torulosa** (*The Twisted or Bhotan Cypress*) ... ... ... | 2 | 0 |
| —— **Uhdeana** (*Dr. Uhde's Cypress*) ... | 2 | 6 |
| **Libocedrus decurrens** (*The Incense Cedar*) ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 0 |
| **Picea amabilis** (*The Lovely Silver Fir*) | 4 | 0 |
| —— **grandis** (*The Great Silver Fir*) ... | 4 | 0 |
| —— **nobilis** (*The Noble Silver Fir*) ... | 5 | 0 |
| —— **concolor** ... ... ... ... | 4 | 0 |
| **Pinus Austriaca** (*Black Austrian Pine*) | 1 | 0 |
| —— **canariensis** (*Canary Island Pine*) | 2 | 0 |
| **Pinus contorta** (*Twisted Pine*)... ... | 4 | 0 |
| —— **Fremontiana** (*Col. Fremont's Nut Pine*) ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 6 |
| —— **halapensis** (*Aleppo Pine*)... ... | 1 | 0 |
| —— **insignis** (*The Remarkable Pine*) ... | 2 | 6 |
| —— **Jeffreyi** (*Jeffrey's Pine*) ... ... | 2 | 6 |
| —— **Lambertiana** (*Lambert's Pine*) ... | 2 | 0 |
| —— **Laricio** (*Corsican Pine*) ... ... | 1 | 6 |
| —— **monticola** (*Californian Mountain-Top Pine*) ... ... ... ... | 1 | 6 |
| —— **muricata** (*The Bishop's Pine*) ... | 4 | 0 |
| —— **picea** ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 |
| —— **pinea** (*The Stone Pine*) ... ... | 1 | 0 |
| —— **pinaster** (*Maritima*) ... ... | 1 | 0 |
| —— **ponderosa** (*The Heavy Wooded Pine*) ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 |
| —— **Sabiniana** (*Sabine's Pine*)... ... | 2 | 6 |
| —— **strobus** (*The Weymouth Pine*) ... | 1 | 6 |
| —— **sylvestris** (*Scotch Fir*) ... ... | 1 | 0 |
| —— **torreyana** ... ... ... ... | 3 | 6 |
| —— **tuberculata** (*The Knob-coned Pine*) | 3 | 6 |
| **Sequoia sempervirens** (*Red Wood Tree*) ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 6 |
| **Thuja gigantea** (*Gigantic Arbor Vitæ*) | 5 | 0 |
| —— **aurea** (*The Golden Arbor Vitæ*) ... | 2 | 0 |
| —— **orientalis** (*The American Arbor Vitæ*) ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 |
| **Wellingtonia Gigantea** (*The Mammoth Tree of California*) ... ... | 5 | 0 |

## AUSTRALIAN FLOWER, SHRUB, AND TREE SEEDS.

IT being impossible to give a correct list of all the varieties that I will have in stock, I have only subjoined the names of a few of the chief sorts. When required, I can supply upwards of 50 varieties. **6d. per packet, or 5s. per dozen, except where otherwise priced**

**Acacia Baileyana**—A most beautiful shrub, should be in every large garden; excellent for cutting.

—— **elatior**—A splendid Acacia; a very rapid grower; fine for parks, etc.

—— **iteaphylla** (*South Australian Wattle*)—Earliest of all Acacias.

—— **sorts**—(See Acacia Seeds.)

**Actinotis helianthi** (*N. S. Wales Flannel Flower*)—Very fine.

**Boronia megastigma** (*Sweet-scented Boronia*)—A beautiful little plant; flowers coppery colour, with a most powerful lemon and violet scent. 6d. per packet. (See page 43.)

—— **serrata**—Rose-coloured flowers, slightly scented. 1s. per packet.

—— **yellow-flowered** (*Sweet-scented*)—A new yellow-flowered variety, which is most sweetly scented. 1s. per packet. (For full description see page 43.)

**Brachychiton acerifolium** (*Flame Tree*)—A very ornamental tree.

**Callistemon coccineum** (*Bottle-Brush*)—Flowers scarlet, tipped with yellow.

**Callistemon rigidum** (*Bottle-Brush*)—Scarlet; very handsome shrub.

**Cassia laeviegata**—The showy Cassia; very ornamental.

**Casuarina quadrivalvis** (*She-Oak*).

—— **stricta** (*Straight Oak*).

**Clianthus puniceus** (*Glory Pea, N.Z.*)—A hardy shrub. (For description see page 47).

—— —— **albus**—A lovely new white variety. 1s. per packet. (For full description see page 47.)

—— **Dampieri** (*Sturt's Desert Pea*)—For description, see page 47.

**Cordyline Australis**—Greatly used for decoration purposes.

—— **nutans**—Broad-leaved Cordyline; handsome pot plant.

**Doryanthes Palmeri** (*Queensland Spear Lily*)—Producing large spikes of red flowers; spikes often 3 feet long.

**Elæocarpus cyaneus** (*Victorian Olive Tree*)—Producing berries of bright blue colour.

**Eriostemon nerifolium**—Starry white flowers, sweet-scented, pretty free-flowering shrub.

**Eucalyptus calophylla rosea**—A beautiful scarce variety; flowers pink. 1s. per packet.

—— **citriodora** (*The Lemon-scented Gum*)—A fine ornamental tree, with lemon-scented leaves. 6d. per packet; 4s. per oz.

—— **ficifolia** (*Crimson-flowered Gum*)—A slow growing variety, attaining a height of from 20 to 30 feet. It produces magnificent trusses of bright crimson flowers, which are thrown well above the foliage. Splendid for the shrubbery. 1s. per packet.

—— **leucoxylon rosea**—This very handsome gum grows only about 20 feet, and bears a great quantity of splendid pink flowers; the bark is white and quite smooth. 1s.

**Ficus Australis** (*Native Banyan Tree*).

—— **macrophylla** (*Moreton Bay Fig*).

**Grevillea Hilli**—A beautiful shrub, with spikes of long white flowers. 1s. per packet.

—— **robusta** (*Silky Oak*)—A lovely shrub for parks and avenues.

**Hakea eucalyptoides** (*Cushion Flower*).

**The "Australian Gardener" (15th Edition), 1s. 6d.; per post, 1s. 10d.**

## AUSTRALIAN FLOWER, SHRUB, AND TREE SEEDS.—Continued.

**Hardenbergia monophylla** (*Victorian Lilac or Spurious Sarsaparilla*).
—**monophylla alba** (*White-flowered Spurious Sarsaparilla*).
**Hymenospormum flavum**—Yellow; highly perfumed flowers.
**Indigofera Australis** (*Australian Indigo Plant*).—Flower lilac.
**Kennedya nigricans** (*The Black Flower.*)—A very pretty climber. 1s. per packet.
—**rubicunda** (*Bean Climber*)—Handsome creeper.
**Melaleuca hypericifolia**—Very handsome shrub; flowers bright scarlet.
**Pittosporum eugenoides** (*N. Z. Hedge Laurel*) ... ... ...
—**nigrescens** ... .. ...
—**undulatum** (*Victorian Laurel*)
} See Hedge Seeds.
**Sophora tetraptera** (*Chain Tree*)—Handsome foliage, producing large bunches of orange pea-shaped flowers.
**Stenocarpus Cunninghami**—This magnificent shrub bears curious scarlet flowers like a wheel; fine foliage. 1s.
**Sterculia popylneus** (*Bottle Tree*)—Butt of tree shaped like a bottle.
**Swainsonia** (*Darling Pea*).
**Tecoma Australis** (*Churchill Island Jasmine or Creeper*).
**Telopea speciosissima** (*N.S.W. Waratah*).

### HEDGE SEEDS.

**Acacia Ornithophora** (*Kangaroo Acacia*)—6d. per oz., or 4s. per lb.
—**armata** (*Prickly Acacia*)—6d. per oz., or 4s. per lb.
**African Box Thorn**—The seed should be sown during the months of September, October, and November. 9d. per oz., or 8s. per lb.
**Cape Broom**—6d. per oz., or 5s. per lb.
**Furze** (*Whin or Gorse*)—6d. per oz., or 2s. 6d. per lb.
**Osage Orange**—Previous to sowing the seed it should be soaked in water for about two or three days, and then placed in damp sand until it commences to germinate (care should be taken to prevent fermentation), when it should be sown in drills. 1s. per oz.
**Pittosporum eugenoides**—The most popular variety for hedge purposes. 1s. per oz.
—**nigrescens**—1s. per oz.
—**undulatum**—A much stronger-growing variety than the other two. It is also a very floriferous shrub, bearing an abundance of sweet-scented white flowers. 1s. per oz.
**Ti-Tree**—The well-known sea-coast hedge. Excellent for seaside residences. Seed very difficult to obtain. 2s. per packet.

### ACACIA SEEDS.
*(Wattles.)*

**Acacia armata**—(See Hedge Seeds.)
—**decurrens** (*Black Wattle*)—This is the variety chiefly used for tanning purposes. 6d. per oz., or 4s. per lb.
—**ornithophora**—(See Hedge Seeds.)
—**dealbata** (*Silver Wattle*)—1s. per oz.
—**lophantha** (*Cape or Crested Wattle*)—6d. per oz.
—**pycnantha** (*Golden Wattle*)—Used for tanning purposes. 6d. per oz., or 3s. 6d. per lb.
—**melanoxylon** (*Blackwood or Lightwood*)—6d. per oz., or 6s. per lb.
—**saligna** (*Weeping Acacia*)—1s. 6d. per oz.

The best time for sowing Acacia seeds is during the months of March, April, August, and September. As the seeds are hard, it is necessary that they should be soaked in boiling water, and left until the shells burst before sowing.

**Special Quotations for Large Quantities.**

# TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

**6d. per Packet.**

Sow in boxes or seed pans, September and October.

**Alianthus glandulosa** (*Tree of Heaven*)—Ornamental tree of rapid growth, 20 ft. 1s. per oz.
**Arbutus unedo** (*Irish Strawberry Tree*)—A lovely shrub, producing bunches of waxy-white flowers and scarlet berries resembling a strawberry, which are edible, 15 ft. 2s. oz.
**Calycanthus floridus** (*Allspice Tree*)—A Spring flowering shrub, highly scented; flowers brown, 4 ft. 1s. 6d. per oz.
**Ceratonia siliqua** (*Carob Tree, St. John's Bread, or Locust Tree of Scripture*)—Excellent tree for warm climates, 15 ft. 6d. per oz.
**Cercis siliquastrum** (*Judas Tree*)—Handsome flowering tree with red flowers. 12 ft. 9d. oz.
**Clethra arborea** (*Lily of the Valley Tree*)—Very pretty, with bunches of white flowers resembling Lily of the Valley, 9 ft. 3s. per oz.
**Daphne mezereum**—The seeds of this variety are used for medicinal purposes, 4 ft. 2s. per oz.
**Kalmia latifolia** (*Mountain Laurel*)—A beautiful spring flowering shrub; flowers white, spotted pink; excellent for florists. 2s. 6d. oz.
**Lagunaria Pattersoni** (*Fugosia*)—A very handsome flowering shrub, of fine pyramidal habit, very hardy. 4s. per oz.
**Larix Europæa** (*The Larch*)—Succeeds well in the cool districts. 9d. per oz.
**Laurus camphora** (*Camphor Tree*)—A fine ornamental tree, 20ft. 1s. 6d. per oz.
**Laurus nobilis** (*Sweet Bay*)—A hardy evergreen shrub; the leaves are used for flavouring custards, etc.; 12ft. 6d. per oz.
**Liquidamber styraciflua**—A magnificent, deciduous tree; the leaves turn crimson in the autumn, 20ft. 2s. 6d. per oz.
**Liriodendron tulipifera** (*Tulip Tree*)—A lovely ornamental tree, with yellowish-red flowers which are shaped like a Tulip. 1s. oz.
**Melia Azedarach** (*White Cedar*)—A quick growing tree, excellent for dry districts. Largely grown in California, 35ft. 1s. oz.
**Paulownia imperialis**—A splendid, rapid-growing tree with large leaves and bearing great spikes of lilac-coloured flowers, 30ft. 1s. per oz.
**Photinia serrulata**—A hardy evergreen shrub; flowers white, 10ft. 1s. 6d. per oz.
**Protea mellifera** (*Cape Honeysuckle*)—A handsome flowering shrub, flowers pink and white, 6ft. 2s. 6d. per oz.
**Sambucus nigra** (*Elderberry Tree*)—This tree produces the berries which are used for making Elderberry wine, 15ft. 9d. per oz.
**Prunus spinosa** (*Irish Black Thorn*)—6d. oz.
**Rhus succedanea** (*Sumach*)—A deciduous shrub, with bright crimson flowers, 10ft. 1s. 6d. per oz.
**Schinus molle** (*Pepper Tree*)—A beautiful, hardy ornamental evergreen tree, excellent for dry districts, 15ft. 1s. per oz.
**Sophora japonica**—A deciduous shrub, with white flowers. 1s 6d. per oz.
**Spartium junceum** (*Yellow Spanish Broom*)—A very pretty shrub, with bright yellow flowers, 7 ft. 6d. per oz.
**Spartium scoparium** (*Common Broom*). 6d. oz.
**Tilia Europæa grandiflora** (*Large-leaved Lime, or Linden Tree*)—A fine ornamental shade tree, 30 ft. to 40 ft. 1s. per oz.
**Tamarix gallica** (*Flowering Cyprus*)—A hardy, graceful shrub, with pink flowers, 12 ft. 2s. per oz.
**Viburnum opulus** (*Guelder Rose, or Snowball Tree*)—A pretty flowering shrub, covered in the early spring with large heads of snow-white flowers, 10 ft. 1s. per oz.
**Yucca filamentosa** (*Adam's Needle*)—Pretty palm-like plant, excellent as single specimens for lawns, flowers white, 3 ft. 4s. per oz.
**Yucca aloefolia variegata**—A very pretty variegated variety, 4 ft. 2s. per oz.

# Murchison's Scrub Exterminator

(Patented throughout the World),

**For Killing Weeds, Scrub, Trees, etc.**

**This is the only known Specific for effectually eradicating Scrub, Ferns, Thistles, Blackberry, Sorrel, Prickly Pear, Furze, Couch Grass, Briars, Gum Trees, Weeds, and Noxious Vegetable Growth of all kinds.**

SPECIAL PAMPHLET POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

For Avenues and Garden Paths the Exterminator is invaluable, no hoeing being necessary, the Exterminator being **merely sprinkled on the weeds** with an ordinary watering can, a great saving of labour thus being effected, and the smooth surface of the walks left unimpaired. Large quantities have been shipped to **India, Fiji,** and **New Zealand.** Strength for Garden Paths, **four gallons of water to the pound.** Strength for Scrub and dense growth of Weeds, **three gallons to the pound.**

**SOLD IN BOXES—10 lbs., 4s. 6d.; 20 lbs., 8s. 6d.; 50 lbs., 20s.; 100 lbs., 40s.**

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**Price per lb. on application.** **Special quotations given for large quantities.**

**Any variety not mentioned in this list I will endeavour to supply at the current rate.**

THE Gums of Australia are now being largely sought after and cultivated in all parts of the world, not only on account of the extreme value of their wood, and for planting in malaria-stricken districts, but for their oil-producing qualities. Eucalyptus Amygdalina is especially valuable for this purpose, as it contains, according to analysis, 3·313 per cent. of volatile oil, or 2,063 per cent. more than any other variety. As I execute orders annually for large quantities for America, Africa, and India, I am in a position to supply the principal varieties at a cheap rate. My supplies are procured from the most experienced collectors only, but do not hold myself liable in any degree should they differ from the names under which they are known in the colonies.

**Postage.**—1d. oz.; ¼ lb., 3d.; ½ lb., 5d.; 1 lb., 9d. extra. (For Parcels Post and Railway Rates, see page 4.)

E. Alpina (*Alpine Gum*).—Hardy evergreen tree; height, 10 to 15 feet. 2s. 6d. per oz.

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E. Calophylla (*Red Gum of Western Australia*).—It is said to be superior to E. Marginata and E. Cornuta for rafters, spokes, and fence rails. It is light and strong, but not durable underground. The flowers are large and white; bees are very fond of them. The seeds are very large. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. Citriodora (*Lemon-scented Gum*).—See Australian Flower, Shrub, and Tree Seeds, page 99. 4s. per oz.

E. Cornuta (*The Yale Tree of South-Western Australia*).—A large tree of rapid growth. The timber is used for shafts and frames of carts, and various other artisans' work. 2s. 6d. per oz.

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E. Corynocalyx (*Sugar Gum*).—A very rapid-growing and ornamental variety, with dark-green foliage. The wood, which is very durable, is used for railway sleepers, etc. Very valuable indeed as a fodder plant. 2s. 6d. per oz.

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E. Ficifolia (*Crimson-flowered Gum*).—See Australian Flower, Shrub, and Tree Seeds, page 99.

E. Globulus (*Tasmanian Blue Gum*).—One of the most useful of all Gums, and is a very quick grower. The wood is used for a great variety of purposes. It is now being planted largely in several countries on account of its malaria-destroying qualities. 2s. per oz.

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E. Haemastoma (*White Gum of New South Wales and Queensland*). — This variety is said to do well on sandy soils. It attains a considerable size, and furnishes wood for fencing and for rough buildings. 1s. 6d. per oz.

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E. Lehmanni.—This gum is most useful for shelter purposes. It grows about 15 feet high, with fine spreading branches. It is somewhat like the Alpine gum, but much hardier. When in flower it is a beautiful sight, the giant green flowers being from 5 to 6 inches across. This gum should be grown as extensively as the Sugar gum. The timber is used for many purposes. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. Leucoxylon (*Ironbark Gum*).—Its timber is noted for its great durability, and is used for underground work, railway sleepers, etc. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. Longifolia (*Woolly Butt*).—Grows to a great height, and stands well in any situation. There is no tree extant that produces more useful timber. 2s. per oz.

E. Macrorrhyncha (*Stringybark of Victoria*).—The bark is greatly used for roofing huts, and the timber for fence-rails, joists, and extensively for fuel. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. Marginata (*Western Australian Jarrah*). —The timber, which is easily worked and of great durability, is largely used for piles, railway sleepers, etc. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. Melliodora (*Yellow Box of Victoria and New South Wales*).—The timber is used for telegraph poles, fence posts, rails, etc. The wood, which is of a yellowish colour, is very durable and heavy. 2s. per oz.

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E. Sieberiana (*Mountain Ash of Victoria*). —A very quick-growing, straight-stemmed tree. Its wood, which is of excellent quality, splits freely, and is easy to work. Useful for fencing and general building purposes. 2s. per oz.

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E. Viminalis (*Manna Gum*).—The timber is light-coloured and clear, but it is not so strong as many other varieties, and is used for fence rails and ordinary building purposes. 1s. 6d. per oz.

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**Dealers should stock my Canary & Parrot Mixtures. Prices on Application.**

**To keep your Birds healthy it is necessary to give them**

**PURE, SWEET, CLEAN SEED.**

**Dealers should stock my Canary & Parrot Mixtures. Prices on Application.**

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(Summer and Winter Mixtures.)

**For Canaries, Finches, &c.**

In packets 1½ lbs., 6d.
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In bags 8 lbs., 2s. 6d.
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**For Parrots, Cockatoos, Galahs, &c.**

A Splendid Mixture for keeping Birds healthy and in good plumage.

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**CONACHER'S SHELL GRAVEL.**—For all cage birds. **In bags, 3d. and 6d. each.**

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Glass, 2d. each; China, 2d. each.

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**CANARY GLASS BATHS.**
In sizes—4d., 6d., and 8d. each.

**LARK FOOD.**—A splendid food for Thrushes, Blackbirds, Starlings, and all insectivorous and soft-billed birds.

**In air-tight tins, 5d. and 9d. each; per post, 10d. and 1s. 6d. each.**

**HYDES' CANARY BREAD.**—A soft food for young Canaries, and other birds.

**In ¼ lb. packets, 4d.; per post, 6d.**

**HYDE'S NEWEST FOOD.**—For Blackbirds, Thrushes, and all insectivorous and soft-billed birds.

**In ¼-lb. packets, 4d.; per post, 7d.**

**ANT EGGS.**—For Goldfinches, Gold Fish, and insectivorous birds.

**In ¼-lb. packets, 1s.; per post, 1s. 3d.**

**BIRD NESTS. 3d. each; per post, 4d.; or 2s. 6d. doz.; per post, 3s.**

**CUTTLE FISH.—6d. per ¼-lb.; per post, 9d.**

**The Largest Stock of Bird Foods, Sundries, &c., in Australia.**

# POULTRY, DOG, AND CATTLE SUNDRIES.

## MANNING'S POULTRY SPICE.

Prevents and Cures Diseases in Poultry. Improves the Birds, and Increases the Egg Supply Recommended for Pigeons, Canaries, and Domestic Birds. Full particulars in each tin **Price—1s., 2s. and 10s. each. The 1s. tins can be sent per post for 7d extra; the 2s. and 10s. tins, per rail or coach—For Rates see page 4.**

Mr. JAS. MCFADZEAN, Bairnsdale, writes:—"I have been using Manning's Poultry Spice for more than a year now, and have saved many a chick's life with it."

## MANNING'S INVINCIBLE HORSE & CATTLE SPICE.

This Spice is remarkable for its Tonic and Feeding Properties; it acts upon the digestive organs, increases the appetite, causing food that otherwise would be wasted to be consumed. It affects the liver and kidneys as a mild stimulant, giving that desirable glossy, healthy appearance to the hair of Horses and Cattle. For Worms, Urinary Complaints, Skin Diseases, and many other Ailments it is a sure antidote; for Colic or Gripes it is also a specific. To Aged Animals it is of extraordinary use. Strongly recommended for Dogs. **Sold in bags, 2s. 6d. each. (Too heavy for post, can only be sent by rail or coach). For rates see page 4. In each bag is placed a Measure and Directions for Use.**

## SIMPSON'S CELEBRATED DOG MEDICINES.

**DISTEMPER MIXTURE.**—A Certain Cure for Distemper. It will also be found of great service in all cases of Colds, Coughs, and Feverishness. Small bottles, **1s. 6d. each**; large bottles, **2s. 6d. each**; per post, **2s.** and **3s. 3d.**

**WORM SYRUP.**—The Mildest, Safest and most Effectual Remedy. May be given with perfect safety to the most delicate Puppy. Small bottles, **2s. each**; large bottles, **3s. each**; per post, **2s. 9d.** and **3s. 9d.**

**COMPOUND SULPHUR LOTION.**—For the Cure of Mange, Blotch, Irritation of the Skin, etc. **1s. 6d.** per bottle; per post, **2s. 3d.**

**WORM POWDERS.**—Per packet, **6d**; per post, **7d.**

## "CHANTICLEER" CONCENTRATED CHICKEN FOOD.

This Food contains all the elements necessary for the successful rearing of Young Chickens, and for growing Poultry of every variety. It increases the weight of fowls, and induces early maturity. The food adds to the brilliance and lustre of the plumage of Poultry, and is therefore a valuable aid to those who exhibit high-class stock. Sold in tins (2½ lbs.), with proper directions for mixing the Food with meal or scraps. **Price, 1s.** (too heavy for post; can only be sent per rail or coach.) For Railway Rates see page 4.

## WATER-GLASS SOLUTION.

For Preserving Eggs. Preserve your Eggs when plentiful. In bottles, **price, 1s**; preserves 15 dozen Eggs, or a kerosene tinful. (Too heavy for post; can only be sent per rail or coach. **Packing, 4d. extra.**) Half-gallon tins, **price, 2s.**; preserves 50 dozen Eggs. Gallon tins, **price, 3s.**; preserves 100 dozen Eggs. 5-gallon drums, **price, 12s. 6d.**; preserves 500 dozen.

## SIMPSON'S PREPARATIONS.—For the Prevention and Cure of the Ailments of Live Stock.

**HORSE COMPOUND.**—A High-class Tonic and Invigorant, unequalled for conditioning Horses. In tins, **1½ lbs., 1s. each; 4 lbs., 2s. 6d each.**

**CATTLE COMPOUND.**—Improves quality and quantity of the Milk. In tins, **1½ lbs., 1s. each; 4 lbs., 2s. 6d. each.**

**POULTRY COMPOUND.**—A Valuable Preparation for keeping Poultry in Health and Profit. In tins, **1½ lbs., 1s. each; 4 lbs., 2s. 6d. each**

## "SALVITIS PROPRIETARIES."

**CATTLE SALVITIS.**—Absolutely Unequalled for keeping Dairy Cattle in Health and Profit. In tins, **1 lb., 1s.; 2½ lbs., 2s.; 8 lbs., 5s.**

**HORSE COMPOUND SALVITIS.**—Matchless for maintaining Horses in health, strength, and vigor. In tins, **1 lb., 1s.; 2½ lbs., 2s.; 8 lbs., 5s.; 20 lbs., 10s.; 50 lb. cases, 20s.**

**POULTRY SALVITIS.**—Keeps Poultry Healthy and Profitable. In tins, **1 lb., 1s.; 8 lbs., 5s.; 20 lbs., 10s.**

## POULTONIC (Powder). An Improved Fowl Tonic.

It stimulates the system and replenishes the blood. Prevents Roup and all other diseases, and should be used by all who keep Poultry if they want them healthy. Highly recommended. Per packet (with full directions for use enclosed), **1s.**; per post, **1s. 3d.**

## TYZACK'S "VICTORIAN" CHICKEN MEAL.

This Meal contains Eight Separate Ingredients, including the right proportion of Bone Meal, is free from Pollard, Bran, and Oatmeal, is specially prepared to prevent losses through Diarrhœa, and is cheaper and better than eggs. Chickens fed on this meal grow rapidly. Easy to use. Mix with a small quantity of warm water or milk. It must be mixed as dry as possible. In bags, **4 lbs., 1s.; 7 lbs. 1s. 6d.; 14 lbs., 2s. 9d.; 28 lbs., 5s. 3d.**

## BRINSMEAD'S HANDY TONIC FOR FOWLS.

Will keep your Fowls from disease and increase the flow of Eggs. Use daily when moulting and in hot weather; in cold weather, twice a week. Sold in bottles, **1s.**; **¼ gallon tins, 3s.**; **gallon tins, 5s.**

**The Largest Stock of Bird Foods, Sundries, &c., in Australia.**

# MANURES and FERTILISERS.

***All Manures are sold for NET CASH only. Delivered at Train or Wharf, Melbourne.***
***CARRIAGE EXTRA to any of the Suburbs.***

**Agricultural Salt**—2-cwt. bags, 6s. each (net cash).

**Albert's Concentrated Horticultural Manure (A.G.D.)**—This is said to be one of the best manures in the world for florists and amateur gardeners who wish to grow plants and flowers for sale; also for market gardeners and orchardists. For Vegetables, 2 cwt. per acre is a good dressing; for Flower Gardens, 1 oz. per square yard, or 1 cwt. per acre; for Fruit (five to ten year old), 2 to 4 lbs. per tree is sufficient. Sprinkle on the surface as far as the roots extend, and harrow or rake it lightly in. Sow with the seed, or after active growth has commenced in the Spring. For Plants in Pots, dissolve an ounce in two gallons of water, and water the soil once a week with quick-growing plants, but only once a month with slow-growing ones, like azaleas, camellias, etc. Remember that 15 grains of this are as strong as 4 lbs. of cow manure.

Fruit of all kinds — especially strawberries, peaches, apricots, and cherries—come to maturity fully two weeks earlier after the use of this manure. Flowers and vegetables can be hastened to market by at least two weeks. 28-lb. Sample Bags, 5s. 6d. each; 18s. per cwt. (net cash).

**Albert's Concentrated Vineyard Manure (P.K.N.D.)**—It is as valuable for peaches, apricots, nectarines, almonds, olives, plums, tomatoes, asparagus, and passion fruit also for grape vines.

Apply 2 lbs. to each tree over five years old, or 4 oz. to each vine, or 2 cwt. per acre. Spread it evenly on the surface, and harrow it in very lightly in the Spring. Do not put it on a hard-caked surface, nor dig it in deeply, as the dew and rain dissolve it and carry it down. 28-lb. Sample Bags, 5s. 6d. each; 18s. per cwt. (net cash).

## ALBERT'S PLANT-FOOD.

THE BEST FERTILISER FOR HOUSE PLANTS.

This celebrated plant-food, made in Germany, is a scientific preparation containing in a highly concentrated and easily soluble form the food elements required by plants. It is odorless, clean to handle, quick in its action and unequalled in its effects. It is put up in attractive tins with full directions for use printed on each, and containing inside a small spoon holding the exact quantity required for dissolving in a quart of water. By its application plants acquire a sturdier growth, fuller development and a manifold increase in bloom. For palms, ferns, bulbs and all kinds of pot-plants, it is by far the most complete, most effective, most economical and easiest applied fertilizer made. 6d. per tin; per post, 10d.

**Bone Dust**—In 1-cwt. bags, 6s. each; per ton, £5 12s. 6d. (net cash).

**Cuming, Smith & Co.'s Horticultural Manure**—Invaluable for top-dressing lawns, and all Horticultural work in general. In 14-lb. sample bags, 1s. 6d.; 28-lbs., 2s. 6d. 1-cwt. bags, 9s.

**Guano, Ohlendorffs' Dissolved** — In 14lb. bags, 3s. each.

**Nitrate of Soda**—An excellent fertiliser. In 14-lb. bags, 3s. (net cash).

**Standen's Manure**—This valuable manure has been in use for over 50 years. For promoting a rapid, healthy, and finely-developed growth, with the highest excellence of colour, size, and quality of Flowers, Fruit, and Vegetables. 1-lb. tins, 1s.; 3-lb. tins, 2s. 6d.

**Sulphate of Ammonia**—An effective, quick-acting fertiliser, for promoting and maintaining healthy, vigorous growth in plants. In tins, 1s. each; or 18s. per cwt. (net cash).

**Superphosphate of Lime**—In 1-cwt. bags, 6s. each; per ton, £5 5s. (net cash).

## LUNT'S CHRYSANTHEMUM MANURES.

Mr. Thomas Lunt, Keir Gardens, Dunblane, Scotland, has been a noted grower of Chrysanthemums for a number of years and attributes his phenomenal success as a grower to the Special Compounds he has used in the potting soil and subsequently in developing the flowers. Mr. Lunt has gained the Premier Prize at the Edinburgh Exhibition for the last five years in succession, besides many other leading awards too numerous to mention.

**Lunt's Chrysanthemum Manure**—For potting soil. Full instructions given with each package. In tins, 2¾ lb, 1s. 3d.; in 14 lb. bags, 5s. 6d.

**Lunt's Chemical Mixture**—For developing Chrysanthemum Flowers. Full instructions given with each package. In tins, 1¼ lb., 1s. 3d.

# INSECT and BLIGHT DESTROYERS.

**"Incomparable" Slug Powder**—A splendid preparation for destroying slugs, snails, etc. 1s. 6d. per tin.

**Bluestone (Sulphate of Copper)**—Used in the formation of various pest remedies. 6d. per lb.

**Firtree Oil**—Effectually clears all Insects and Parasites from the roots and foliage of Trees, Vines, and Plants. Kills all Grubs, Flies, etc. Cures Mildew and Blight, and makes a good Winter dressing. In bottles, 2s. and 3s. each.

**Flour of Sulphur**—For Mildew on Roses, Vines, etc. 3d. per lb.; or 21s. cwt.

**Gishurst Compound** (Patented)—One of the oldest and best Insecticides yet introduced for destroying all kinds of Insect Life. 1-lb. boxes, 1s. 6d.; 3-lb. boxes, 4s.; 12-lb. boxes, 14s.

**Hellebore Powder** (English) — Very useful for destroying Pear and Cherry Slugs, Worms, Caterpillars, Slugs, etc. In tins, 1s. 6d.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE. — IN SOLUTION—Dissolve 1 oz. in 2 gallons of water, and apply with a syringe or pump.

DRY APPLICATION.—It may be used alone, but it is better mixed with flour or powdered lime at the rate of 1 lb. to 4 lbs., and dusted on with bellows.

**Nikoteen**—A preparation containing about 30 per cent of nicotine. For all kinds of Scale, Aphis, and Codlin Moth; it is very effectual, and is easy to use.

In Bottles—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Making from | 4 to 5 | gallons of | Spray, | 1/3 ea. |
| ,, ,, | 8 to 10 | ,, ,, | | 2/6 ,, |
| ,, ,, | 12 to 20 | ,, ,, | | 3/6 ,, |
| ,, ,, | 50 to 75 | ,, ,, | | 12/- ,, |

**Par-oidium**—A most powerful Insecticide, and guaranteed to destroy Oïdium, Mildew, Vine Parasites, Chlorosis, and all Parasitical Insects on Plants, Vegetables, etc., etc. It is largely used in France by Vignerons and others, and its superiority over Sulphur and other well-known Insecticides has been acknowledged. It cures Oïdium radically, even when sulphur has failed. 3d. per lb., or 14s. per cwt.

**Nicotine Soap** — An unrivalled preparation for destroying Insect Life upon Plants without injury to the foliage. In jars, 1s. 9d. and 3s. 6d. each.

**Paris Green and London Purple**—Poisonous; insoluble Powders, excellent for destroying Codlin Moth, Caterpillars, and all kinds of Insect Life. In 1 lb. packets only, 1s. 6d. each; in tins, 6d. and 9d. each.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—DRY APPLICATION.—Mix with flour at the rate of one part to 100.

IN SOLUTION.—Mix 1 lb. in 120 to 200 gallons of water. The mixture must be kept well stirred all the time, otherwise the powder will sink to the bottom.

**Paris Green Paste** (Blundell's Pure)—Ready for use. 1s. 6d. per lb. bottle.

**Soaperine**—An invaluable remedy for destroying Blight on Rose Trees, Insect Pests, etc., in Orchards and Vineyards. Excellent also for destroying Vermin on Dogs, Horses, and Cattle. 6d. per tin.

**Pestide Compound** — A safe and effectual remedy for Insect and Fungoid Pests. Snails and Slugs are easily destroyed and eradicated by it. Mixes with cold water, no sediment, and is easily applied. 10-oz. bottles, making from 3 to 5 gallons, 1s. each.

**Tobacco**—For fumigating. 1s. per lb.

**Tobacco Powder**—Kills Green and Black Fly, etc., dusted or blown on the foliage while moist. In tins, 1s. 6d.

**Kilemquick**—This Insecticide has given the greatest satisfaction during the past three seasons, having been used extensively by a large number of Orchardists and Florists for the destruction of all Insect Pests. Invaluable for Chrysanthemums and Roses. Guaranteed to give universal satisfaction.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-pint tins, to make 5 gals. | ... | ... | ... | 1s. |
| ½-gal. ,, ,, 20 ,, | ... | ... | ... | 3s. |
| 1-gal. ,, ,, 40 ,, | ... | ... | ... | 5s. |

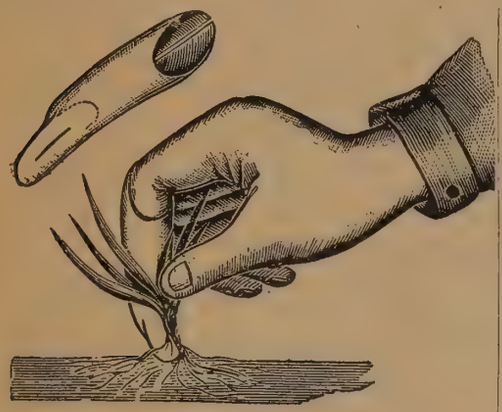
**"Kuolo"—Certain Death to Snails and Slugs.** **(See page 112.)**

# Horticultural Sundries.

## SAYNOR, COOKE, AND RIDAL'S PRUNING, BUDDING, AND GRAFTING KNIVES.

**Postage 3d. extra on Pruning Knives.**

| No. 194. | No. 311. | No. 196. | No. 163. | No. 186½. | No. 188. | No. 191. | No. 191½. | No. 02. | No. 189. | No. 195. | No. 312. | No. 187BC. | No. 312½. | No. 195½. | No. 326. | No. 325. | No. 329. | No. 327. | No. 325½. | No. 204. | No. 207. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|



**BREEN'S PATENT "FINGER SPADE."**

"An Invaluable Weeding Implement; once used, always used."

THIS useful little implement is easily carried in the vest pocket. It is worn on the forefinger, or on two or more fingers if required; it can be worn with or without a glove. Weeding is greatly facilitated by its use, and the finger protected; it will expand and contract to suit any sized finger. Ladies who are fond of gardening should never be without them.

NOTE.—When ordering, please say whether wanted for a lady or gentleman.

Price 6d. each; per post 7d.

**PRUNING KNIVES.** (Per Post 3d. extra).

| | EACH. | | EACH. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 194 ... | 3s. | No. 02 ... | 3s. 9d. |
| No. 311 ... | 3s. 6d. | No. 189 ... | 3s. 6d. |
| No. 196 ... | 4s. 6d. | No. 195 ... | 3s. 9d. |
| No. 163 ... | 2s. 6d. | No. 312 ... | 3s. 6d. |
| No. 186½ ... | 3s. 6d. | No. 186 ... | 3s. 6d. |
| No. 188 ... | 3s. 6d. | No. 312½ ... | 3s. 6d. |
| No. 191½ ... | 4s. | No. 195½ ... | 3s. 9d. |
| No. 191 ... | 3s. 6d. | No. 187BC | 3s. 6d. |

**BUDDING AND GRAFTING KNIVES.** (Post free.)

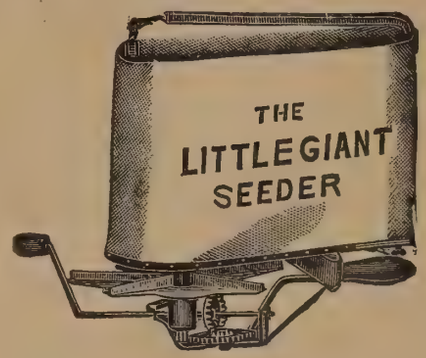
| | EACH. | | EACH. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 326 ... | 3s. 6d. | No. 207 ... | 3s. 6d. |
| No. 325 ... | 3s. 6d. | SB ... | 3s. 6d. |
| No. 329 ... | 3s. 6d. | 6NB ... | 3s. 6d. |
| No. 325½ ... | 4s. 6d. | 3NB ... | 3s. 6d. |
| No. 204 ... | 3s. 6d. | | |

## ELLIOTT'S

IMPROVED

## SUMMER CLOUD SHADING.

AN excellent preparation for Shading Greenhouses, Skylights, and all Glass Surfaces. A packet contains sufficient to shade a hundred feet of Glass well. In packets (with full directions for use), 1s. 6d. each; per post 1s. 11d.




## THE LITTLE GIANT HAND BROADCAST SEED-SOWER.

**THE GREATEST LABOUR-SAVING INVENTION OF THE AGE. With Metal Bow and Agitator or Force Feed**

THIS is the *best built*, easiest running, and most perfect machine in the market. It saves one-fourth seed and two-thirds labour. Weighs but three pounds. Man or boy can sow perfectly even any desired quantity per acre of clovers, lucerne, cocksfoot, ryegrass, flax, wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, corn, or other seed, fertilizer, and ashes, etc.

Price 17s. 6d.

## .. LAWSON'S .. PATENT BRASS GARDEN SYRINGES

**(SELF-OILING).**

No. 4.—25s.

No. 1½.—15s.

THESE are most useful instruments for impelling water over plants in pots, wall trees, etc. When the object is merely to refresh the plants, the operator should stand at some distance from the plants, so that the water may spread and fall upon them like a shower; but if insecticides are to be applied, he should stand close to the plants, and drive it forth with greater force. With care these Syringes will last a life-time.

No. 1, 12s. 6d.; No. 1½, 15s.; No. 2, 17s. 6d.; No. 2½, 20s.; No. 3, 22s. 6d.; No. 4, 25s.

**Colonial made Syringes** 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s. each.

**"Kuolo"—Certain Death to Snails and Slugs.** **(See page 112.)**

# HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES.

### FLOWER POTS.

| | Per doz. | | Per doz. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3-inch ... ... | 9d. | 8-inch ... | 3s. 6d. |
| 4 „ ... ... | 1s. | 9 „ ... | 5s. 6d. |
| 5 „ ... ... | 1s. 3d. | 10 „ ... | 8s. |
| 6 „ ... ... | 1s. 6d. | 12 „ | 15s., or 1s. 6d. each |
| 7 „ ... ... | 2s. 6d. | | |

### FLOWER-POT SAUCERS.

| | Per doz. | | Per doz. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4-inch ... ... | 9d. | 8-inch ... | 3s. 6d. |
| 5 „ ... ... | 1s. | 9 „ ... | 5s. |
| 6 „ ... ... | 1s. 3d. | 10 „ ... | 6s. 6d. |
| 7 „ ... ... | 2s. 6d. | 12 „ ... | 9s. |

### SEED PANS.

| Each. | Each. | Each. |
|---|---|---|
| 8-inch ... 6d. | 10-inch ... 1s. | 12-inch ... 1s. 3d. |

### SQUARE HARDWOOD STICKS (Colonial).

4-ft ... 1s. 3d. per doz. | 5-ft ... 2s. 6d. per doz.
6-ft. ... 3s. per doz.

### COLONIAL WOODEN GARDEN LABELS.

In bundles of 100 each.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4-inch ... ... | 1s. | 8-inch ... | 2s. 6d. |
| 5 „ ... ... | 1s. 3d. | 10 „ ... | 3s. |
| 6 „ ... ... | 1s. 6d. | 12 „ ... | 3s. 6d. |
| 7 „ ... ... | 2s. | | |

### GARDEN STICKS (Unpainted).

In bundles of 100 each.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1-ft. .... ... | 1s. 3d. | 2½-ft. ... | 3s. |
| 1½-ft. ... ... | 2s. | 3-ft. ... ... | 3s. 6d. |
| 2-ft. ... ... | 2s. 6d. | 3½-ft. ... | 4s. 6d. |

### PROPAGATING GLASSES.

| Each. | Each. |
|---|---|
| 4-inch ... ... 10d. | 9-inch ... 3s. 6d. |
| 5 „ ... ... 1s. | 10 „ ... 4s. |
| 6 „ ... ... 1s. 3d. | 11 „ ... 5s. |
| 7 „ ... ... 1s. 9d. | 12 „ ... 7s. 6d. |
| 8 „ ... ... 2s. 6d. | |

### IMPORTED MANILLA WATERPROOF LABELS.

Used by Nurserymen for labelling Fruit Trees, Roses, etc.

| | | Per 1,000. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | Grey Manilla ... ... ... | 4s. |
| No. 2. | Square-cut Waterproof ... ... | 5s. |
| No. 3. | Best Waterproof ... ... ... | 5s. 6d. |

All Potteryware and Propagating Glasses are forwarded by Carrier, Boat, or Rail, at the *Risk of the Consignee.* Cases and Packing charged extra.

## Siccateurs.

**For Pruning Roses, Fruit Trees, etc.**

I keep a very large stock of all the best makes of these useful articles always on hand.

Price, from 2s. to 10s. 6d. each.

## The Mystic Lawn Fountain.

This Sprinkler can be regulated to sprinkle in a complete circle or reduced down to a half circle. This latter is a desirable features where parties wish to sprinkle close to a building. Made in ¾-inch size only. 4s. 6d. each.

## Genuine Turkish . . . . . Bird Lime.

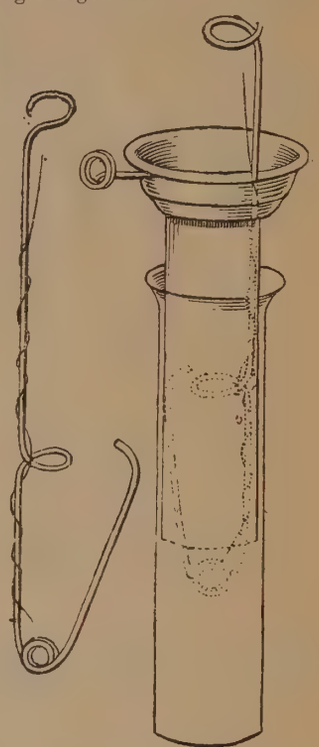
For catching Cockatoos, Parrots, Sparrows, and all sorts of Birds. Thousands of these birds are caught annually with the Genuine Turkish Bird Lime.

Small tins, 6d. each; by post, 8d. Large tins, 1s. each; by post, 1s. 3d.

## Foster's Patent Rose Supports and Tubes (complete).

Largely used in England at all the principal shows for exhibiting rose blooms.

Tubes and Supports, 12s. per doz. Supports, 1s. 6d. per doz.



Foster's Rose Support and Tube.

## Tebb's Universal Fumigators.

Specially recommended for producing a larger quantity of genuine Tobacco Smoke than any other Fumigator, and without the assistance of hot ash.

No. 0, 4s. 6d. each; No. 1, 5s. each; No. 2, 6s. 6d. each.

## The "Victoria" Button-hole Flower Tubes.

Plain glass, with silver loop; best of all, 3d. each; per post, 4d.

## Flower Plant Supports.

12-inch, 2s. per doz.; 18-inch, 2s. 3d. per doz; 24-inch, 3s. per doz.; 36-inch, 4s. per doz.

## New Tanned Garden Netting,

For Protecting Vines, Fruit Trees, etc.

Sizes:—2 x 50 yards, 10s. each; 4 x 25 yards, 10s. each; 8 x 25 yards, 20s. each.

The "Automatic" Tree Pruner

## The "Automatic" Tree Pruner.

One of the best Tree Pruners ever offered, will cut a branch 1⅛ inches in diameter. Can be fixed on to poles to cut at any height.

Price, 10s. 6d. each.

## THE LATEST GARDENING NOVELTY.

## THE "ÆRATOR"

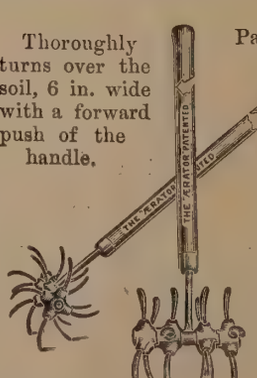
**A New Departure—A Distinct Mechanical Success**
**Economises Time and Labour—**
**Decreases the Weeds—Increases the Crops.**

**The "ÆRATOR" and its uses.**—It will do six times the work in a given time than the ordinary Hoe. Should be used as soon as the young plants and weeds appear above the ground and then again after a short interval, especially if the weather has been dry and rendered the surface of the soil caked or hard. The **"ÆRATOR"** loosens the soil, admits air, prepares for the coming rain, rouses up the bacteria or insect world, stimulates root action, hastens the growth of the young plants, and at the same time destroys the weeds in their infancy, which otherwise, in time, rob plant life of available sustenance. In preparing the ground for small seeds, or the application of manure in powdered form, no tool could be better.

Price 7s. each.

Thoroughly turns over the soil, 6 in. wide with a forward push of the handle.

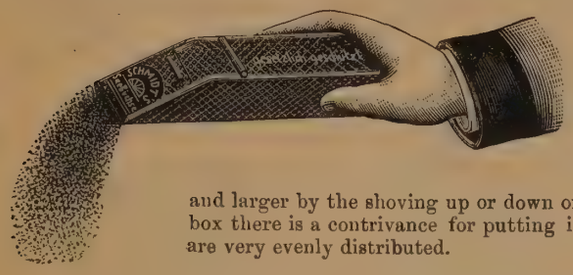
Patented.




Six inches wide, on ash handle. 4 ft. 6 in. long, well made and finished.

"Kuolo"—Certain Death to Snails and Slugs. (See page 112.)

# HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES.



## Schmidt's Practical Sowing Box.

***Just the thing for Amateurs.***

It is not so easy for everybody to do sowing to the best advantage, for the seeds are very liable to come in heaps or to be too thinly scattered, which is bad in either case. By using Schmidt's Practical Sowing Box everyone can sow to perfection. This ingenious article is quite simple in construction. The opening, where the seeds come out, can be made smaller and larger by the shoving up or down of a movable arrangement in front in order to suit any size of seeds. On the upper side of the box there is a contrivance for putting in the seeds, which very readily can be opened and shut. By lightly shaking the box the seeds are very evenly distributed.

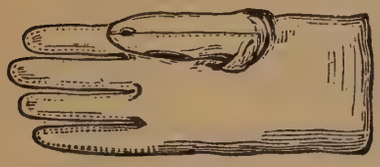
**1s. 3d. each; per post (packed), 1s. 6d.**

## Zinc Labels for Trees, Plants, Borders, &c.

For Pots, Borders, etc. ... { No. 1, **5s.** per 100. No. 3, **4s.** per 100. / No. 2, **4s.** per 100. No. 4, **4s.** per 100.

For Suspending, Nailing, etc. { No. 5, **5s.** per 100. No. 13, **3s. 6d.** per 100. / No. 6, **3s. 6d.** per 100. No. 14, **3s.** per 100. / No. 7, **3s.** per 100. No. 21, **4s.** per 100.

**INDELIBLE INK, for writing on Zinc Labels, in Bottles, 9d. and 1s. 3d. each.**



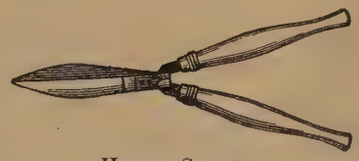
GLOVE.

GARDEN REEL.

WATERING CAN. The "Paxton."

WATERING CAN.

PRUNING SAW.



HEDGE SHEARS.

**ANY ARTICLE NOT MENTIONED IN THIS LIST WILL BE PROCURED.**

**Aphis Brushes,** for cleaning off scale, etc., 2s. each.

**Flower Cement**—A perfect preparation for fixing cut flowers. It dries quickly, and does not leave any stain on the flower. Used largely by florists. In bottles, 1s. each.

**Forks, Digging,** four and five pronged.

„ **Hand-weeding,** 1s. and 1s. 6d. each.

„ **Manure,** three and four prong.

**Garden Lines,** 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s.

„ **Reels and Pins,** 2s. 6d. each.

„ **Rakes,** six to eighteen teeth.

„ „ American steel, sizes.

**Garden Trowels,** sizes, 9d., and 1s. each.

**Gishurstine**—An invaluable preparation for rendering Boots, Leggings, etc., waterproof. Used largely by all the gardeners in Great Britain. In tins, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each; per post, 4d. and 6d. per tin extra.

**Gloves, Mens' Pruning or Harvesting,** 2s. per pair.

„ **Men's Pruning Gauntlets,** 2s. 6d. per pair.

„ **Ladies' Gardening,** 2s. per pair.

„ **Ladies' Gardening Gauntlets,** 2s. 6d. per pair; per post, 2s. 9d.

**Gloves, Ladies' Chamois Gardening Gloves,** 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. per pair; per post, 2d. extra.

„ **Housemaid's (Chamois),** 1s. per pair; per post, 1s. 1d.

☞ ***If per post, 3d. per pair extra, except where otherwise marked.***

**Grafting Wax, New French Cold** — Indispensable for Grafting, Budding, etc., also for healing all wounds in trees, and for stopping the bleeding of vines. It is always ready for use, and is easily applied with a spatula or knife. In tins, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each; per post, 3d. and 6d. per tin extra.

**Hanging Wire Baskets (plain and ornamental),** for ferns.

**Hoes, Dutch,** sizes.

„ **Swan Neck.**

„ **Turnip,** sizes.

**Hose Menders "Simplex"**—For mending broken hoses; very simple and effective, ½-inch, 1s. 9d. box; ¾-inch, 2s. box.

**Hose Nozzles,** ½-inch, 1s. 9d; ¾-inch, 2s. 6d.

**Pencils (Wolff's Indelible),** black, blue, and red, with protectors, 6d. each; per post, 7d.

**Raffia**—This material is now very largely used by Vignerons for tying Vines, and also by Nurserymen. It is far superior to Russian matting. 1s. per lb. (Special quotation given for cwt. or ton.)

**Royle's Unions,** for connecting hoses to taps, ½-inch, 1s. 3d. each; ¾-inch, 1s. 6d.

**Saws, Pruning,** 14, 16, 18, and 20 inches.

**Scissors, Vine,** 2s. 6d.

„ **Rose Pruners,** 3s.

„ **Ladies' Flower Gatherers,** finest quality; nickel-plated, 3s. 6d.

**Scythes,** patent, sizes. **Scythe Sneds.**

**Scythe Stones (Waterloo),** 6d. each.

**Shears, Hedge,** 8-inch, 5s.; 10-inch, 6s; 12-inch, 9s.

„ **Sheep,** for cutting grass edgings, &c., 1s. and 2s. 6d. per pair.

**Shovels.** **Sieves,** all sizes.

**Spades.** patent, sizes.

**Sulphur Bellows,** Porta's latest patent, 8s. 6d. per pair.

**Watering Cans,** The "Paxton," 6s., 7s., and 8s. each.

## THE "ADELAIDE" SPRINKLERS.

### NOVEL, USEFUL, AND EFFECTIVE.

These will water any shape bed, and are set up with pipes to water circle, half-circle, and quarter-circle, and a long narrow bed. The advantage to many people, who have to do their watering in spare hours, is that you do not require to hold the hose, as you can fix the sprinkler, and move it about when required.

**No. 1**—To water circle only. 5s. each.

**No. 2**—To water circle, half-circle, quarter-circle, and long narrow bed, 6s. 6d. each.

**"Rainmaker" Sprinkler, on Tripod Stand**—Highly recommended. 27s. 6d. each.

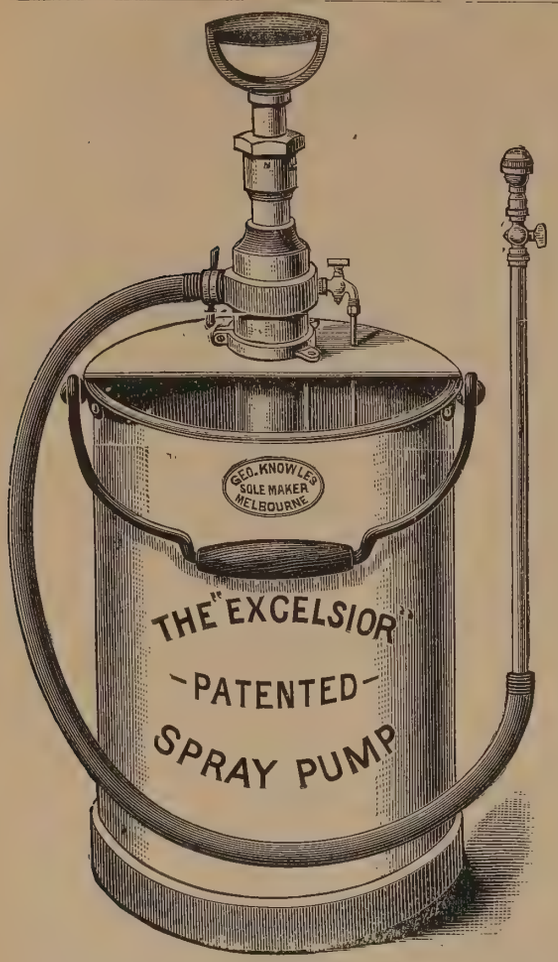
**"Rainmaker" Sprinkler, on Sledge Stand**—40s. each.

**"Kuolo"—Certain Death to Snails and Slugs. (See page 112.)**

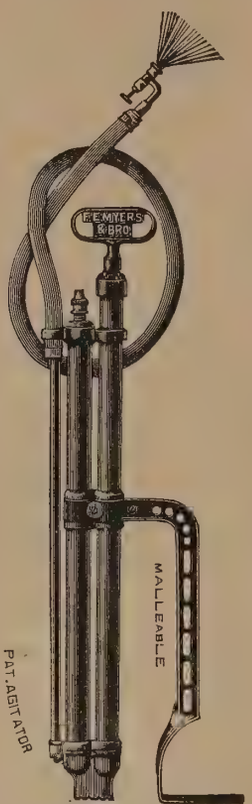
# HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES.

## Knowles' and Myers' SPRAY PUMPS.

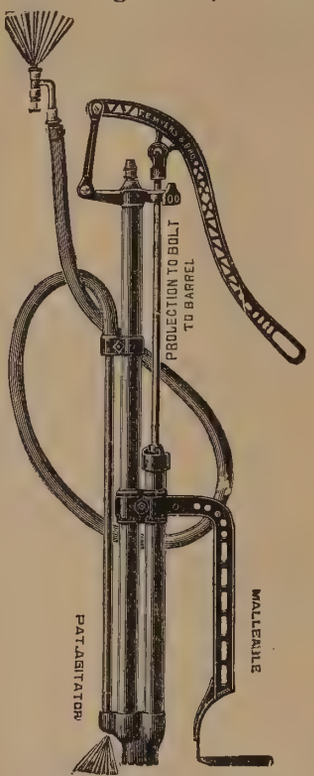
**For Fruitgrowers, Horticulturists, and Florists.**



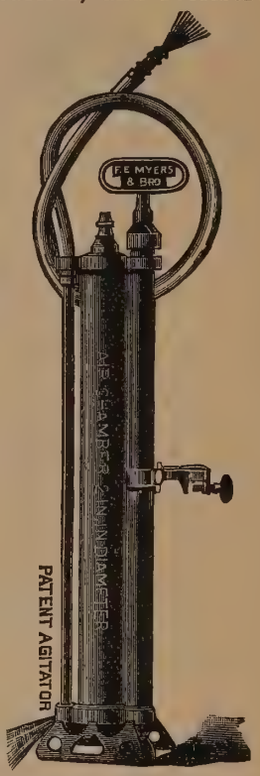

**Knowles' (Patent) "Excelsior" Spray Pump.**




**Myers' "Imperial" Brass Spray Pump.**




**Myers' "Lever Bucket" Spray Pump.**




**Myers' "Perfect Bucket" Spray Pump.**

**Myers' "Imperial Brass" Spray Pump**—With patent agitator and fitted with malleable foot rest, also with "Vermorel" nozzle and return overflow cap. It is constructed entirely of brass, a material that is not affected by the poisonous arsenites used in different formulas for spraying fruit trees, vines, and shrubbery. It is so arranged that the labour of pumping is all done on the downward stroke of the piston, and nothing on the up. The effect of this operation while pumping is to hold the pump down. The foot rest steadies the pump, holding it in proper position. It is provided with a large air chamber, and has ball valves; the pressure is held uniformly in the air chamber and on the hose, so that the nozzle throws a continuous spray, and is not affected by the movement of the plunger. The operator is enabled to keep a constant pressure on the nozzle of from 50 to 100 lb., with very ordinary exertion. Will throw a solid stream 50 feet, and is of unusual value for washing windows and buggies, extinguishing fires, sprinkling lawns, flowers, etc. For spraying it is arranged so as to discharge a fine jet in the bottom of the bucket, to keep the solution thoroughly mixed and agitated, a feature peculiar to this pump only, and a very necessary feature to a spray pump. (See cut.) ***Price, £1 5s.***

**Myers' "Lever Bucket" Spray Pump**—Fitted with lever and patent agitator, and can be used in a bucket or can be attached to the top of a barrel. It has all the advantages of the ordinary barrel pump and bucket pump combined, and has one half more air chamber than any other make of bucket pump. Is made of brass with ball valves; handle and foot rest are malleable iron. The work is all done on the down stroke of the handle, and it can be operated with one-third the power required for any other old-style bucket spray pump. When used as a barrel pump, detach the foot rest and attach pump to top of barrel. (See cut.) ***Price, £1 10s.***

**Myers' "Perfect Bucket" Spray Pump**—The air chamber has four times the capacity of the ordinary Bucket Spray Pump. By the use of this large air chamber the operator is enabled to charge the pump with liquid and carry it about the tree, and by simply working the plunger he is able to get a continuous spray for several minutes. The pump is built with a wide base, which enables it to stand alone, being a great convenience in using the pump. Has brass valve seats, brass cylinder and ball valves. All work is done on the down stroke of the piston. (See cut.) ***Price, £1 10s.***

Mr. ALEX. HUTT, gardener to D. Syme, Esq., Killara, writes:—"I have chosen the 'Perfect' Spray Pump, and must say that it has all the qualities that is required in a first-class Spray Pump, that is deficient in other makes. 20th Nov., 1902."

**Knowles' "Villa" Spray Pump** (Patented)—The "Villa" has been specially designed for fruit growers who, having only a small number of fruit trees might hesitate to incur the expense of a larger size pump. A splendid pump for use in the flower garden and conservatory With ordinary care it will last a life time. The "Villa" is sent out complete, fitted in a strong galvanised iron pail holding four and a half gallons, with 6 feet of india-rubber hose, galvanised iron delivery pipe, stop cock, and improved spray diffuser. ***Price*** (complete), ***£2 17s. 6d.***

**Knowles' "Excelsior" Spray Pump** (Patented) — A splendid pump, and being constructed entirely of metal is not affected by any chemical solution. It is fitted with 6 feet of hose, 18 inch delivery pipe, stop cock, and patent "Triumph" nozzle. Highly recommended. ***Price*** (with lid), ***£4;*** with lever handle, ***£4 5s.*** If supplied with Patent Double "Triumph" Nozzle, ***7s. 6d. extra.***

**Knowles' "Lotus" Spray Pump**—This pump has been introduced for the special use of those who, having a garden containing only a small number of fruit trees, do not wish to go to the expense of one of the larger Pumps. The "Lotus" is a marvel of cheapness and effectiveness, and is so well made, and its construction so perfect, that a large demand for it is certain, especially from those who suffer from the ravages of the green aphis on their roses, the black aphis on their chrysanthemums, or scale on their shrubs. It is supplied with 4 feet of india-rubber hose, a 9 inch galvanised iron director and spray nozzle, and fitted into a strong galvanised iron pail containing 4 gallons. ***Price, 35s.*** If supplied with 6 feet of hose and an 18 inch delivery pipe and stop-cock, ***40s.***

**Bordeaux Spray Nozzle.**

## BORDEAUX SPRAY and SOLID STREAM NOZZLE.

***Use this Nozzle for Whitewashing.***

THIS nozzle will throw a fine fan shaped spray and will readily free itself, should it become clogged, by turning the cock handle. It will throw a solid stream or may be shut off altogether, as desired. (See cut.) ***Price, 4s.***

**Sole Agent for Murchison's Weed, Scrub, and Tree Exterminator. (See page 100.)**

# LAWN MOWERS.

## *Imported Direct from the Manufacturers.*

## THE LARGEST STOCK IN MELBOURNE TO SELECT FROM.

**CADET.**—This is one of the best and cheapest Lawn Mowers ever offered. It has adjustable brass bushings for taking up the wear in the revolving cutter journals, flexible bed knife, and noiseless rollers. The adjustment is used on makes of high-grade mowers. The gears are fine cut, and it is in every respect what is needed at the present time, viz., a mower that will do good service and at a cost but little higher than the poor trash that is put out so freely at any price and are guaranteed to be lawn mowers. Not adapted for cutting Buffalo grass.

**Drive Wheels, 8in. in diameter. Three Blades each.**

**SIZES—10in. cut, 20/. 12in. cut, 21/6. 14in. cut, 22/6. 16-in. cut, 23/6**

**THE GEM.**—A splendid machine and built of the best materials. The principal points are—Fine blades in the revolving cutter, which causes the mower to cut particularly fine; adjustable brass bushings for taking up the wear in the revolving cutter journal; flexible bed knife, causing the mower to run easier, and causing less wear on the knife than would otherwise be noticeable; noiseless roller and easy adjustment. It has the same ratchet and adjustment that are used on many of the high-grade Lawn Mowers. The gears are cut fine, and it is a machine that can be recommended.

**Drive Wheels, 8in. in diameter. Five Blades each.**

**SIZES—10in. cut, 25/. 12in. cut, 30/. 14in. cut, 35/ 16-in. cut, 40/**

**HIGH-WHEEL "IMPERIAL."**—One of the best mowers offered, the principal feature being that the knife-bar is securely bolted to the sides, thus insuring a perfect rigid frame. The knives are adjusted by means of a new patent hanger, and a locking screw holds them securely in place. This hanger is so constructed that all wear can be taken up in the bearings. The triple-pawl ratchet is the simplest and most durable on the market. The gears will outwear those of any other mower, as they are stationary when the mower is running backwards. This is the only Lawn Mower on the market constructed for mowing terraces. It can also be sharpened in a few minutes without removing any of the parts. This machine is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

**Drive Wheels, 10in. in Diameter. Four Blades.**

**SIZE—14in. cut, 55/ each.**

**THE "LAKEWOOD" BALL-BEARING.**—The best medium-priced ball-bearing mower on the market. The great feature of this machine is the simple but positive and reliable adjustment of the bearings. One screw does it all, while a locking screw prevents it from getting out of adjustment. This is the only Mower on the market having this device.

**Drive Wheels 9in. in diameter. Four Blades each.**

**SIZES—12in. cut, 40/ each. 14in. cut, 42/6 each.**

**GENUINE "PHILADELPHIA," Style A (all steel).**—This mower excels all others, it being the only ALL STEEL mower made in the world. The points of superiority are much lighter weight, consequently it is the lightest draft Mower made, and, being made entirely of steel, it is by far the most desirable.

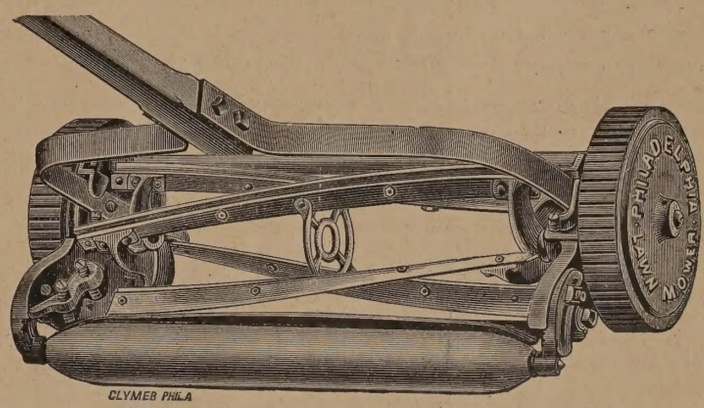
**With Four Blades, 10in. Wheel, 6½in. Cylinder, Train of 3 Gears, Double Ratchet.**

**SIZE—15in. cut, 75/.**

**GENUINE "PHILADELPHIA," Style K.**—For all-round general purposes this is one of the best style mowers on the market. With its high wheels it runs light, and with five knives it cuts smooth and even, with the principles of construction so evenly balanced that it has the greatest amount of durability. Of our STANDARD GOODS this is the most popular, the sales having been greater than any of our lines for the time it has been on the market. It always gives satisfaction.

**Five Blades, 10in. Wheel, 6½in. Cylinder, Single Pinion Geared on both sides.**

**SIZE—14-in. cut, 50/.**




"PHILADELPHIA" LAWN MOWER, STYLE S.

**GENUINE "PHILADELPHIA," Style S.**—It is much used for private lawns where a close, fine, and even cut is desired. It can be relied on for this purpose, and costs less than the high-wheel goods. The bearings are long and large, so that it is light-running and durable. For a 7in. wheel 4-blade mower it has no equal in the market, which our sales have demonstrated the past few years. The 10in. and 12in. wheels are 6½in. in diameter.

**Four Blades, 7in. Wheel, 5½in. Cylinder, Single Pinion, Geared on both sides.**

**SIZE—14in., 40/.**

**GENUINE "PHILADELPHIA," Style D.**—One of the most popular of machines manufactured by the Philadelphia Lawn Mower Co. Excellent for private gardens.

**Three blades, 7in. Wheel.**

**SIZE—10in., 30/. 12in., 35/.**

**Sole Agent for Murchison's Weed, Scrub, and Tree Exterminator. (See page 100.)**

# "EXCELSIOR" HAND CULTIVATOR. *Single and Double Wheel.*

**Just the Tool for Onion Growers and General Gardening.**

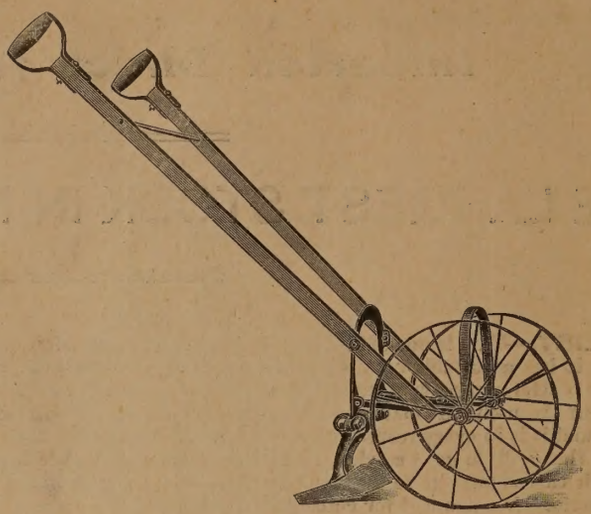
SINGLE WHEEL "EXCELSIOR" HAND CULTIVATOR.

**SINGLE-WHEEL "EXCELSIOR" HAND CULTIVATOR.**—This machine is built for general gardening. It is a great favourite for working onion sets, also for working field onions and other plants after the tops get large and begin to drop down.

The tools are: One pair of curved, pointed hoes, and one gang of three teeth. The hoes are held with the patent joints, and should be set with the curved points to the outside so they will lap by each other. This can be done by passing one eye-bolt through the slot in the frame from the front, and the other from the back.

The gang of teeth are bolted to the slot, and will work the soil from eight to ten inches wide. This is the best all round single-wheel cultivator made. It will do good work in the field, and is a splendid tool for all kinds of gardening.

**Price, 20s. With Disc Attachments, 27s. 6d.**



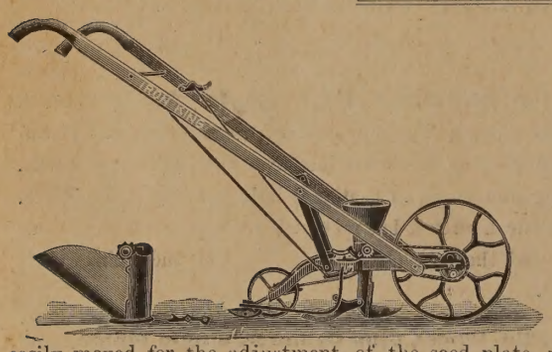
DOUBLE-WHEEL "EXCELSIOR" HAND CULTIVATOR.

**DOUBLE-WHEEL "EXCELSIOR" HAND CULTIVATOR.**—This is a strongly built machine, and is giving great satisfaction.

The wheels are 16 inches in diameter, with 1 inch wide tires, set 14 inches apart. Wheels and axle are made of steel, arch and stirrups malleable iron, handles are made of white ash nicely fitted with "D" handle grips, making it the easiest cultivator in the market to operate.

The superior advantages over all other machines is the joint for tilting the hoes, which enables the operator to set the hoes to any pitch desired, and work close to the small plants without covering them. As the plants advance in size the hoe can be set flatter, and will do the work to perfection. It has a high arch, so that it can be used to cultivate straddle of the row until the plants are full grown. Each machine is fitted with one pair curved pointed hoes for straddling. Two gangs of three teeth each (called the 2-row attachment). The 2-row attachments are fastened, one to each stirrup, with a bolt and small lug working in the slot, so that they can be adjusted to many different widths. This enables the operator to thoroughly work two rows of onions or otherwise at one passage. There is also a rotary disc attachment that will go on these tools, or can be arranged to go on any make of cultivators. These discs do the best work on any or all kinds of soil of any tool that has ever been made These discs are extra, and do not go with the tool unless ordered.

**Price, 27s. 6d. With Disc Attachments, £1 15s. 9d.**




# The "Iron King" Seed Drill.

**The Best Seed Drill on the market for sowing Onion Seed and all kinds of Garden Seeds.**

**Price, 34/- With Fertilizer Attachment complete, 42/8.**

**THE "IRON KING" SEED DRILL.**—This machine is light, durable, simple in construction, easily adjusted and controlled, and cannot be beaten for its uniformity of dropping and covering seed. The "Iron King" is composed entirely of iron and steel, excepting the handles, hence it has no wooden frame to shrink or swell, and has but few pieces, any of which can be readily duplicated. The hoppers are held in place by an eccentric button, and are easily moved for the adjustment of the seed plate, which is attached to the hopper, and has openings of nine different sizes. The shoe is so constructed as to make a V-shaped groove in the ground to receive the seed, which can be sown at any required depth, thus obviating scattering, and giving uniform depth of covering, insuring all the plants to come up at the same time and in exact line. The wheels have broad rims, and will run on mellow soil. The handles are adjustable to the height of any person. By a slight touch either marker is raised or lowered without stooping, and will mark any width from eight inches to three feet. After careful investigation, we find it is the universal opinion among prominent gardeners that it is not practical to sow seed and fertiliser at the same time; the liability to mix and spoil the seed, the necessity for so much machinery and hard labour required to operate it, are among the objections named, hence we furnish interchangeable hoppers for fertilising and seeding separately.

It cannot tip over. The markers are governed without stooping. It sows all kinds of seeds in an exact line and at a uniform depth. It sows commercial fertilisers by simply changing hoppers. It has an adjustable shoe for sowing any required depth.

Gardeners differ so much in regard to the amount of seed necessary that we have made openings in seed plate with trifling difference from one-sixteenth to five-eighths of an inch, leaving it to the operator to choose an opening in proportion to the size and amount of seed to be sown. Two seed agitators are sent with each drill. For sowing beets and larger seed use the Star Agitator, marked X, in place of No. 11.

DIRECTIONS. (The holes in the seed plate are numbered from 1 to 9.)—No. 1 sows turnip, cabbage, and seed of like size. No. 2 sows carrot seed. No. 3 sows onion seed, 3lbs. per acre. No. 4 sows onion seed, 4lbs. per acre. No. 5 sows Radish seed. Nos. 6 to 9 sows beets, peas, beans, corn, etc.

**Sole Agent for Murchison's Weed, Scrub, and Tree Exterminator. (See page 100.)**

F. HAMILTON BRUNNING, Seed Merchant, Victoria Seed Warehouse, 64 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.

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# F. HAMILTON BRUNNING

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ELIZABETH St.
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# Manual of SEEDS BULBS HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES &c &c

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